

I E
II B 2 d (1)

CROATIAN

Radnioka Straza, Vol. II, No. 34, Aug. 13, 1909.

Attention is being called to the workers of Chicago and members of our organization in particular, that it was unanimously voted to participate in the International Workers' Pionio, sponsored by the Socialist Party, Sunday, Aug. 15, in the Spaohman's Grove.

Our singing choir "Sloboda" will sing and the orchestra "Sloga" will furnish the music.

Among other interesting activities there will be a foot race, gymnastics, and free dance.

Admission fee is 25 cents, children free.

The profit from the pionio is for the support of the Daily Socialist, whose editor will be the speaker at the pionio. The whole group will meet at the Lodge Hall, 606 S. Center Avenue, at 1 P. M. The members may meet there, and from there we will proceed to the grove.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275



Radnioka Straza, Vol. II, No. 28, July 2, 1909

Semi-annual Meeting

Members of Croatian Workers' Educational and Political Local of Chicago are all invited to come to the semi-annual meeting which will be held Sunday, July 7th, in our own hall, with the following schedule:

1. Central Committee's semi-annual report.
2. Subcommittee's semi-annual report concerning the trip to Allegheny and Cleveland.
3. Enlargement of the print shop.
4. Our position toward the National Croatian Union.
5. Resolutions for good of the order.

This important schedule commands all to be present at the meeting.

I E
II B 1 a

CROATIAN

Radnioka Straza, Vol. II, No. 12, March 12, 1909.

HOLIDAY PREPARATION

This is the first year that intelligent Croatian workers in Chicago are going to celebrate workers' holiday, first of May.

Preparations are being made. Special circulars concerning the celebration will be issued, a large mass meeting will be held, and entertainment for the evening with a selected program will be given.

Many singing and orchestra clubs will cooperate and give their services. A beautiful dramatic production will be performed.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, Vol. II, No. 5, Jan. 22, 1909.

MASS MEETING



A mass meeting was held here Saturday, January 16, in the large Croatian Workers' Hall. The mass meeting is significant and will be beneficial to us. There were a few speakers and all urged more education, better unions and a united struggle.

With his plain, assuring and sincere speaking, special attention was commanded by Mr. I. Susnjar, organizer for the United Mine Workers, from Canada. He was on his way to the miners' convention in Indianapolis, Ind., and stopped in Chicago three days. He was acclaimed at the meeting.

The report about working conditions in Canada was summed up as follows: The condition of the working people is the same all over: they are oppressed everywhere, their rights are taken away. Therefore, love among workers is international and their struggle is the same.

This workingmen's meeting and council ended with the singing of the Workers' Toast, sung by the singing choir "Sloboda."

THE PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN AMERICA

Votes for the Socialist Party at the Presidential Elections grew from 1888 to 1904 as follows:

Year	Votes
1888	2,068
1892	21,571
1896	36,564
1900	96,961
1904	408,230

How many socialist votes will there be in 1908? Will there be ONE MILLION? It should be one million of votes. That would raise an alarm thru the world. One million votes of socialists would cause fear in the hearts of our oppressors in America. One million of workers' votes would force Congress and those in power to hasten the "unsolved workers' question," to bring and enact laws from which the people will benefit. One million votes will force the capitalists to be more human with their workers, because they will fear that after the first million will other millions follow at the next election.

A million of socialist votes will prohibit obstructing of strikes with army and terror. A million of votes will awaken the other workers. Workers, be prepared! Propagate! Gather new comrades at the coming elections, give your vote to workers, to Candidates of the Socialist Party Debs and Hanford.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. I, No. 20, Sept. 18, 1908

LABOR DAY, 1908

Twenty-two years are gone since the workers of this country first started to celebrate Labor Day. It was in 1885-86 when the movement started to introduce an eight-hour working day. In the beginning Labor Day was not celebrated as a legal holiday. The unionized workers simply decided for themselves that on the first Monday of September they will stop work, to show not only their will but also their power to do so, to enforce the eight-hour day.

In the course of time many changes occurred. Labor Day is not what it was before. To appear friends of labor the capitalists made Labor Day a legal holiday and by that robbed the day of his sharp demonstrations of parades. The befooled workers were led by the political capitalistic speculators and parties. The consequence of all this was that any workers' movement is persecuted, the courts and authorities suppress strikes and organizing of workers -- and call it a conspiracy because the political powers are misused.



I E

CROATIAN

I D 2 a (2)

I F 3

Radnioka Straza, Vol. I, No. 15, July 10, 1908.

I J

THE WORKINGMAN'S FIGHT FOR RIGHT IS COMING OUT WELL

Till now it was impossible to say that the fight of the American workers was in the right direction. There were many faults but the biggest, the unpardonable one, was the neglect to lead the fight on political ground, on which ground the working classes of Europe have made great successes.

The American worker laid stress to fight through trade unions. Organized in trade unions the American working classes fought for better working conditions, better wages, shorter hours, etc. Strikes in many places were organized and by and by the conditions were improved. But what happened? In spite of many successes in the fight, the workers are in bad circumstances, the conditions are getting worse day by day. Working hours are lengthened, wages reduced. In one year more was lost than was gained in ten years. The unions are paralyzed. The cause for all that trouble is the method of the fight.

In the trade unions' fight there was no backbone. There was nothing done to make the accomplished gains permanent. There was nothing done on a political ground. Politically there was neither fight nor success.





Radnioka Straza, Vol. I, No. 15, July 10, 1908.

The American worker thought that he lived in a free country and did not watch nor see how enemies of the working people robbed them of freedom. While the American workers neglected an independent political action, the capitalistic class took and holds all the political power, more than in any other country. For that reason said class is oppressive and arrogant. For that reason the rights of the people in America are abridged. Just on account of its political power the capitalist class in America dominates everything. Any movement of workers is persecuted. Against the strikers they send the police and the army. The Supreme Court declared even a boycott illegal. All that shows the mistake that the working class made by not leading a political fight along with the trade union movement.

But things changed recently. The working people see their way clear. They admit that along with the trade union movement there must be a fight for political rights. In all workingmen's circles they talk about an independent political action and the Socialist Party is growing rapidly.

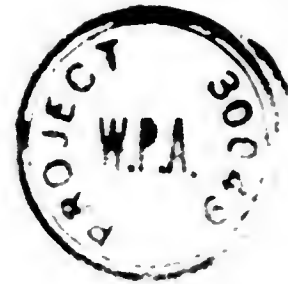


Radnioka Straza, Vol. I, No. 15, July 10, 1908.

The working class is convinced that it cannot trust the empty promises of the capitalists. It has to have its own politics. It must vote for workingmen's candidates, who in turn will take care of workingmen's needs.

I E

CROATIAN



Radnicke Straza, Vol. I, No. 6, March 5, 1908.

SLOVENIAN SOCIALISTS OF CHICAGO

The Slovenian Socialists of Chicago will arrange an entertainment Saturday, March 14. Concert and dance at Frank Mladich's Hall. They want to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, and the 37th anniversary of the Commune of Paris.

I E
III B 2
I F 3

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Vol. 1. No. 2, January 8, 1908.

Supplement to
Radnicka Straza, Vol. 1. No. 2. January 8, 1908.
By-Laws of the
Croatian Workingmen's Educational and Political Union
In America.

Name, Range of Operation, Location of the Union.

1. The name of the Union is: "Croatian Workingmen's Educational and Political Union of America.
2. The range of Operation extends over all States of the United States of America.
3. The Location of the Union is Chicago, Illinois. The Convention can shift the location to another city, in which there are at least 3000 Croatian Workingmen and in which did exist a Local Branch of the Union for at least one year, which acted according to the by-laws.

Purpose and Aim of the Union.

4. Purpose and aim of the Union are:

I E
III B 2
I F 3

- 2 -

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Vol. 1. No. 2, January 8, 1908.

- a.) to propagate knowledge and culture, to qualify Croatian Workmen for the struggle for workingmen's rights and cultural progress.
- b.) to educate politically the Croatian workingman for the working class struggle, that he can, taking part in political contests, gain benefits for the benefit of working classes.
- c.) to act for the betterment of living conditions of the Croatian workingman.

100

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

With J. G. With continuing... ..

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

**1. Voting
as Blocs**

I F 1
II E 2
I K



Jugoslavia, Vol. XIII, No.16, Nov.3rd, 1923

Message to Foreign-born Voters
of Cook County

Miss Mary Bartelme, for Judge of Circuit Court:

The problem of girls who get in contact with our Juvenile Court is one which affects greatly the future of our Nation.

These girls are our future wives and mothers. All of them are not bad. None of them is beyond salvation. All of them are worthy to be saved. But the average persons are not able to reform them. They do not want to open their hearts to everybody, but only to sympathetic and understanding women.

Such a sympathetic and understanding woman is Miss Bartelme.

For ten years, as Assistant Judge of the Juvenile Court, Miss Bartelme did guide these girls from wrong to right paths. Now she is a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, for the vacated position. She will not take the place of a man. She will remain in the Juvenile Court, in the same function but as an elected and not an appointed judge. We recommend her as a real woman for a position which belongs to a Woman.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

2. Part

**Played by Social and Political
Societies**

Novi Svijet, Vol. IX, No. 42, Oct. 8, 1932

ANNOUNCEMENT TO OUR COOK COUNTY VOTERS

Notice is hereby extended to Jugoslavs of Chicago and vicinity that the Yugoslav-American Voters' League of Cook County will give an entertainment and program Saturday, October 22, 1932 in the National Hall, 1802 South Racine avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

All political clubs, educational and fraternal organizations and our people in general are invited to come in large numbers.

The purpose of our organization will be explained by various speakers.

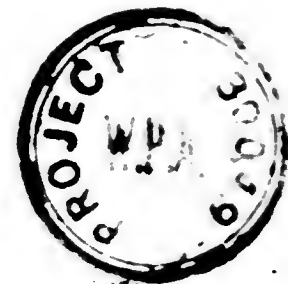
We need a place in the political stage, so let us show our strength.

Committee.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2
I F 3
I E

CROATIAN



Radnik, Oct. 31, 1928.

THE LEADER OF JUGOSLAV EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION HAS ENTERED
THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CAMP

They instruct Yugoslav voters in Chicago to vote for their friends, - the Republican politicians.

They eventually came out in the clear. Horvat, Kutuzovic, Curcibasic and others. They not only attended secretly Republican meetings and offered their support, but now have come out in the open to work for that party.

We received a circular together with a personal letter, by Mr. Kutuzovic, in which he spoke about Slavic solidarity and favored the Republican politician Mr. Jaranowski. He said: "He (Mr. Jaranowski) proves his belief in Slavic solidarity by employing a large number of Slavs in his office; he also has in his employ one Croat"(Mr. Kutuzovic). But "if he is elected we may confidently expect him to hire more Croats in his office(in all probability Mr. Cuckov), they will get jobs, too."

Mr. Kutuzovic is employed in the Cook County office of Records and Deeds.



Radnik, Oct. 31, 1928.

It will be clear to most of us why the leaders of the Yugoslav Educational Association so vigorously opposed the united front with the Yugoslav workers section. The reason was that they are connected with the Republican party. Has the Yugoslav Educational Association guarded against these elements? Did they eject them from their midst? Not at all, as these elements are the very leaders of the association. Novi Svijet is silent and with silence acquiesces that policy. But their members simply try to explain by saying that Mr. Kutuzovic must eat, therefore must earn his bread some way.

We are not begrudging Mr. Kutuzovic his daily bread, but we do care and we are opposed to the fact that such an organization as the Yugoslav Educational Association, counter-revolutionists, mislead workers with lies. We can prove this example and verify our contention that the Yugoslav Educational Association is not a workers' organization but the tail end of the most corrupt bourgeois party in America.

Recently we invited the Yugoslav Educational Association into the united front to fight together. Today, however, we must openly declare that those

Radnik, Oct. 31, 1928.

leaders, supporters of the corrupt capitalist party, have no place in any united front, and that it would be the biggest treason to the Communist Party and working class interests. We must unmask those hidden leaders as open capitalists' agents who have no right to be called labor leaders.

The united front is open only from the bottom, never from the top. There can be only a ruthless fight against traitorous leaders. The united front can be based only on class struggle, never on class deceit. We invite all proletarian elements from the Yugoslav Educational Association to join with us, shoulder to shoulder, in fighting against reactionary and bourgeois agents.

CROATIAN



I F 2
II B 2 d (1)

I F 3

I E

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 41, April 5, 1924.

I L

SECOND CONVENTION OF THE JUGOSLAV SECTION OF THE LABOR PARTY

On March, 1924, delegates of the Yugoslav Section of the American Labor Party met to consider the activities of the past year and to ponder about their future work and duties toward the Yugoslav proletarians in the United States. The convention lasted four days; fifty-five delegates were present who represented all our sections from Los Angeles to New York.

After the election of officers and different committeemen, Comrade Ruthenberg, representative of the Central Executive Committee of the party, took the floor. "Our aim," said the speaker, "is to destroy the capitalistic system, to break up the power of the capitalistic class, to restore the government of the workers and farmers. That is our aim, that is our only salvation."

The secretary reported about the activities of the past year.



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 41, April 5, 1924.

The Daily Worker received from the Yugoslav Section of the party more support than was expected, the secretary said. The campaign for the defence of foreign-born workers was most effective. From August 1923 to March 1924, twenty-four sections were established. The membership of the Yugoslav Labor Party is estimated to be over 1,500.

The next speaker was Mr. Fisher, editor of Radnik. He explained the difficulties when the paper started to be published thrice a week. The aim of the editor is to make Radnik an aggressive political organ.

Then resolutions on different subjects were adopted. A new committee was elected. Comrade Bogosavljevic was on his way to the West to travel to Russia and he took with him greetings to the Yugoslav workers at Kazbas in Russia.

The convention ended its duties with great unanimity of purpose. A new spirit and willingness to work were manifested everywhere.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. IX, No. 30, July 5, 1916

THE JUGOSLAV SOCIALIST CONGRESS

Sunday, July 2, in Chicago, the third Yugoslav Socialist Federation's congress convened. After a short formal conference on Saturday evening, regular work started Sunday morning.

Circumstances did not allow this congress to assemble sooner. Now in serious times its assemblage is of more importance.

Two important moments have to be marked at present: the World War and the American-Mexican rift. The whole world is dragged into the whirl of this question. Even the Socialist parties are unable to go over these happenings without pointing out that causes which create such crises in the world.

The congress convened for four days. It was a complete success and finished its tasks in perfect harmony.

Minutes of the successive meetings will be published later on. At present we bring a survey of the first day.



Radnioka Straza, July 5, 1916



The congress was held at the National Hall, west 18th street and Racine avenue. In all, eighty delegated congress members participated.

The singing chorus of branch No. 6 sang at the beginning the "Workers' greetings."

Secretary of the federation, Petric, opened the session of the congress, pointing its importance. Comrade Zikich spoke. The welcome address then followed the election of the officers for the meeting.

In the name of the Bulgar-Macedonian Socialist Federation, the congress was addressed by comrade S. Konstantinov. In the name of Spravenlivost (Justice), and the Czech comrades, the congress was greeted by comrade Beranek. He said that when he came to America there were no Socialist organizations among the Jugoslavs. This congress proves that the Jugoslavs advanced in their fight for the liberation of the working class.

Radnioka Straza, July 5, 1916

In the afternoon the chief secretary of the federation, comrade Petric, gave his report, which report was accepted.

Comrade Sava gave a report for the Slovenian section of the federation; it was accepted without change.

In the name of the Croat-Serbian section, comrade Dubravac referred to our organ Radnioka Straza. The same day comrade Kristan gave his report about the Slovenian official organ Proletarec.

After that other things were debated which we will publish in the next issues.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. II, No. 36, Aug. 27, 1909



Move for Yugoslav Socialist Federation

The Central Committee of Croatian Workers Educational and Political Federation in Chicago intends in the very near future to call representatives of Croatian, Serbian, Slovenian and Bulgarian socialist organizations to the conference, where a way should be found and plans made to form the Yugoslav Socialist Federation of America.

The Federation would have a socio-political object, but in its inner economic circle would create a nucleus for one large cooperative print shop.

In this print shop all of Yugoslav socialist newspapers, stationery, and booklets would be printed. In other words, the economic side of the Federation would be reflected in its print shop which would be purely commercial in its scope.

As we understand the plans will be made by special committee elected at the meeting, when the agreement is made amongst the representatives, who first have to settle the question of the Yugoslav Federation of America. Two members of each nationality will be elected to the committee.

When all that is done the by-laws will be printed and an executive board elected.

I F 2
I E

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Vol. 2, No. 1. December 28, 1908.

Annual Meeting.

The Croatian Workers' Educational and Political Union, will hold its annual meeting December 27, 1908 in the union hall 606 South Center Avenue.

The meeting is for the purpose of electing the officers.

The visitors are allowed to be present.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

**3. Programs
and Purposes**



Jugoslovenski Glasnik, Vol. XXXI, No. 14, April 2, 1936.

SLAVIC ALLIANCE

A group of about 200 delegates, editors and Slavic candidates will assemble Friday, April 3rd, in Parlor M of the Morrison Hotel, Chicago. Attorney General Otto Kerner will preside at this meeting which is being called by the Executive Board of the Slavic Alliance of America. This organization is composed of seven Slavic groups, namely, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Yugoslav, Russian, Ukrainian and Bulgarian. These groups represent a voting population of over 650,100 Slavic American citizens in Cook County.

In addition to the delegates from these groups being present, all the Slavic candidates endorsed by the Regular Democratic State Central Committee and the Democratic Cook County Central Committee will be present and introduced by the Attorney General to the delegates.

Editors of the various daily and weekly Slavic newspapers will also be present and introduced to the delegates.



Jugoslovenski Glasnik, Vol. XXVI, No. 14, April 2, 1936.

In addition to the introductory remarks by Attorney General Otto Kerner, and reports by the chairman of the various groups, the principal speakers will be Hon. Frank V. Zintak, Clerk of the Superior Court, chairman of the Polish group; and Sheriff John Toman, chairman of the Czech (Bohemian) group.

Admittance to the meeting is only by invitation of the chairman of the various groups and this is the first time that a combined meeting is being called of all the Slavic delegates, in conjunction with the Slavic editors, and Slavic candidates noted above.

Attorney General Otto Kerner is president of the Slavic Alliance and Sidney J. Keclix, secretary; Stephen Scriba is first vice-president and William Link, second vice-president.

The chairmen of the other groups are: John R. Slavacka, Slovak; Jos. Bazdaric, Yugoslav; Victor A. Kishun, Russian; Roman Smook, Ukrainian; and Dr. D. Doseff, Bulgarian.

I F 3
I E

CROATIAN



Radnik, Sept. 1, 1928.

DID YOU THINK OF THIS (Editorial)

On several occasions we wrote of collective support and the need of action in our party work which would make our election campaign more successful this year. We emphasized the necessity and we reiterate again that you circulate petitions and collect necessary signatures in time so that the party may go on ballot. We urge and again repeat that everyone may, or ought to participate, women members and sympathizers are especially indispensable in this work. There should be a contest.

We also mentioned how capitalist parties invest millions, yes, tens of millions of dollars in their corrupt propaganda to get more votes and fool the masses in this country. The official report is given by the Republican and Democratic parties that they have about \$20,000,000 at their disposal for election purposes. However, there is much more, which their leaders deny.

The Workers (Communist) Party decided to raise one hundred thousand dollars.



Radnik, Sept. 1, 1928.

That is a small amount when compared with the capitalists' millions.

But the Workers Party does not intend to handle millions, it is content with much less, since it has an upright program and a tactical way of working. However, the party needs at least enough to be able to present its program to the public, which is flooded with the capitalist press, literature, movies and false speeches. We must, if we want to overcome this foggy darkness, and keep out of these entangling nets, have at least \$100,000 which will enable us to go ahead with our work. To you we pass this question: Did you ever think seriously of this? If not, think and act now. If you did, do it again, more seriously; don't procrastinate until it is too late.

I F 3
I E

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 45, Oct. 17, 1917.

JUDICIAL ELECTIONS

In November we will have judicial elections. Those who watch public life know the importance of these elections for the American working class.

At every strike it has been shown that the judges are partisans of the opponents of the working class, that they misuse their power to obstruct the workers' struggle.

These judges issued many injunctions in times of strikes, and forced the workers back to work under the same conditions for which they went on strike.

For that reason it is most important to get on the bench judges who will judge rightly, according to facts but not out of sympathy or personal obligations. Only socialists who will favor justice can be judges of this kind.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 45, Oct. 17, 1917.

From day to day the Socialist influence grows and we hope that Socialist candidates will win in many places.

In Chicago the Republican and Democratic parties agreed this time to prevent a Socialist victory. Both parties decided to work together for incumbent judges without nominating new candidates.

The judges are divided equally more or less between both parties at present, so neither party will feel a loss.

Such an agreement was made between Republicans and Democrats in other places also.

Neither the Democratic nor Republican judges will work against capitalistic interests, but if the judicial benches are occupied by Socialists, these same interests will not be granted unjust protection as is being done today. Also the workers will not suffer as they suffer today. That is known to Republicans and Democrats, for that reason they compromise

CROATIAN



Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 45, Oct. 17, 1917.

to make the election of Socialists, enemies of capital, impossible.

As adherents of both capitalistic parties fight to make keep their partisans on judicial benches, so have workers to strive to elect Socialists.

I F 3
I E

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 45, Oct. 21, 1914.

BEFORE IMPORTANT ELECTIONS IN AMERICA

The pre-election campaign is in full swing in the United States. The Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties started as usual their agitation with promises of better times which never come; on the contrary, conditions are getting worse.

Crooked politicians, capitalistic agents and representatives of dirty bureaucratism are at work. They came out of their holes. They got into a fighting and reckless mood in order to gain back again their warm places, after which they will hide again until the following elections.

The third of November, 1914, will be of great importance for the American people. That day representatives will be elected to whom the people give the right to make new laws and to direct the destiny of the American people.

But these elections have a more important significance for the working



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 45, Oct. 21, 1914.

class, the class which has not one representative in the highest legislature of the land. Today laws are made by representatives of the bourgeoisie: capitalists, rich men, lawyers, and great landowners. The working class has nothing to say in the political life of this country, although it supports and is the greatest factor in the country.

The cause for this deplorable situation rests with the workingman who believed in empty promises of different political speculators and elected to the legislature men who did not care for the interests of the working class, but for their own class.

The Socialist Party, which is of only recent date here, had only one representative so far, who was defeated at the last elections by the combined efforts of the bourgeois parties. The Socialist Party did



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 45, Oct. 21, 1914.

repeatedly show that it was the proletarian party, the party of hired slaves sincerely struggling for a better fate of the working class; for their liberation from slavery and from the unjust system.

All other parties participated in government before. They did have in their hands the state's machinery and were able to do much for the working class. But it is noted that said parties worked for their benefit and cared little for the working man.

Under the Republican rule, under Taft and Roosevelt, the workers were treated like criminals. Even political liberties were taken from them, not to mention prosecutions by the courts against organized workers.

Today, when the Democratic party is in power, America goes through one of the hardest economic crisis. Strikes, unemployment, misery; all that shows a bad situation that the Democrats, like the Republicans, cheated the people.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 45, Oct. 21, 1914.

The working class of America saw with their own eyes countless injustices perpetrated by the bourgeois parties. Persecutions by police, the unjust courts, the tyranny of the army and police in West Virginia, Michigan and Colorado, where not long ago soldiers, under the protection of the state, killed innocent women and burned workers' children alive.

The situation in America became much worse on account of the slaughter in Europe. The working class has to think how to stop the misery and injustice prevalent in America.

Opportunity is at hand to speak up on November third, at the elections. To show the rich and the political cheaters that the people must be governed differently. Each conscious worker will vote November 3rd for the candidates of the Socialist Party, a party which is struggling for the rights of the oppressed and enslaved in our contemporary society.

I F 3
I E
I K

Radnicka Straza, Vol.7. No.18. April 15, 1914.

What we learn from Chicago's Elections.



Many Comrades were disappointed after the Chicago elections, because they hoped that at least three of our Socialist comrades would be elected City Aldermen. Not one of our candidates was elected.

Only Comrade Kennedy was close to being a winner, as he received over 7,000 votes. Of these, 500 were men's votes, more than his opposing Candidate received, who was elected by the votes of women. Comrade Kennedy lost on account of women's vote.

Our party received about 40,000 votes of which there were 11,000 women's votes.

It is significant that our candidates received more votes where there are our stronger organizations located and where a constructive Socialist agitation is conducted.

From this we may extract great information.

Even if we would receive a great many votes for one or the other reason, we



should not have great illusions, as long as we do not have really strong Organizations to serve as lighthouses and main centres of socialism.

As to women it must be said, that the socialist party is the most staunch supporter of their rights and that this party did the most when women received the right to vote. But women in spite of that for the greater part voted for the Republican or Democratic party. We must not forget, that women are just like men. How many thousands of workers are there, who voted for a bourgeois candidate and against their own party, which struggles for their liberation.

Here as everywhere, among men and women is a great misunderstanding and miscomprehension of their own interests.

The duty and main purpose of the socialist party in Chicago must be, not so much to get a great number of voters, but to instruct the working class, to open night schools, to hold many meetings, and lectures, and to establish at least one daily paper, as the property of the party, which paper would in a most successful way spread socialistic principles.

As long as said things are not accomplished, our expectations will not be fulfilled at coming elections. Our party will not have any who are influential on social problems in Chicago.



The slogan of all our members in Chicago should be; "Organization and Enlightenment. Enlightenment and Organization. More of Socialism."

A good, educated Socialist is worth more for the party, than one hundred of unheeding and chance voters.

A Lover of Justice.

I F 3
II B 2 g
III H
I E

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, May 15, 1912.

BE READY!



The Secretary of our Yugoslav Socialist Federation received a letter from Ljubljana--from Etbin Kristan, Socialist Leader--in which Kristan announces that he will arrive in America for sure by the end of August. Comrade Kristan comes to start a tour of lectures sponsored by the Yugoslav Socialist Federation.

Since it is only three months before Kristan's arrival, this short time has to be used for agitation, if we want his lectures and meetings to be of the greatest benefit to our struggle.

The locals of the Federation may get information from the Secretary. Do not delay. This year is one of great events, of big fights. Strikes are going on everywhere. The Presidential election is near. Such times have



Radnicka Straza, May 15, 1912.

to be used for our biggest Socialist campaign.

We have to help our ranks enlarge our press. The journey of Mr. Kristan is made for this purpose.

We must not be unprepared; we must be ready!

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 24, May 28, 1913.

NO DOUBT ABOUT FRAUD

Last week the counting of votes given to candidates for state's attorney at last year's November election was finished. The result was:

Hoyne, Democrat, lost 5,419 votes; Cunnea, Socialist, gained 3,909 votes. The recounting showed for Hoyne, 117,044 votes; for Cunnea, 111,441 votes. In November the official count showed, for Hoyne, 122,463; for Cunnea, 107,532.

In proportion the change in favor of the Socialist candidate after the recounting was 10,000 votes. Even if the recounting did not show a majority for the Socialist candidate, the frauds perpetrated and discovered were of such volume that the election should be declared illegal according to reason and justice.

At the official counting in November thousands of votes were changed in favor of Hoyne. In precincts where Cunnea received an absolute majority for some inexplicable reason voting tickets were lost. In Democratic precincts there were more tickets in the boxes than there were voters in the precinct.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. V, No. 47, Nov. 1, 1912

ELECTION NEWS

At the Presidential elections November 5 victory went to the Democratic candidate Woodrow Wilson.

The number of Socialist votes gained considerably.

In Chicago the Socialist candidate for State's Attorney, Cunnea, received 73,000 votes. Only a few hundred votes behind the winner. Three Socialist representatives were elected to the Legislature of Illinois.



I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

5. Political Leadership

I F 5
I C
IV

CROATIAN

Znanje, May 11, 1935.

OUR COUNTRYMAN A CITY MAYOR

In the Chicago suburb, North Riverside, Illinois, lives Mr. Samuel S. Hascek, who was recently elected mayor by a big majority.

Mr. Hascek was elected twice before to that office, but only for short periods, while this time he will occupy that chair from 2 to 4 years.

There are only three Croatian families in North Riverside, but he gained the sympathy of the Czechs and other nationalities for his good qualities.

Mr. Hascek was born in Aljnus, Croatia, and came to America before the war. He was a member of the Socialist Party for a long time and also member of I.W.W. He was elected mayor on a non-partisan ballot which he organized with a few of his friends. Hascek is a good friend of labor because he is a worker himself.

We are happy to announce that Mr. Hascek is our friend and a subscriber to Znanje.

I F 5
IV

CROATIAN

Jugoslavia, Mar. 25, 1921. Vol. 11; No. 36.

LOCAL ELECTIONS
Mr. Palandech a Candidate



Mr. John Palandech is on the list of candidates for member of the Board of County Commissioners.

The elections are April 11.

Vote for Mr. Palandech.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

6. Graft and
Corruption

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 1, April 7, 1919.

LAST ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO

The whole month of March an election campaign was conducted for the candidates for the mayoralty of the city of Chicago. The cost of this campaign was over one million dollars, according to capitalistic newspapers.

The political parties had the backing of different companies. Money was spent freely. Judging by the amount of writing and advertising, each citizen of the city of Chicago received several pounds of paper printed with campaign literature.

If each of the candidates were as his campaign literature pictures him, all of them would be angels. But it is sufficient to read what each candidate says of his opponent to get the impression that they are all alike. Each of them is in the service of "special interests," and not in the service of the people and the city.

All of the candidates did not spare trouble to pick up the smallest flaws and throw them in the lap of their opponents.

MPA 411.7 H601.30275

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 1, April 7, 1919.

The candidates were Thompson, the mayor; Schweitzer, a twice-not-elected candidate, and State's Attorney Hoyne, for whom all great capitalistic newspapers worked in Chicago.

This election proved that the capitalistic press does not govern the capitalistic reader in every problem, because the citizens elected just that candidate who was assaulted hardest by the capitalist press.

If a man went by chance to one of the Thompson's meetings, he could hear how Schweitzer is in the service of one or another capitalist or exploiter, how Hoyne was the mainspring in the ruin of a great teachers' organization in Chicago. Whoever went to a meeting of the two others, could hear nice things about Mayor Thompson. Personal habits and religion were not spared. Never before has a most indecent campaign been conducted. After election everything was forgotten and quiet.

Every day before the election, the boosters for all three candidates gave assurances that their own candidates would win by a majority of 100,000

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 1, April 7, 1919.

votes. All were "sure," though they knew that only one could be elected and not three.

Now the balance is made between work and costs.

Also the Croatian papers did their bit. They collected a few dollars for advertisements. These are paid, and it does not matter who was elected.

A bitter struggle was on, but today we see "the nice American treat," there is no more animosity. All appreciate the re-elected mayor with the same sincerity as if their own candidate was elected. This fact is little complimentary for the voters. It shows that the election is a joke or business. All the extreme merits or faults of their candidates have not to be taken seriously.

The sanctity of a majority seems doubtful when we see how an election campaign is conducted and how the numerical majority is reached. But the

I F 6
I E

- 4 -

CROATIAN

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 1, April 7, 1919.

moral exists that the elected must be recognized in full. That means that people are content with the worst, if the majority decides so.

Much money was spent, much energy used, many false statements made, many people were misled. All that was done in order that everything may remain as it was before, regardless of the person that was elected. All the candidates were branches of the same tree. For that reason it makes no difference, of course, to the people, who is elected.

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES

G. War.

Novi Svijet, Aug. 26, 1926, No. 4, Vol. IV.

above is not the only one of the sort; most of our public press--political and so-called neutral, writes in favor of war.

The soul of the American people is better prepared for bloodshed than ever was Tzarist Russia, Imperialist Germany, or any other purely militaristic country.

I G
I E
I C
III H

CROATIAN



Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 34, September 11, 1923.

MEETING AGAINST WAR

The Yugoslav, Greek, and Italian associations of the Workers Party held a protest meeting against war preparations between Italy, Greece and Jugoslavia. The meeting was held at Carriers Hall, in Chicago, and was a success which displayed solidarity among Italian, Greek, and Yugoslav workers. All these workers registered complete disapproval of the policy their respective governments are pursuing. This meeting showed a true picture of the feeling of these people against Pasich, Venizelos, and Mussolini. The workers of these lands cannot allow (themselves) to be dragged to the battlefields in the interests of those who exploited and oppressed them. Every effort toward the making of war must be met by the workers' motto: "Death to War!"

The following resolution was adopted:

Today we are witnessing the development of European capitalistic states, three of which are ready to grab one another by the throat and throw their peoples into dangerous war, which would undoubtedly end with the

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 34, Sept. 11, 1923.

massacre of thousands of workers for no other purpose than to keep up a blood-thirsty fascist regime and through a mercenary system exploit the working class.

All these governments, Greek, Italian, and Jugoslav, have a record of suppression of the freedom of speech, press, and assembly. They have practically abolished the little power possessed by parliament and also general elections. They established and maintain an iron dictatorship, based on white terror, complete abolition of trade unions and political labor parties; destruction of workers printing presses, mass persecutions and attacks on workers throughout these three states.

We, Jugoslav, Greek, and Italian workers, gathered at this open mass meeting in Hod-Carriers Hall, Chicago, hereby declare:

That we have nothing in common with the aims and purposes for which those powers are preparing war.

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 34, Sept. 11, 1923.



We most energetically protest against imperialistic nations throwing our fellow workers into another war.

We invite the workers of the world, and especially from Italy, Greece, and Jugoslavia, to do everything in their power to stop these imperialistic plans, and to struggle against the fascist terror.

I G
I E
I J

CROATIAN

Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 46, Feb. 18, 1922.

AMERICA'S SHAME

In prisons of the United States there are hundreds of convicts sentenced to 5, 10 or 20 years for no other reason than expression of their opinion. In those prisons are Communists, Socialists, I. W. W.'s, and Anarchists. There are even some who do not belong to any political party, but who belonged, and do belong, to some Christian sect and were put in prison because they opposed war.

The war is ended. Diplomatic relations have been established between Allies and central powers, while only a small number of the political prisoners has been released. Among them the greatest political criminal is Eugene V. Debs.

When they released Debs, the American holders of power thought that was all that they could do. For in the release of Debs were interested political parties, liberal societies, unions, and persons of influence.



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 46, Feb. 18, 1922.

The government was obliged to set him free or be a target for abuse by holding in prison an old man who sincerely and determinedly stood up against bloodshed. But what will be done with the lesser prisoners? Must they, because they are not like Debs, remain in prisons?

To show the narrow-mindedness of those who govern in America, especially Presidents Wilson and Harding, here are some statistics:

Up to June 30 of 1921 they released, during one year, 485 criminals out of 641 applications. Mercy was granted to a great number who committed gross crimes. Among them were murderers, thieves, and embezzlers. A year before 664 applications were submitted and 639 criminals released. Some of them were German spies, others cheated the government during war, some of them were cheaters in other ways. Such men were released, laws and sentences were overlooked for them, yet there was no compassion for political transgressors.



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 46, Feb. 18, 1922.

Civilized men are not surprised at brutalities against political prisoners by the governments of Jugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, etc. We know that there are barbaric countries which have barbaric governments. But intelligent men, who do not know conditions in America, would be surprised when they would know how political prisoners are treated here, as if America takes after Spain, tsarist Russia or Japan.

Americans would do better if they talked less about their "Americanism" and false greatness and took care to introduce a little more order and justice. The prevailing conditions are a shame for a country which is a Republic.

I G



CROATIAN

Jugoslaviya, Dec. 17, 1921.

AMERICA'S GREAT GIFT

Americans are a people of action. It is said that they are great egotists. Whatever they do, they do for profit.

That is not so. In the last war the Americans contributed much to the Allies' victory but did not get or take anything. A group of Americans was interested in the fate of Serbia during the war. After the war they did not forget Serbia.

They sent to Serbia the American Mission and the Red Cross, who are at work on the reconstruction of Serbia. All over America there are committees working for the rehabilitation of Serbia.

One of these committees handled the Elizabeth Milbank Anderson Foundation and sent to the General State Hospital at Belgrade a complete automobile ambulance outfit.

I G

- 2 -



CROATIAN

Jugoslaviya, Dec. 17, 1921.

The outfit was presented to the Hospital by the American Mission for Serbia.

On the ambulance is the inscription:

"In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, the American friend of Serbian children."

Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 12, June 25, 1921.

UTOPIA

One of the grandest "utopias" is the international peace and disarmament. Never before had the governing classes talked so much about peace as during the World War. They told the people just to bring the war to a victorious end, then will follow a kingdom of peace, happiness and prosperity.

The first step for peace is disarmament. But how to achieve that?

All capitalistic powers are "ready" to said step, but one does not trust the other, no one wants to be the first to take that step.

Hardly is a man to be found who likes war for war's sake. But there are many who consider war as a means to show "heroism" to "keep up moral forces." All who defend war in this manner do not like to be emmeshed in war. No. Such stay away from actual war. They just look at others lose their lives, while they make profits out of the misery

APR 11 1922
LIBRARY
CROATIAN

Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 12, June 25, 1921.

of others.

In this country recently there has been much talk about disarmament. Some congressmen propose just a limited "armament." That means they want an army of certain size, a strong navy, but at the same time they appeal to the government to arrange a conference of American, English, Japanese and other representatives, to talk disarmament.

The President in his message to Congress declared that caution forbids us to disarm alone. In that manner all powers try to excuse the existence of their armies and navies.

The fact does not lay in the "caution" but in the sincere will to disarm and take the greatest burden off the population's shoulders.

We do not see that sincere will, because it does not exist.

Peace is impossible if it rests on controversial interests. International peace is a utopia as long as the industries are governed

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 12, June 25, 1921.

by few plutocrats and masses of population are outlawed.

Capitalism is based on profit, profit is connected with the markets. Capital seeks enlargement of these markets all over the world. Capital is international. International conflicts are therefore created on account of markets. As long such conflicts exist, there is no international peace, and no country without army and navy, without warships, cannons and machine guns.

If we hear a politician talk about disarmament, we have to ask him if he is for capitalism or against it. If he is for capitalism and private ownership, for differences in our economic and social structure, for the system as it is today, then he is either a hypocrite or of a limited mind.

For disarmament and international peace are only men, who are against private ownership and profits.

MPA (11.1.1921) 8001.30275

I G
I E

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 42, Sept. 26, 1917.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

The military authorities declared clearly that they will disregard petitions of conscientious objectors who ask for exemption from military service.

The law states that all those will be exempted who are members of religious and other organizations, which are against military service and the killing of humans.

On this ground all members of the Socialist Party in America must be freed from military service. This party always had paragraphs in its program which accentuated our opposition to war and murder, against military service and war credits.

Thousands of Socialists handed in their petitions to be freed from military service on ground of this law. But not one petition was granted. That is unjust.

NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 42, Sept. 26, 1917.

The Socialists are opponents of the capitalistic system and private properties, which are the causes of war. If they oppose the causes they oppose the consequences also.

The Socialists oppose the principle of "an eye for an eye." The Socialists support the principle, "Don't kill!" Socialists will fight anything that is low, unjust and bad in society. They struggle for a society in which all will work, but enjoy the fruits of their work equally.

The Socialists were and are opponents of secret diplomacy, of czars and kaisers, of society's robbers and drones.

They are not a bit to blame for wars. They abhor the play of diplomats, in which the best sons of humanity perish, in which great riches are destroyed, in which humans become beasts, in which civilization submits to brutal force and beastly instincts.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I E

Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 42, Sept. 26, 1917.

Cultural, moral, humanitarian and most noble arguments speak in favor of Socialism and it is the greatest tyranny and injustice to force them to do something against which they struggle and struggled, against what their conscience, their education and most sacred human interests revolt.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I D l a
I E

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, July 25, 1917.

A GOOD LESSON FOR WORKING MEN

Some of the American capitalists who control the manufacture of ammunition reported to the government that though they are ready to give the government their product under the market price, it cannot be expected from them to deliver material for a price which would harm them.

At the same time they reported they would not be able to give war material to the Allies for the same price as they will give to the American government.

As it is seen, the American capitalists think for their own interest and quite seriously they say to the government this we can do, this we cannot do.

They are willing to help the government but they are not prepared on account of the government, to sacrifice themselves.

I G
I D l a
I E

Radnicka Straza, July 25, 1917.

That is very fair. The government will be in accord with that because how could you destroy our ammunition manufacturers?

To this we want to add, how it would be if the American workingmen reported to the government that they are willing to do everything for this country, but the government must not expect that the workers want to be destroyed in this war or that they will go to the battlefields just for the whim of a government?

If they relent and say if we must perish defending this country, we will do so, but you cannot expect us to perish for the Allies.

The government will undertake nothing against the capitalists for their ultimatum, because it thinks it is their business to quote prices, but to the workers it is not granted the right to decide about their own life. It would not be bad for the workers to think these things over.

I G
I E

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 21, May 2, 1917.

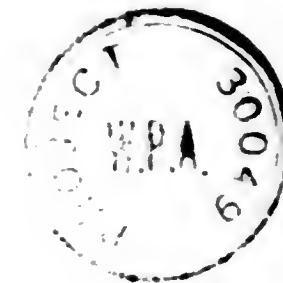
MAYOR THOMPSON'S ACTIVITY

Many times in our paper we criticized Mayor Thompson for failures in his administration of our city. No matter how much blame he deserves otherwise, in the question of this American war, he did not lose his reason and did not become excited about the war.

If he were not rich and fully independent or if he were a socialist, they would call him a German hireling for sure, but because he is a capitalist, the bourgeois press is just shocked on account of his lack of patriotism.

But of what does his lack of patriotism consist? That he sent a message to the people, telling them that there exists a hunger menace for America and any available fertile soil must be used.

He is also against army conscription and says: "I am against conscription which will send our youth to European trenches. We will have hunger if Congress does not prohibit the export of grains. With hunger will come sickness."



Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 21, May 2, 1917.

The mayor recalled his speech about war in 1915, when he demanded the prohibition of exports of provisions to any of the countries at war. Would America have done so, we would not be at war now.

The Chicago militarists want to receive the French general, Joffre, in a great celebration. Thompson is cold in that matter. The press is against him, the patriotic organizations want him to resign; they say such a man is not fit to lead the administration.

Mayor Thompson is not a socialist, but on the question of militarism he is with the Socialists, even if at present American Socialists are agents of German autocracy, according to the Chicago Daily News, then Mayor Thompson must be such an agent also.

This is not much satisfaction for the Socialists but it shows the bourgeois press in its true light.

I G
I E

CROATIAN

Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 12, Feb. 28, 1917.

PROTEST MEETING OF JUGOSLAV SOCIALISTS

Sunday the 18th of February a council of secretaries of all branches of the Federation in Chicago called the members for a Socialist meeting. Speakers were Etbin Kristan, Joseph Zavertrnik, and N. Sonnenschein, candidate for alderman of the 10th ward.

The following resolution was adopted:

"The meeting of Yugoslav workers in Chicago, held February 18, 1917, expresses in principle its standpoint against wars of the capitalistic order, acknowledges the conclusions of the Internationale, which order each Socialist Party to work against war. Vigorously we protest against the work of those who are fanning up war, and their newspapers which misuse the critical situation to push the United States of America into war.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 12, Feb. 28, 1917.

To the workers of America, the adventures undertaken by some capitalistic circles in the interests of huge profits, do not promise any benefits or gains, on the contrary great burdens will fall on the shoulders of the workers. All the sacrifices in lives and health the workers must bear. Economic crises, unemployment and high prices will oppress the workers. The accumulated debts of war, the workers will have to pay.

The United States cannot profit by participating in a European war. A small circle of international capitalists would acquire great gains, which will throw the whole country back and hinder any progress.

Keeping peace is in the interest of the working class, the democracy of the United States; for that reason it is not only a Socialist but also a civic duty to do all possible to avert war.

The Yugoslav workers do not want to be traitors of their class. They



Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 12, Feb. 28, 1917.

assert that their work for keeping peace has nothing in common with treason against the country in which they live, but that the true interests of the United States of America are damaged and treason is committed by those who, from pure and great egotism, drive the States to war, misery, financial and cultural catastrophe. "

At the meeting the fact was accentuated that the causes which make military crises a chronic disease must not be forgotten.

As long as society rests on capitalistic foundations the world's peace is in danger day and night.

The only security is the collapse of the capitalistic system. Protesting against the attempts to enter war the meeting calls the Yugoslav workers to enter into the Socialist Party, to create a mighty resistance against capitalism; by destroying capitalism, the cause of war will be destroyed.

I G
III H

CROATIAN

Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 10, Feb. 14, 1917.

THE JUGOSLAV CHANCERY - A SPY'S CHANCERY

For a few days there has existed the danger that war will be declared between America and Germany.

As soon as the possibility of war appeared, up jumped enemies of the people to talk about liberty, rights, the honor of the flag, to make out of the American people that which the European felons made out of their people there.

The Jugoslavs and their press request that everybody greet this coming war from the bottom of his heart. Who is weak hearted in accepting this war must be registered and reported to the Yugoslav chancery, or better, to the "spy chancery" and its manager, M. Marjanovich.

These gentlemen should at least show an example to the people once, and

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 10, Feb. 14, 1917.

enlist as soldiers. Then they may scold other for not being loyal. But as long as they flee from Europe to avoid war and preach to working men to shoulder arms, they are just agents of misfortune.

As long as they flee from war and on the other hand are willing to denounce their fellow men, they are nothing else but loathsome spies of the lowest order.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I J
I E
I H

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 7, Jan. 24, 1917.

AGAINST THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

It is known to our readers that laws in America are made by Congress. They do not become valid before they are signed by the President. Even then they are not considered valid until the Supreme Court declares whether or not they are in accord with the Constitution of the United States. If the court declares the law to be against the Constitution, that law is without any value.

Last year Congress passed a law about an eight-hour working day for railroad workers. Against that law were the railroad companies and other capitalists. Today that law is before the Supreme Court, and any day a decision is expected.

Recently Senator Robert Owen, from Oklahoma, expressed himself saying: "It would be greatly inconsiderate to have the Supreme Court make a law void, which law was passed by Congress."

Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 7, Jan. 24, 1917.

Mr. Owen said that before the League for National Popular Government. After him spoke Judge Wanamaker, who said: "On one side are 400,000 workers, on the other side, 15,000,000,000 dollars worth of capital. Congress passed the law, which is in danger now."

He added that the "adoration of our Constitution must stop."

Mr. Own accentuated the fact of how ridiculous and thoughtless it is that nine judges - sometimes only five (a majority) - control the work of 531 Congressional members, men elected by the people, who swore to work in accord with the Constitution. They must know better the constitutionality of the law passed than the nine judges.

Very seldom has it been spoken against the Supreme Court's power in such an open manner. It was written against, but that was done by Socialists.

Today we see opposition even in official circles. Here are legislators opposing the monarchical power of the Supreme Court.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 7, Jan. 24, 1917.

There is not one state in the world where the court has such power as in the United States of America.

In all constitutional states the parliament is the highest legislative body, which decrees the actions of the state and regulates even the courts. In this country it is the contrary. Here a court of nine members is above parliament. For that reason in Socialist literature America is considered similar to a monarchic state. The difference is: in a monarchy one man governs, in America, nine.

We are not happy about such a constitution, such laws, and such a republic which values old institutions more than the interests of human society.

I G
III B 4
I E

Radnioka Straza, Vol. IX, No. 29, June 28, 1916

THIRD JUGOSLAV SOCIALIST CONGRESS

Three days more and then the third Yugoslav Socialist congress will convene at Chicago. This congress will happen in the most bloody era of human history, when Europe is a great slaughter house; while America is anxiously waiting for the report of the first rifle to give to this hemisphere an opportunity to exchange production for destruction humanity for barbarism.

It is easy to guess what answer the third Yugoslav congress has to give to the cries of the oppressed world. It is not hard to presume what standpoint this congress has to take against those conditions which make possible this great destruction of life in human society.

The third Yugoslav Socialist congress has to point the way how to abolish the causes of this great slaughter as well as how to destroy the means of it.

The governing classes of the world want to extend their exploitation. For this reason duties are laid upon the people to foster the plans of these classes.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G
III B 4
I E

CROATIAN (2)

Radnioka Straza, June 28, 1916

These "duties" are considered sacred. Not to admit these duties is called unpatriotic or treason.

To these "duties" belong all kinds of sacrifices which the governing class deems proper to request. On its wish you must give your life, property, leave your family, destroy everything and then the duty is done toward your "nation."

All who participate in these things, we consider as victims or weak-minded beings, if not criminals.

In other words, we are not able to admit "duties" of any kind which are the consequence of a long line of crimes.

That fact is that Socialism received a hard blow and in the ranks of Socialists must not be tolerated men who today approve the crimes of their governments. These men betrayed Socialism, but we must take the stand against any war and remain true to our resolution.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, No. 18, Vol. IX, April 12, 1916

RESOLUTION

Members of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation, branch No. 6, at Chicago, Illinois, accepted at their special meeting of members on April the 7th, the following resolution:

"The Yugoslav Socialist Federation, branch No. 6, calls on the central committee of the federation to suspend a decision in which it was ordered to conduct a polemic about national defense and national army in the federation's organ Radnicka Straza.

"This request is based on the following reasons: (1) In the program of the American Socialist party there is not mentioned militarism. Accordingly nothing about national defense or a national army which expressions were brought up by the European Socialists as a counterbalance against state militarism.

"Because in the program of the American Socialist party, of which we are members, nothing is said about said national defense, this branch considers a discussion of this question superfluous and not necessary. The more so as this

MP 447 PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, April 12, 1916

branch considers it a duty to fight budding militarism in the United States. To advocate or to favor any kind of national defense or national army in a country where there is obligatory military service, this branch considers reactionary and not worthy of true socialistic action.

"(2) In August 1915 the Socialist party proclaimed its anti-war manifesto and peace program, which contains among others the following demands: An international federation, a United States of the World, and disarmament.

"This program of a United States of the World excludes the possibility of a national defense or national army. The more so as complete disarmament is requested.

"(3) In the by-laws and rules of the American Socialist party it is said clearly: 'A member who is against political action or advocates crimes, sabotage or other acts of violence with the purpose of liberating the working class, has to be excluded from the party.'

"Under political action has to be understood participation at elections, in legislative matters and administrative work."

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

I G
I E

CROATIAN (3)

Radnicka Straza, April 12, 1916

All above this puts an end to claims of advocates of national defense, that working men in their struggle against the governing classes have to use violence and arms.

From these reasons this branch considers a discussion through the organ Radnicka Straza, over these questions, not pertinent and also damaging to our work in the American Socialist party.

This branch requests the central committee to revoke its decision about such a discussion, to allow this, our resolution, to be published, with a plea to other branches to support it.

In case the committee does not grant our request it may notify us as soon as possible, so we will be able to influence other branches to revoke the decision.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, April 12, 1916

It is our conviction that members of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation are not willing to fall into this trap of militarism, that they not only will rise against the discussion of these questions in the columns of Radnicka Straza, but that they will condemn all those who try to bring confusion into the ranks of the American Socialist party.

Jugoslav Socialist Organization, Branch 6.

Alex Dubravac, President of Meeting
Frank Mavrich, Secretary.

WPA (111) 9901.30275

I G
I B 1
III H

CROATIAN



Hrvatska Zastava, Vol. XIII, No. 10, Jan. 13, 1916.

SIX WORDS

A few days ago Professor Harper returned from Russia, the bearer of a wonderful message consisting of six words, quoted in Russian as follow: "Njet Vodky, njet revoljucii, njet mira." These six words are of extreme importance for us Slavs. These words elevate our hearts, inspire our souls with new hopes, stimulate us to renewed efforts.

These words are our guaranty that right is bound to win in the long run over wrong, and that we Slavs are going to triumph and that the modern Huns - the Germans, Hungarians and their allies, the Turks, as well as the Mongolian Bulgars - shall not have the fiendish satisfaction to dance rejoicing on our graves.

"Njet vodky," (no liquor) are the first two consoling words. The accursed "vodka," or liquor, was ruining the body and soul of the Russian people. First it was the Jews, the worst enemies of Slavdom, who had the monopoly to poison with this fiendish fluid the noble and honest Russian people.



Hrvatska Zastava, Vol. XIII, No. 10, Jan. 13, 1916.

When the Russian bureaucracy,spoiled through the German influence, found out what great profits could be derived from such devilish trade, the government, disgracing the Russian name and humanity in general, took the sale and production of "vodka" into its own hands. The Russian government, for the sake of sordid gain, has been poisoning and wrecking its own people, knowing that an exhausted, drunken people cannot win the war. Tsar Nicholas arrived at the conclusion that the abolition of "vodka" would win the war, and with one stroke of his pen stopped the production and sale of liquor. All the Russian people have changed since. Former miserable slaves became the dread of their enemies. There is no whiskey in holy Russia, but sacred patriotism, and enthusiasm for human and Slavic ideals.

"Njet revolucii" (no revolution) are two more consoling words from our Slavic mother Russia. It is not difficult to foment a people, hungry and drunk with poisonous liquor. The Huns of modern times, the Germans, have been figuring that their Jewish agents would easily foment a revolution among the Russian people against their native country as they have already lost everything



Hrvatska Zastava, Vol. XIII, No. 10, Jan. 13, 1916.

through drink. They figured that with Jewish help they would be able to subjugate all of Russia and bring her under the influence of their Germanic culture. But thank God, "njet revolucii," the Russian people are guarding their homes, and in guarding their homes they are guarding us other Slavs, too, so that the modern Huns shall not extinguish our holy Slavic fire.

"Njet mira" (no peace). Indeed, that is true. There shall be no peace until justice reigns supreme. No peace until the Slavic enemies have broken down. The Russian people are going to sacrifice their best sons and all their possessions in order to throw off the chains of bondage from the Slavic body. Our holy mother Russia is not going to stop until the last Slavic mother ceases to bear serfs. When every Slavic mother shall bear free sons and daughters on free Slavic soil, then there will be peace and until all enemies of Russia and Slavdom are on their knees.

"Njet mira" (There will be no peace)

Rev. Max Relic.



Radnioka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 38, Sept. 1, 1915

AMERICANS AND "GREATER AMERICANS."

The so-called "Friends of Peace" had a rally a few days ago where, after a long debate, they adopted a characteristic resolution for conservation of peace.

A copy of this resolution was sent to President Wilson, whose attention was called to the spirit of some articles of the Constitution, where it is forbidden to the President to declare war without the consent of Congress.

This resolution was the answer to the President on his declaration to Germany to take "strong" measures if American lives are manaced again.

While all real American lovers of this country work with all their might for peace, our ultra-patriotic Jugoslavs, and our "Americans," send from a public meeting at Chicago greetings to President Wilson, thanking him for his "wise" administration and promising to fight shoulder to shoulder with



Radnioka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915

American soldiers, if this country ever enters into a war with Germany.

This is what the Croatian Don Quixote, Ante Biankini, promises, who puts his fingers everywhere and without consent and approval of the people gives such absurd promises.

Is it that our Croatians want to be greater Americans than Americans themselves? Really, will the fool Biankini be able to send a big army of Serbians and Croatians to the border of Mexico, or against Germany, in case President Wilson declares war?

It is too bad that the Americans do not understand Croatian, to be able to read this foolishness and to laugh at Biankini's "heroes," ready to fight for Yugoslavia at the same time declaring the deepest feeling as a citizen for a capitalist President like Wilson.

CROATIAN (3)



Radnioka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915

Do these people have no shame or are they such fools that no doctor in the world can cure them?

Radnioka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 38, Sept. 1, 1915

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

"We fight for country and home. We fight to protect our wives and children!"

This is the moral excuse for war adopted by all soldiers, at least, by most of them. They believe it, while in truth they fight for financial and business interests of the ruling class. There are many other false excuses for war. The slaughter in Europe destroyed this weak belief that war is waged for the defense of home and the protection of wife and children.

Before the war neither the home, wife nor children needed any defense against an outside foe.

The French children were not threatened by German fathers, the German home was not menaced in a Russian neighborhood.

The only enemies who menaced the home, wives and children of Europe, were constant inside enemies, poverty, sickness, crime and economic exploitation.

MPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

Radnioka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915

Such enemies war cannot overcome. War can only increase them. These enemies can be overcome and destroyed by a long lasting peace and struggle to create new conditions over the world.

At the moment when the men of Europe entered the war, they left their homes, their wives and children unprotected from crime, to terror, annihilation. The ruins of Polish and Belgian houses, thousands of homeless children, mistreated women, are proof how war protects home, women and children!

Most deplorable is the fact that inside enemies increase. In countries suffering from war, these enemies dominate at will and nobody resists them.

While men are killing their brethren they have no time to fight against sickness, crime, social unrest, theft and exploitation.

From England comes news about the big death rate among children. Medical service is not available. The doctors are with the soldiers. The milk is kept from the use of others with the exception of soldiers. Add to it extreme poverty which is what causes the children to die from want of every kind.

MPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Radnioka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915

Is the fight on the battlefield for child protection? In devastated Belgium hundreds of children died. There was no food, no warm clothing, not any of the care necessary to children of tender age. The children in Poland suffered most, because everything was burned and wrecked.

One dispatch from the Eastern front said about Poland:

The land is devastated in an area of 40,000 sq. miles. Two million cattle were requisitioned. There is no milk and the children die. No medical service whatever.

That is the true meaning of those words "We must fight for the home, for our wives and children."

To pass by such things lightly is possible only to those who consider it quite moral that one thousand men may die to let ten men get rich. A man with regard for justice and morality must oppose any war. Never is war a sacred or good thing. War is just a crime!

Which women and children benefit from war? Those who may have to feed a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnioka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915

crippled father? Those who may have to beg around universally instead of living in their homes.

Today some patriotic fools are against those who request an end of shipments of arms to Europe. They do not see that by shipment of arms they push thousands of new victims to death, that they peril thousands of innocent children.

All those men who favor any war are not prudent beings, but common fools. To prove that just look into history. For a thousand years wars were conducted but they never brought that liberty and salvation of different "fatherlands".

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Strana, Vol. VIII, No. 23, May 19, 1915.

GENTLEMEN, IF YOU PLAY HEROES, PLAY IT ON YOUR OWN ACCOUNT

It is extremely bold when a man, who has not ten people behind him, dares to speak in the name of three nationalities and to promise that these nationalities, in case of an American war with Germany, will give their lives and properties.

It is not a dream, it is the truth, that Dr. Biankini, in the capacity of president of some kind of Yugoslav committee, sent a telegram to President Wilson, promising him the greatest assistance in the name of the Serbians, Croatsians, and Slovenes, in case of war.

Dr. Biankini was not recognized by these three nationalities as their representative. The fact that some kind of congress at the Hotel La Salle elected him as its president does not matter for the Serbians, Croatsians, and Slovenes. Dr. Biankini is not entitled to talk in their names.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VIII, No. 23, May 19, 1915.

We do not know that Dr. Biankini has called a public meeting of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes; that he received their consent to send any foolish telegrams.

Because he did not call a meeting he speaks in the name of the people without the people's permission.

Today there is not one Yugoslav in Chicago who will not say, "Let Biankini be a hero on his own account, but he must not talk in the name of others."

The Yugoslav working men in America are not fools any more to follow gentlemen-adventurers through fire and water.

Biankini's own paper calls him a "far-seeing statesman," but the people, to say it mildly, does not trust Dr. Biankini.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VIII, No. 23, May 19, 1915.

If it were admitted that Dr. Biankini is a leader of the Yugoslavs, then in the name of the Yugoslav people he should demand peace and not offer men and their properties to be destroyed, though nobody asks for it.

If Dr. Biankini wanted to wage war on the Germans, why did he not remain in Europe and become a Russian or a Serbian general?

We hope the people themselves will tell Dr. Biankini what they think about his demagoguery.

Radnicka Straza, Vol.7. No.46. October 28, 1914.

What the Voters must Watch.

To prevent the United States from falling into the same catastrophe as did the whole of Europe today, the American people must work to clip the wings of militarism in the army and the navy and to end the secret machinations of diplomats.

Each election has to be a forceful protest against war, against war armaments and international dollar diplomacy. Not one voter should vote for a man, who will not promise to work against militarism and capitalistic imperialism.

No paper must be aided or read, which glorifies war crimes as "honor and glory" and supports such crimes by inflaming hatred among nations.

The present situation in Europe is a good school for everybody. All what happens there is the work of capitalism and militarism.

If the military power in Europe were not organized on such a scale, could such a slaughter be perpetrated there, creating unemployment, misery hunger and sorrow?

I G
I E
I F 3

Page 2.

Workers, if you do not want to go through sufferings, which your brethren live through in Europe do not allow America to become a military land, put at the head of the countrymen who will put down any attempt, to make militarism the law and deciding factor of this land. -

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



I G
II B 2 d (1)
I E

CYCATHAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 44, Oct. 14, 1914.

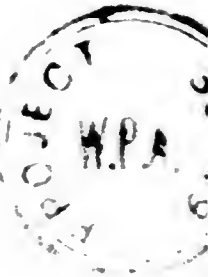
STAND UP! STAND UP!

Comrades, friends, brothers! Opponents of the working class try with all their might to distract the attention of the world to the stage of the European war. To blind the world and lead it from life's real aims.

We, too, are watching how the war fever is shaking the sick brains of spiritually blind people; of living mummies who succumbed to the wishes of the Holy Trinity: capitalism, church and militarism.

For everything that capitalism does there are excuses because it has not been admitted that this war was provoked by class interests; that this war, with all of its terrors, bears great chances in the political and economical life of Europe, but also the final downfall of capitalism in the whole world.

Meanwhile, in these most critical moments, it was only the Socialist press which dispersed the mistakes of the bourgeois chauvinistic parties and did stand up in defence of the working man.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 44, Oct. 14, 1914.

Social democracy demands the abolition of the root of war by destroying capitalism. That is why social democracy wages an industrial war in the factories, where machines smash the bones of workmen; in mines, where explosions destroy our brethren: in shops and fields, everywhere where men, women and children are systematically starved.

The historical mission of the working class is the liberation from hired slavery under the slogan: "Everything belongs to all."

A great struggle is waged between labor and capital in this country today. The laborer fights for the right of his work: a larger slice of bread. Capitalism fights against labor for the right to grab the fruits of others' labors. That is a war bigger and greater than any war fought before: it is a war without recess.

On that war we have to concentrate our attention, because there is our life, which, like a bloody thread, leads us between liberty and slavery.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 44, Oct. 14, 1914.

Comrades! Radnicka Straza is the only paper in Croatian and Serbian which is enlightening our workers, which inspires fear in the sold, characterless, dollar-patriotic press. For that reason Radnicka Straza must be carried to each worker's home. Today more than ever, it is necessary to hear our voice against capitalistic exploitation and bloody wars.

Carry the voice of truth everywhere where workers are; wake up your working comrades; bring to them, offer them, our paper Radnicka Straza.

This paper will call louder than the trumpet of Jericho, "Forward to fight, sons and daughters of Labor, the future is calling you!"

I G
I E

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 36, Aug. 19, 1914.

PROTEST MEETING IN CHICAGO

Sunday, August 9th, the Yugoslav Socialist Branch No. 6 called a meeting against the European slaughter.

The National Hall was crowded with listeners. The main speaker was Teodor Cvetkov, who during a prolonged talk brought out the cause of European entanglements.

The causes are the capitalistic greed which needs commercial expansion and therefore wants to absorb foreign lands.

The servants of capitalism are the different states with their military power. For the sake of a few, millions must suffer. Millions who do not want war, who want bread.

The speaker pointed out historical facts which prove that this slaughter was bound, sooner or later, to come. The powers nurtured hate just waiting for the opportune moment for revenge. With vigor he assailed those patriotic



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 36, Aug. 19, 1914.

laudatory attempts to glorify different states or rulers. Because rulers are not for the people's good, they are for wars.

After the talk of Mr. Cvetkov other speakers followed. The main thought of all was that all wars are of no advantage and murderous, and are unnecessary for the working people.

The listeners protested against war by exclamations of "Down with War! Down with tyrants! Long live international brotherhood!"

I G
I E
III H

CROATIAN

Radnioka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 34, Aug. 5, 1914

AGAINST BLOODY WAR

TO JUGOSLAV WORKERS IN AMERICA

Brethren, Workers! The whole of Europe stands before a terrible crisis. The mobilization of the armies has excited all friends and enemies of mankind.

Brethren, Workers! The Yugoslav Socialist Federation taking all in account and standing on the principles of international socialism directs to you the following appeal:

1) No one of you must go to Europe as a soldier to help those in power, and become a victim of capitalism. Meet with contempt any call of Austrian or Serbian oppressors to go to war for them.

2) Do not give one cent for war purposes. But send money to your brother workers, who will survive this bloody tragedy, and to their widows, old parents and children.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I E
III H

CROATIAN (2)

Radnicka Straza, Aug. 5, 1914

3) Call public meetings in all towns and settlements. Protest against Austrian diplomacy, against the Habsburg dynasty against the barbarism of a World's war.

4) Try, in these times of trial, not to fill your heart with hatred toward other nationalities and your brethren, the workingmen in other countries. You must know that the working class over the whole world has only one enemy—that is capitalism. That is the class of the rich everywhere.

Brethren, Workers! We want to call your attention to the important fact that in Europe beside the hellish power, which leads people to perdition, there is another mighty force which represents the united working class of all the countries; that force is social democracy, which is composed of conscious and enlightened workers of all countries and all nationalities. It does not acknowledge borders, hatred between nationalities and fights all oppression and slavery.

Comrades and brother workers! It is your duty to protest, to join in your protest and struggle the International Socialists who are clamoring:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I E
III H

CROATIAN (3)

Radnioka Straza, Aug. 5, 1914

"Down with the tyrants! Down with capitalist slavery! Down with chauvinistic and bloody wars!

Long live international peace! Long live the brotherhood of nations!

First of August 1914, Chicago, Illinois.

Central Committee
Jugoslav Socialist Federation

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
I C

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, July 30, 1913.

"KNIGHTLY DEEDS" OF SERBIAN PATRIOTS

In Chicago these days Vaclav Klofac is making a visit; Klofac is an agent of the Czechs who has been for a long time in the Balkans. He has come to America now to get some publicity for himself among the Czechs of Chicago, telling about the "glorious" Balkan war.

Last Sunday he visited the Serbians of the North Side to give a talk at a meeting to which he had been invited by the Serbian patriots.

He told how he had seen the war with his own eyes--how he had been greeted and embraced by Serbian dignitaries, what "heroes" the Serbian officers are, what geniuses the Serbian generals; and he alleged that Minister Pasic surpasses them all, and that every Serbian ought to be proud of so splendid a statesman. Klofac spoke as a man, who wants to flatter the audience and inflame national fanaticism.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
I C

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, July 30, 1913.

After Mr. Klofac had finished his talk, Comrade V. Bornemissa, editor of Narodni Glas (People's Voice), took the platform. Comrade B. declared that he wondered how Mr. Klofac was able to glorify the fratricidal Balkan war, which was promoted by the "genial" Pasic. The Balkan war, said he, is not for the benefit of the people. Pasic took the opportunity of the war to speculate on the bourse and fill his pockets. Neither did Klofac omit telling how the minister of war, with his drunken subordinates, turned over Serbian soldiers to firing squads, and how Serbian peasants were beaten.

When Comrade Bornemissa began to prove his statements by reading from Belgrade newspapers, the president of the Serbian Sokol, Dusan Popovich, jumped up and pushed Comrade B. from the platform.

After that Comrade M. Polovina mounted the rostrum. But before he was able to talk, the Serbian "patriots" hit him with blackjacks. The same procedure was used on Comrade B. Both comrades received several injuries before they were

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30213

I G
III H
I C

- 3 -

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, July 30, 1913.

thrown from the hall on the sidewalk. The Czech delegate Klofac calmly remained seated with a smile on his face while the Serbian "patriots" perpetrated these atrocities.

That is the way in which freedom of speech is respected at "patriotic" meetings.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES

H. Social
Problems and
Social Legislation

I H
II D 7
I E

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, June 25, 1925. Vol. 2; No. 47.

LABOR DEFENSE CONVENTION

The Labor defense league of America will meet in convention June 28, 1925, in Ashland Auditorium, Chicago, Illinois. Session will start the same day at 10 A.M.

All friends of the working class that are interested in the defense of labor, suffering white terror, etc., regardless of their nationality or religion may come and collaborate. All are cordially invited.

The convention for Jugoslavian branch of the labor defense league, will be held after the national convention. The time will be announced later.

All friends of labor are, hereby, urged to answer this call.

Jugoslav Labor Defense.

I H
I E

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 14, July 9, 1923.

CHILD LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Thousands of children work at home on factory products after school, says the Children's Bureau at Washington.

In three towns where investigations were made, said bureau found that over 5,000 school children do industrial work at home. More than 86% are under 14 years, 45% are under 11 years. There are many, who are just six years old. Many of these children work even at school time, because teachers allow them to bring work in the schoolroom.

The Children's Bureau made this statement over the radio and stated how rich children spend their vacation at seas or in the mountains, but for poor kids there is no vacation. Vacation time for the poor is the time for hard work. In the factories there are thousands of children, who are unable to attend school, because in their youth they have to sell their working power.

If you ride on a train through the coal mining sections of Pennsylvania,

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 3071

I R
I E

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 14, July 9, 1923.

you may encounter children from 13 to 14 years going out of the mines; children who are hired laborers.

Traversing Michigan or Colorado you will find fields crowded with 10 year old boys tending to beets, so tired that they are not even able to eat.

The system is that profits are to go to one place, while children slave and make those profits for men who play golf and other sports.

I H
I D 1 a
I D 2 c

CROATIAN



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 39, Dec. 31, 1921.

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES

Here the ruling class talks much about great care given to children and their education. How little that is true. The fact is that we have no laws to prevent exploitation of children. Exploitation of children occurs here more often than in any other country.

True, we have inspection of factories where children work, but they are sent home on days when the inspector will appear in the factory. The inspectors report that no children are working. The factory owners know when the inspector will show up. Very few of the states have laws covering child labor completely. In most of the states children 10 and 12 years of age are allowed to work in factories. The supreme court declares laws against child labor unconstitutional.

The sequence of all that is that children are exploited not only



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 39, Dec. 31, 1921.

in factories but on farms and plantations. Special attention is paid to exploitation of children in agriculture by the Committee on Child Labor. The State of Kentucky, where there are very few foreigners, has very many illiterates because the children instead of going to school go to work on tobacco plantations. Children under 9 years work on tobacco plantations just as grown-ups, with even longer hours. The same happens on the farms. The committee says that child labor cannot be suppressed with laws, except by strict school laws.

Besides small children, who are working on farms with their parents, there are children under 16 years of age who work as hired laborers. Unemployment did not decrease child labor; to the contrary, it increased it. Employers lay off workers and employ cheaper help: children. It is impossible to estimate how many children were obliged to go to work because the father was laid off.

Children obtain work easier because their labor is cheaper. If there are many children employed in one industry, it means low wages for



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 39, Dec. 31, 1921.

the grown-ups. Children lower the wages of their parents. The lowered wages force parents to send children to work.

In that way millions of children become factory workers, where their health is endangered for the benefit of the employer.

At the same time millions of able workers walk the streets seeking work but in vain.

I H
I G

CROATIAN



Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 29, June 27, 1917.

UNHEARD-OF

To avoid to be accused that we assail unjustly the governing class or prominent patriots, we have to mention that these days in Congress debates are conducted on how to prohibit speculators selling provisions to the poor for prohibitive prices.

Many representatives in Congress assailed speculators, especially those who stand up when the music starts the Star Spangled Banner or who adorn their automobiles with little flags, but raise the prices of all provisions in their stores.

From these debates it can be seen that all kinds of speculators popped up to the surface and everyone is bent on grabbing as much as he can with no regard whatever whether the people have something to eat or not.

The merchants of American flags found a good harvest selling these flags in the name of patriotism.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 29, June 27, 1917.

Of course everybody must buy a flag. If he does not buy, he is a traitor. He does not love his country. The authorities must be informed about his disloyalty. Under such slogans trade with flags is conducted. The flag is the symbol of American liberty and democracy, say these worthy patriots. Now let us see what is their liberty and democracy, when it comes to showing their patriotism in the wages of their workers.

On the East Side of New York women and children make these flags. What do they get in wages? An investigation proved that one mother with four small children works on these flags, her children help and often all work day and night.

They receive three cents for a gross, that is, for 144 pieces. In that way they earn in one week two dollars.

Another woman works on slightly larger flags, she is helped by two minor daughters. For thirty-six dozens of these flags she receives 73 cents.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 29, June 27, 1917.

That is what these little flags, the symbols of liberty, mean to women dying of starvation. For the manufacturers they mean a handsome profit.

The symbols of liberty should first secure a decent living for the American people and then we can undertake the liberation of other nations.

APR 11 1917
FBI
3025

SHORTENING OF WORKING HOURS

These days all over America a struggle is going on for an increase of wages, shortening of working hours, and recognition of unions. Workers in all industries request an eight-hour workday.

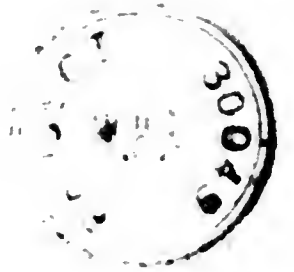
Eight hours work, eight hours sleep, eight hours rest, are a logical division of a day, and yet a hard struggle is necessary to obtain this just request.

This was not a common fight but also blood was spilled. If we consider the length of time since the movement for shorter working hours began, it is incredible how little success has been achieved.

In the sixties of the last century, when machinery was introduced in the United States, many farsighted labor leaders asked for an eight-hour working day. This idea was favorably accepted, and in 1868 a law was passed in Congress decreeing an eight-hour working day for all workers and employees of the government.



Radnioka Straza, May 31, 1916



Otherwise this law, with some exceptions, was not very effective. Finally the workers decided through strong organizations to secure by pressure their demands, because the legislators failed to do so.

At the convention of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, held in Chicago 1884, it was resolved to lead a strong fight for an eight-hour working day, starting May 1, 1886. The workers of Chicago kept their promise. On May 1, 1886, twenty-five thousand workers left work.

The capitalistic press, aided at first the workers' demand for shorter hours as a just one, but changed its mind when the workers stood their ground. The result was the well-known Haymarket affair, which cost its leaders their lives and which set the movement back for many years.

But agitation was renewed and grew stronger than before. If there is not yet complete success, in forty different trades an eight-hour day is being introduced, as was stated at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Radnicka Straza, May 31, 1916

In America the movement grew stronger for an eight-hour working day since the European war. America, as an industrial country not entangled in the war, accepted orders for good money to supply the countries at war.

The demand for workers is very high. The workers have decided to profit from this opportunity to demand shorter hours. All workers joined the fight for eight hours work.

It seems that the workers will persist in their claim for shorter hours this time.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, Vol. IX, No. 22, May 10, 1916

CHILD LABOR

The greatest infamy of which our great and rich republic must be ashamed is child labor. We all know that in the United States, one and a half million children of the age of 10 to 15 years, are employed in different branches of industry, mostly cotton mills, glass factories, and mines.

The unthinking, average American does not trouble at all that each year thousands and thousands of children sacrifice their health or young lives at hard and unhealthy work in industries. The American considers child labor as a necessary evil, just as he is certain that one must be the hammer, the other the anvil.

But we Socialists who took up the duty to struggle against everything that is harmful and dangerous to the laboring classes, look upon child labor as a crime.

For this reason many among our comrades wrote and tried to call the attention of the public to the danger of child labor. It is a pity that they

WPA (11.1.) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, May 10, 1916

did not have the success due to them because the general public just shrugs its shoulders and thinks - concerning child labor - that such things are incredible or impossible, and falls back into its coma.

Whoever read the book written by Mrs. Van Vorst, under the title: The Cry of the Children, must be struck by the description of these poor children with pale cheeks and sad eyes.

This noble woman who thought that reports about child labor and misery are overdone went to see for herself to Alabama, Georgia, and New Hampshire, where the centers of the American cotton industry are.

What the lady saw and heard there exceeds anything she heard or read about before.

The poor children are not only victims of capitalistic greed and brutality, but also of the ignorance of their parents. The capitalists, with their money, hinder introduction of humanitarian laws, while parents in their ignorance are to blame for accepting low pay as family supporters and for that

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, May 10, 1916

reason are obliged to send their children to factories.

In many states as in Alabama, there is no obligatory school attendance. Workers' children grow up without learning to read or write.

The brutality of capitalism forces these small children to grow up in ignorance, just like their parents did, and the coming generation will.

A very appalling sight it is to watch the children to go to the factories. In shabby, worn out clothes, covered with strands of wool or cotton. Their wearers, little slaves, hardly able to carry their emaciated bodies to the martyrdom called factory or mill, and one day when they die, in their place arrives another candidate for death -- because there is an abundance of children.

In this suffering procession very often are seen mothers leading four and five year old children to help them at their work in the factory to receive \$1.20 per week. Only death can liberate them from burdens of work. If they lose their limbs, they are free from work but are lifelong beggars.

MPA (LL) PROJ. 39275

Radnicka Straza, May 10, 1916

Because it is impossible for these children to attend school, it is only natural that they have no idea about many things taught in school, for instance, patriotism.

The authoress wanted to find out about the patriotic feeling of some children who were just building a house of mud. When the house was ready, the lady put a small American flag on it and asked the children what that flag meant.

One child answered instantly: "That is a sign that measles are in the house." (It is customary to hang out a flag on the house where there is a contagious disease.)

Asked at what age children are taken to work by the factory, one child answered: "At any age from one to forty." A small boy stated it more poetically: "Any age, from knee high to a grasshopper, until you reach the sky."

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

I H
I E

CROATIAN (5)

Radnioka Straza, May 10, 1916

All these children are our children because they are children of workers. They are branches of a big proletarian tree. Any tree must perish if its branches are destroyed. Proletarians cannot prosper if their children are ruined - their future generation.

We must spread the teachings of Socialism to the hut of the poorest; then we will make happy these little unhappy beings.

Socialism will give back to the little ones all that soulless capitalism took away from them. Socialism is a true friend of children. It will give them the tender love and care of parents. It will give to them a child's gayety, sunshine, flowers and play. It will give to any child occasion to develop soul and body for the child's benefit and that of his surroundings.

MPA (ILL) PROJ 37

I H
I F 6
I E

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 38, Sept. 1, 1915

GROWN-UPS IDLE -- CHILDREN WORK

Five years ago I started to work for Gutmann and Company in Chicago. This company pays \$1.50 per day for ten hours work. The company, probably on account of bad times, started to exact more work from the workers at the same rate of pay. At the same time children from 14 to 15 years of age were put to work. They work ten hours per day and get \$4.50 per week.

Two such boys put out of work of two grown-up workers and receive half of their pay.

Last week the factory inspector came to see about the boys and the company was in a bad fix. The factory inspector could order the boys laid off -- all of them cheap labor.

The foreman told the boys that the inspector will put them in jail if he finds them here. The boys were induced to leave the factory as long as the inspector was there.

Of course it all was a fake, and the inspector knowing it well. If the





Radnioka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915

inspector would not have made known his coming how could the company have known about it and have hidden her little slaves that the inspector could not see them?

But all laws of today are a fake. For that reason they do not give to the worker any protection. For that reason the workers have to struggle to become lawmakers in our society and not slaves like they are today.

May we add, there is not oppression or lawlessness just in one or other company but in all companies, everywhere because such is the system.

The workers have to declare war on that system, leave alone different leaders and their newspapers, read their Socialist papers and prepare themselves to destroy that system.

Every worker has to enter that struggle in the interests of his children, who as cheap child labor, take away the bread of their fathers.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 27, June 16, 1915

CHILD LABOR LAWS

A significant characteristic of capitalism is the fact that it uses for industrial production not only grown-up men and women but also minor children.

Until ten years ago there was in America no child labor of any extent, but now millions of children under fourteen years work in factories, offices, on cotton plantations, etc.

Child labor became a great evil to which even bourgeoisie parties pay attention. That explains the fact why many states introduced child-labor laws. In the first place we have to mention Pennsylvania, which adopted a law forbidding children less than fourteen years old to work in any industry.

The State of Indiana also introduced such a law. In many other state legislatures laws were taken up with the purpose to limit child labor.

But of what use are such laws if they are not obeyed? The capitalists

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, June 16, 1915

favor child labor because it is cheap, therefore they always find a way to circumvent such laws and keep on employing thousands of children in their factories.

The parents also know that work is dangerous for the health of their posterity, but hunger does not choose means and misery by itself drives parents to push their own children in the abyss of capitalistic exploitation.

State authorities and police also know of breaking of these laws, but they do not interfere in any way or try to stop it.

Usually, rich men are friends of all important state officials and for that reason they are not dealt with.

Is there a bigger crime than to throw small undeveloped children in dark and dusty workshops to suck their blood and deprive them of health and life?

If any other fact is not able to open our eyes, child labor is such a

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I H
I E

CROATIAN (3)

Radnicka Straza, June 16, 1915

crime, such immoral activity which must be noticed by any worker, and to influence his attitude toward the state the system of production, toward the whole form of society which is based on the bones of small children and exploitation of the working class.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES

**J. Inter-
preta-
tion of American History**

I J
III F

First All-Slavic Singing Festival Announcement in English,
Dec. 9, 1934. National Printing and Pub. Co., Chicago.

In 1586 Raleigh founded a colony on Roanoke Island, whose inhabitants disappeared leaving no trace except "Croatan" carved on a tree. It can be conjectured that a Croatian ship calling at this first permanent settlement in America left its imprint on the tree, or even salvaged the entire settlement from the destruction that was taking place, and hurriedly left only the name of their ship, the Croatan, on the tree, as a guide, but that it met destruction either by the elements or some other way later, as no trace was ever found of the colonists in question.

I J
I E

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 80, July 5, 1924.

1776 --- 1924

The day of July 4 is celebrated all over the United States as the day of American independence. About 150 years ago the American colonists began a struggle against the English king and through that struggle they gained their freedom from Great Britain.

Patriotism and chauvinism are still extolled today, but we see a picture of American liberty different from the one which historians reveal to us. The difference in America in the time of Washington and in the time of a Roosevelt, Coolidge, or Wilson is great. It represents the difference between capitalism in its cradle and on its deathbed. The American colonists took the land away from the Indians and introduced slavery. A rich class developed, consisting of slave holders, merchants, and bourgeoisie. The workers were exploited, but the English king took great sums in taxes. That was the real reason for the conflict with the British.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 80, July 5, 1924.

After the American liberation these slave holders and merchants adopted a constitution framed by themselves: the working class did not have any part in it and does not benefit from it.

It was an important fact that Washington decided not to meddle with foreign alliances. That gave America an opportunity for unlimited development. Factories were built, mines opened, forests cut down, and railroads constructed. Hired slaves came from all over the world to perform the necessary hard work. On the blood and bones of immigrant workers our powerful and great America was built.

The political power was in the hands of the slave and landholders of the South. This fact grieved the Northern capitalists, for they had hired the South's personal slaves. As soon as the North was sufficiently strong, the Civil War started, presumably for the liberation of the Negroes. There is no doubt that the Negroes of today, even after the war which was fought for their liberation, are maltreated and oppressed economically and socially. That is a known truth.

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 80, July 5, 1924.

Then capitalism got a much better start, and America became the richest country in the world.

The structure of America began to change rapidly from the liberal democracy of Jefferson to an imperial monarchy under the title of a republic. The vast American territories became too narrow for the mighty American industries. She was forced out of her borders into the world market. Whole nations on the Pacific coast came under America's sway. In 1898 she came to war with Spain for the domination of Cuba and was victorious. The American sugar magnates were then given a free field in Cuba.

The World War found America a great imperialistic state with the autocratic power of American bankers. From that date this nation became an imperialistic power of the first class. The army was enlarged steadily, and a navy was built up. America put under her wings not only small peoples of the Pacific coast but also great nations of Europe like Austria, Germany, Turkey, China, etc. Of course, they are not conquered by American imperialism, but they fall

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2027

I J
I E

- 4 -

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 80, July 5, 1924.

under the rule of American bankers.

The more America becomes a great imperialistic power, the greater the danger of a war between her, England, and Japan for world supremacy.

If the working class will not block the machinations of the bourgeoisie, then we will again have the opportunity to shed our blood in the interests of world imperialism--above all, in the interests of American bankers. The question must be settled. Who will run the world? Imperialistic America or Great Britain?

We live in a time of great historical struggles never before seen in the annals of humanity. In these great historical events we have to perform a great role. It is not sufficient for us merely to be passive onlookers. We must be active participants in these struggles.

We must bear in mind the fact that if we do not want to join the working class

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3627

I J
I E

- 5 -

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 80, July 5, 1924.

in its struggle for liberation from slavery, we will be drawn into the struggle for maintaining the capitalistic system. The working class must decide whether to aid the crooked policies of international bankers or the common struggle for final liberation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275



Jugoslavia, December 10, 1921. Vol. X 1, No. 21.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES IS A PROTECTION AGAINST INJUSTICE

You have to get acquainted with the Constitution of the United States, that you may know, what are your rights and what are your duties.

The Constitution contains the fundamental laws of the U. S. of America and with these laws all other laws have to be in harmony. By studying these laws you will be confirmed that the Constitution creates and gives a permanent government, which is responsible to the whole nation for your security and your well being. The Constitution guarantees to you the liberty of religion, freedom of press, speech and assembly. It defends your rights to property, as long as there is not a court order against you. Before the law all are equal.

The Constitution allows amendments to the present laws, so that the Constitution gradually progresses, keeping step with the progress of other human institutions.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

**K. Position
of Women
and Feminism**

I. ATTITUDES

**K. Position
of Women
and Feminism**

I K
I H
I E

CROATIAN

Radnik, April 6, 1927.

FOR PROTECTION OF WOMEN WORKERS

The question of the protection of women workers is not a new question, but it is not solved so easily. Women workers were dragged into industrial production and by that became an economic factor in society, just as are men workers. Industrial production takes them from their homes, from home management and kitchen work, and by pressure of circumstances causes a revolution in family life. As long as the woman was merely a housewife, she was dependent not only on class exploiters, but also on her husband. She expected from him material support for herself and children.

The capitalistic production wants cheap and plentiful working power; that was what caused women first to be dragged into industrial production; first as competitors to men, finally as steady industrial workers.

Today we have millions of women who are officials, factory workers, in business, servants, housekeepers for others, etc., even in heavy industries, such as rubber, steel, and mines you may find them. In households and on farms they are complete slaves.

MPA 01111 PRO-30279

I K
I H
I E

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Radnik, April 6, 1927.

The living conditions of such women workers compels them to fight in their own behalf. The struggle for women's rights is becoming more insistent and more outspoken in character.

This struggle has reached a stage where legislatures must take cognizance of and debate women's industrial questions along with those of men.

The newest picture of how to solve the problems of working women in the United States is as follows:

January 17, 1927. The Supreme Court of the United States declared the minimum wage law for women in Arkansas unconstitutional.

In the California Senate a bill was introduced to make the 8-hour day for women a law.

The State Federation of Labor for California introduced an amendment to this bill to make it possible for any one to report transgressors of the 8-hour law for women.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 35275

I K
I H
I E

- 3 -

CROATIAN

Radnik, April 6, 1927.

This year efforts are being made to introduce the 8-hour working day for the women of Illinois. Nineteen organizations elected a joint committee to work on this proposition.

The Minimum Wage Commission of the State of Massachusetts fixed a minimum wage for women at \$13.50

Owners of cotton mills in Massachusetts are for a 48-hour week throughout the year. Occasionally this may be extended to 54 hours per week.

All this is proof that the women's question is under discussion all over the United States of America.

In connection with this it must be clear to us all that all such legislative proceedings by capitalistic legislatures are not sufficient, because the working hours are too long. Also this success is the result of women workers' struggles for their rights. Though this fight is not organized, it is here, and employers are bound to recognize that fact. To us it must be clear, and

WPA (44) PROJ. 30275

I K
I H
I E

- 4 -

CROATIAN

Radnik, April 6, 1927.

more to working women still, that these legislative bodies never will honor their own decisions against the employers. They trample their own laws, if the laws do not suit them. The woman worker is exploited not only for the allotted time, but for more.

For that reason it is the duty of the working woman to fight for her own interests. It is her duty to fight for real protection for women. That real protection will be achieved when working women are organized in women's organizations and federations, and together when they fight as a labor party. This, in turn, will protect the women's working power more radically.

Never lose sight of the fact that a full and real protection of women workers rests only with communism. Communism employs revolutionary methods and actions, professed by the Labor (Communist) Party of America, and the Communist International.

All class-conscious working men and women must keep this in mind.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

I K

I E

I H

I B 3 a

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 117, Sept. 29, 1925.

OUR WORK AMONG JUGOSLAV WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Comrades! All topics have been discussed, but the question about the rights of women and children is omitted.

The question of the organization of our women and children must come up at our next convention, because it is one of the most important problems.

When we see the way the bourgeois organizations work among their women and youth, we must conduct an agitation of a proletarian nature and win proletarian women and children to leave bourgeois institutions and join ours, and together fight those who want to keep us in darkness for their own interests.

Until now very little attention has been paid to such agitation outside and more or less inside of our homes. Many married comrades who have belonged to our organization for years, have never attempted to make

Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 117, Sep. 29, 1925.

the wives acquainted with the ideas which are theirs, and to induce them to join our ranks. This is a great mistake of our married comrades. It is their duty to bring their wives closer to our party.

We must have more literature in our own language about the women question. It is true that it is hard to agitate among women who recently came from European villages imbued with religion, and who have never had a chance to mingle with the advanced masses of America. But that does not mean that with some effort we will not be able to bring these women to our side.

With the introduction of machinery, and the greed for large profits, many male workers are thrown out of work. In their places are put women. It may be their wives, sisters or even daughters, who make the same product for lower wages. Thus we women become the competitors of our men in all lines of work. Our family life is getting worse each day.

The question arises, will we working women obey the bourgeois class?



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 117, Sept. 29, 1925.

Or will we join our men workers to learn how to extricate ourselves from this exploiting society and organize a society where all will be equal? To reach our goal we must work among working women and have them join us.

If we get women interested in our movement, we will not meet difficulties with our youth, because youth is under the influence of mothers.

For work among our youth we need suitable literature. Forward, with the organization of women's and youth's clubs.

I K
I E

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 67, June 4, 1925.

WOMEN (COMRADES) JOIN OUR ORGANIZATIONS!

A half century ago participation of women in hired work was considered improper. But this viewpoint is forgotten today. A half century ago, in "cultured" states, which were developed industrially only a few tens of thousands of women were employed. Today the number of employed women nearly reaches the number of men. Today millions of women offer their working abilities, for minimum pay, to keep themselves and their families.

In Europe and America, according to statistics, over sixty million women are employed. That is an enormous army of working slaves never counted before in the history of mankind. Wherever it is possible to employ a woman instead of a man the capitalist will do it. A woman according to her nature and education is without resistance against oppression and exploitation.

The capitalist way of production with a steady tendency to exclude men from work, whenever possible, threw women in factories, ill-smelling shops and mines. The women joined the ranks of hired slaves just as men.

WPA (LLC) PROJ. 30275

I K
I E

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Radnik, June 4, 1925.

A logical sequence of that must be the joining of women in the struggle, on all lines, united with their men comrades. But that does not happen. Very few women are represented in organizations in proportion to their number as employed workers.

In Yugoslavia, according to 1923 statistics, 26,007 women were employed. Quite a number for the factories and shops of the land, but of that number there is not one per cent organized.

The aversion of women to join organizations is in close relation with their wages. The greater part of working women in Yugoslavia does not earn more per week than 100 dinars. This situation discourages women from trying to better their conditions by joining organizations with men workers, but they try it in a quite undignified manner; either by prostitution, or becoming spies and informers for their employers - as a last resort there is suicide left.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I K
I E

- 3 -

CROATIAN

Radnik, June 4, 1925.

This moral, material and physical degradation of women workers and their miserable economical condition will continue as long as women consider themselves inferior in the class struggle for betterment of living conditions, and as long as they will not force their employers to honor them just as they do men workers who work and create things.

For that reason all working women must join their respective organizations. The more organized workers there are, the more solidly they stand together, the better results will be accomplished.

Only in unity and organized struggle with men workers will women escape exploitation and secure better working conditions and wages.

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 28, Aug. 28, 1923.

APPEAL ON WORKINGMEN'S WIVES

I want to say a few words to proletarian mothers, who, together with their husbands, bear the burden of injustice, some times more than men. Very often I heard the question: "What is the duty of a woman?"

There are workers who think woman's place is just in the home. Many consider the woman as just a machine to produce children. Others would keep the woman, like the Turks did, under a veil.

Our duty is, together with our husbands, to help in the great and noble struggle for the liberation of men of the working class and their families.

We heard about the fight of the so called suffragettes, but this fight did not bring to proletarian women complete freedom.

The workers' wives have no idea about women's political rights. They must wash dishes all day long in hotels, where high ladies conduct orgies and talk about "freedom for women." They are free, but we are not free, who

WPA 111, 2801 30275

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 28, Aug. 28, 1923.

must work ten or more hours in damp basements. Working women perform heavy tasks. They, as mothers, must give to their children education. But to be competent for that they must be prepared for such a calling. Where will they find the necessary education? Through the workers' press and books.

The proletarian movement is the only bearer of the idea against robbing men and women.

It is the duty of all women and mothers to join in the workingmen's movement and fight with their husbands for their rights and liberty.

WPA (11) 1101.3623

I K
I E
I B 3 a

Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 47, Oct. 31, 1917.

WOMAN'S VOTE

One of the greatest and wisest arguments against woman's vote is the assertion that women not only are unable to rule society's affairs, but what is more important is that if women get the vote it will mean destruction of home and family.

"Woman's place is at home," say the conservatives and villains who want to exploit women.

But what an irony! They say woman's place is at home with her family. But where is her family? Seventy per cent of women have neither home nor family. How can they tend to family or home if they have none?

The capitalist production drove the greater part of women from their homes, mainly the young girls. The exploitation is so terrible that most of the girls cannot marry because workers are not able to support a family. These girls receive very small wages generally and are compelled to go wrong, to earn means for their support.

WPA (ill.) PROJ. 30275

I K
I E
I B 3 a

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 47, Oct. 31, 1917.

Many women live in homes not their own. That is not a "home" but just some place to live from pure necessity.

Thousands of women live in mortgaged homes which are not real homes. If it is said that woman must stay at home with a family, why not go farther and guarantee to women a real home?

However, the gentlemen bosses will never do it. They make the women work for their profit. In their hands is the machinery of the government with the desire to keep women from politics under all circumstances.

Woman will not be free until she takes an active part in politics, until she takes control over affairs of government into her own hands. That is possible only if she gets the right to vote. This right does not exclude the possibility that a woman is or becomes a good mother and sister, a good housekeeper and educator of our children. All this she can achieve only then, if at the same time she is a good citizen.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Radnioka Straza, Vol. IX, No. 19, April 19, 1916

WHY WOMEN MUST HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE

From the middle ages friends of humanity requested equality of rights between man and wife.

In 1776, at the time of the Continental Congress, Abigail Adams wrote to her husband: "If the future constitution does not pay more attention to women, then women must become rebels, and we will not obey laws which prevent us from defending our interests.

But the new constitution did not give any rights to women. Not until today different lands and states of this Union gave to women some rights either in full or in part among them the State of Illinois. The right of women to vote increased with the number of women employed.

More than nine millions of women are wage-earners in America today. From that number are many single women. These women work under the same conditions as men. Very often the situation is less good for women. For that reason, why not give women equal rights with man?

Radnioka Straza, Vol. IX, No. 19, Apr. 19, 1916

Are men not bent to improve their wage and working conditions through legislative channels?

Women are working in the glass industry, in stone quarries, railroad construction, as common laborers; in mines, in tobacco factories and other places. Why should women not have the right, through legislatures, to decide if they are able to do such work or to better their condition?

Women have good reasons to change their position today. Hardly is more exploitation exercised anywhere than over unprotected women.

Just let us go in one of the big department stores in Chicago where many a girl earns only five or even three dollars a week.

Investigations established long ago that if a girl wants to live decently, she needs at least \$8 in the East and \$9 in the West. What can a girl do with \$4 wages? How many girls must help their relatives besides? But not only are wages low, but working conditions are miserable.

Here we have to count also millions of those housewives and mothers



Radnioka Straza, April 19, 1916

whose husbands do not get enough pay to cover family expenses. Must these women not be interested whether the legislature prevents the manipulation of the price of foodstuffs by trusts and large corporations or not?

What mother is unconcerned of what kind is the school where she sends her children?

According to the latest statistics of the State of Illinois, from among one hundred thousand children twenty thousand to twenty-one thousand die in one year. In most cases these children could be saved if they had air, light, food and care.

Is it not of interest for women to protest against conditions which murder their children? The woman is partner of hardships and burdens with man; sometimes hers are greater than man's. Consequently, why does not a woman try to get equal rights with man?

The situation warrants women the right to vote, which right must be

Radnicka Straza, April 19, 1916

extended to all women over the land.

No doubt women do not use their right to vote for the best, but how many men exercise this right wisely? Women must be taught what power they acquire by their right to vote.

Uneducated men could not educate women properly. It seems the Socialist movement will give to women a better education, something that the bourgeoisie could not give either men or women.

At the last election in Chicago the number of Socialist women's votes increased, while one hundred thousand votes were cast less than in the preceding year. Evidently only women in Socialist ranks understand their duty regarding the right to vote, while bourgeois women do not care or think they do not have to vote when called upon.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I K
I B 3 a
I E

CROATIAN (1)

Radnioka Straza, Vol. VIII, No. 13, March 10, 1915

THE PLACE OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY



Not long ago it was considered that only fools will defend rights of women. In the oldest times rarely anybody was able to think that a woman was a human being equal to her husband, or that she ought to have the same rights and duties in society.

We find only in the works of the old philosopher Plato, women's rights clearly and openly proclaimed. In his ideal republic man and woman are made equal in everything.

Christianity had to come to stifle Plato's great ideal of women. "The woman belongs to her man," is the principle of Christianity from its inception; so it is to this day. The Catholic clergy humiliated the female sex, proving with words and deeds that a woman is just a medium for the exploitation of body and soul.

From the capitalistic viewpoint the position of women is not much

Radnicka Straza, March 10, 1915



better. The hard work of women, misery, different laws which deprive her of rights, above all prostitution; all these things show that woman remains that lower being deprived of rights under capitalism, as she was in the barbarian times.

While reactionaries and representatives of darkness preach that woman must be only wife, mother and slave, Social Democracy says: "Woman is a human being after all, and after that she is a wife and mother."

Maternity is just a function of a being; matrimony just a happening in her life.

To woman have to be opened the doors of life to give her all the rights and opportunity to fulfill her duties as citizens and full-fledged members of society. She is entitled to opportunities through which she may develop mentality, strong will and noble sentiments, just the same as is necessary for her brother.

Radnicka Straza, March 10, 1915



Is a slave woman able to raise free and perfect citizens?

Socialism is fighting for free men, for free womanhood, for free human society!

**M. Health
and
Sanitation**

I M
I G

CROATIAN



Znanje, Vol. III, No. 20, August 21, 1920.

JUST LET THEM DO IT

The city of New York spent 250,000 dollars for radium. That was a sensation and many disapproved it. The city, to excuse itself, declared that radium is the only remedy for cancer of which New Yorkers suffer a great deal.

Only unintelligent people could reproach authorities for trying to do something to alleviate misery and to stop a malady like cancer.

These same people who reproach the city of New York for spending \$250,000 to cure cancer, accept with joy the news that the Federal Government appropriated hundreds of millions of dollars for cannons, warships and ammunition. What does that mean?

People are pleased if something is done against health, life and progress, but dislike it if the same thing is done for health and civilization.

If the state spent just one tenth part of the money that it is spending for militarism and preparations for war for cultural purposes, as for the fight

Znanje, Vol. III, No. 20, August 21, 1920.

against tuberculosis, cancer, even against social diseases, the society would have a different appearance. There would be more health, happiness and beauty. But the state omits it or if it does spend money it is with remonstrations from certain circles, and then the sum of money is so small that it is not worth to mention.

People like better to wreck and soil than to build and clean. They are directed by the present social order with its institutions and organs to act that way. They are guided by the church and school, political platforms, newspapers and social education. It seems that all this is done because the interests of the governing class demand so.

Through sickness, ignorance and disorderliness of the masses, the governing class is able to make millions and hold the destiny of the working people.

Who has the right and courage to condemn those progressive and sincere workers and intellectualists who with all their power attack in this class struggle to win equal rights and equal liberties for all.

Radnicka Straza, Vol.6. No.25. June 4, 1913.



Backwardness in "Croatian Unity".

The Chicago Branch (No.1) of "Croatian Unity" has arranged three lectures at Chicago so far. The last one on Sunday June 1st. The attendance of that lecture was miserable, according to the statement of the president of this "Branch". The scant attendance may be attributed to whatever reason one cares to, I will not try to explore that. The lecturer was Dr. Biankini. The theme of the lecture: The Rebirth and Ideals of a Nation. Whoever tried to guess the nature of the lecture from the announced title must have been mistaken. Under "rebirth" Dr. Biankini understands progressive ideas of the modern social life; legislation, hygiene etc. The "Ideals of a Nation" are to him the same, that school "philosophers" taught for centuries and centuries. It was to be expected that the honorable Doctor was going to speak about new Ideals, which are moving the world. But we must not forget that the lecture was held by the "branch" of the "Croatian Unity" which is noted for its backwardness.

Let us hear more details: Dr. Biankini proved with statistics that there are more of our people from Croatia, Dalmatia, Istria, Bosnia and Hercegovina in America than it is believed. One may count in the United States over one million people of our blood?



We are not so few, but we are without influence, because we're not organized. Besides, our people are one of the most neglectful ones. One of its first shortcomings is the habit of settling in dirty sections around factories where there is no sun, air, nor light. The wives of our workmen take 10 to 15 men as "boarders" work for them from dawn to sunset. Overburdened with work, they are not able to devote much time to cleanliness. These conditions are the reason for such maladies as diphtheria, tuberculosis, and trachoma, which prevail among our people here. Because their mothers have to work so hard the children cannot develop as they should from the start in their mother's womb. When they are born they do not have the necessary care, so it is not surprising that the mortality of children in our communities is terribly high. A nation, which wants to continue as a nation and to progress as such, must be healthy. Now the lecturer mentioned of modern legislations in some states, where there are strict health rules, maternity aid, etc.

Never did I expect, the honorable doctor to mention those causes,, why our people live in such bad conditions, exactly as we socialists know them to be. Neither did I expect, that he was going to propose the same remedies as we Socialists do.

But at the same time I never expected the honorable Doctor to say what he really said: A shortcoming of our people to settle in unclean streets around the factories, that spouses of workers keep a great number of boarders and are overburdened with work.

6100

That is what Dr.Biankini says. But the question is, are these shortcomings the fault of our people or is that not hard, unavoidable necessity, because otherwise the worker could not live whether in time of unemployment or during the preparation for "rainy" days. Dr.Biankini mentioned frequently the social question, the social relations. But we can not be satisfied with such superficial explanations of the most tragic social consequences.

If Dr.Biankini had conceded, that the people are not to blame, for the miserable living conditions of our people in America, but the economic conditions which are characteristic and are the sequence of our social structure of today, he would have been forced also to do something against all that; he should have said the condition must be altered or changed from the ground up - completely as we Socialists do demand it. To do so he should be a Socialist. But he is not a socialist - he is a bourgeois and a member of "the Croatian Unity". For that reason he is satisfied to propose, as a remedy against evils from which our people suffer; the progressive legislation as in foreign lands, and to recommend hygienic rules and fewer but healthier children. But to call for a fight against the cause of all social evils, against the capitalistic system - he is far, far away from that. Alas! The purpose of "The Croatian Unity" is not to teach to fight but to stullify the brains, to make them stupid and through verbal confusion to make them incapable for thoughts and life.....

It is not enough - continued Dr.Biankini that the people are physically well

and materially strong, but they should be strong of soul and mind. They must have ideals, they must cultivate certain virtues. He counted seven of them: character, audacity, justice and so forth, in the end; religion. Without religion a nation can not exist and then added in conclusion; a man without faith in God is a beast.

"They say - the doctor continued - that science progressed so far, that it is not necessary to dispute about God anymore. But I, as a man of science, was confirmed by science in my belief in God".

I was astounded when Dr. Biankini said, that a man without religion was a beast. Then all the philosophers, starting with Democritas, throughout the centuries up to the present time must have been beasts. Were savants, like Renan, Strauss, Feuerbach beasts they who studied religion more than anyone else? No they were not, the same as people who have religion are not beasts. Doctor! I think you did not know what you are talking about: God forgive you!

About Rev. Relich, who as the president of the "branch" closed the lecture. I do not want to say much. I want only to mention that he repeated the lecturer's assertions about religion, man and beast, adding that all those are "felons, robbers and miscreants" who divert people from religion and their priests".

Now, I wish somebody would prove that "The Croatian Unity" is not in the service of black reaction, as it was pointed out by Radnicka Straza last year.

**II. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND
ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

1. Professional

II A 1

II E 2 d (2)

II B 2 e

III H

I G

CROATIAN

Interview with Dr. Soskor, March 18th, 1937
Founding of Novirod

Dr. Soskor, a Serbian student of dentistry had been a member of the Yugoslav Volunteer Legion during the World War. After the armistice he completed his studies and started to practice in Chicago in 1919. By 1922 he had a large practice at 31st Street and Wentworth Avenue. At about this time an ex-priest, Mr. B. Milosevic came from Europe with the hope of starting a movement for a national church. For this movement some sort of periodical was necessary and this publication called for financial backing, which Mr. Milosevic lacked. Young Dr. Soskor was easily persuaded to come to his assistance and a partnership was formed to publish a monthly magazine named Novirod. This magazine, ably edited, was so educational and high class that it did not find enough readers in the colony, as the majority of the Croatians were not used to reading about psychology and philosophy.

Dr. Soskor, seeing that his venture was not going to be profitable, withdrew his support and terminated the partnership. Dr. Soskor's enthusiasm for fresh adventures carried him to Hollywood in 1928 where he wrote a play and wished to direct it himself, but after a year's time and effort he found the movies

CROATIAN

Interview with Dr. Soskor, March 18th, 1937
Founding of Novirod



hard to crash and returned to Chicago. He can never forget his embarrassment when one producer, upon interviewing him, remarked, - "What does a dentist know about directing a play?"

Dr. Soskor, politically a bold Jugoslav, is an admirer of President Roosevelt.

II A 1CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, July 2, 1909.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

Members of Croatian Workers' educational and political local of Chicago, are all invited to come to the semi-annual meeting, which will be held Sunday, July 7th in our own hall, with the following schedule:

1. Central committee's semi-annual report.
2. Sub-committee's semi-annual report concerning the trip to Allegheny and Cleveland.
3. Enlargement of the print shop.
4. Our position toward the National Croatian Union.
5. Resolutions for good of the orders.

This important schedule commends all to be present at this meeting.

AND
ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

2. Industrial and Commercial



Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

WHAT ARE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

By Drago Grkinic

Man was not born to live alone. Man needs companionship. Man alone was not able to defend himself against wild animals or against the elements of nature. He established a family. Several families formed a tribe, and several tribes a nation. Man alone can do hardly anything well. One makes tools, the other uses them in cultivating soil, to give us bread and clothes, the third one builds dwellings to give us shelter, the fourth makes all kinds of articles in a factory necessary for life, etc. This mutual activity created all the necessities and luxuries of life.

While it is true that today's progress is the work of mutual activity, it is also true that all men do not equally enjoy its results. This injustice brought about many movements aiming to right that injustice. Time only can tell if the collective movement on which our building and loan association is founded is just an unsuccessful experiment or a solid foundation for the economical liberation of humanity.

Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.



The idea of collectivism originated when man helped his neighbor to build a home, to cultivate his fields or helped him with other necessary work. That must have been at the dawn of civilization.

The cooperative or collective movement started in England at the end of the 18th century, when the weavers of Rochdale organized the first cooperative.

From that movement developed a mighty cooperative movement to which twenty-five million people belonged.

Here in America we have many successful cooperatives. Fruit growers in California and Florida, farmers' cooperatives in Minnesota, Michigan, Texas, etc., fisheries on the coasts of both oceans, gardening cooperatives on the Atlantic coast. In most of these cooperatives you will find Croatians.

To this chain of collective and cooperative activities belong also the building and loan associations.



Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

What are those associations?

The shortest definition is: the building and loan associations are financial institutions founded on a cooperative basis. Under the control of the state, their aim is to help the members to own their own home and to pay for it under the easiest terms.

In the building and loan associations the members save collectively and loan money to their fellow members from their realized savings. The profit derived from such business is equally divided among the members. The business is conducted collectively for a common profit. Like other cooperative enterprises the building and loan associations appeared around the year 1798.

In America the first building and loan association was established at Frankfort, Pa., which town is today a suburb of Philadelphia.

Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

The associations are united in a league under the name United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations.

What is the difference between a building and loan association established on a cooperative foundation and between financial institutions organized on another principles?

In capitalistic financial institutions the control and management are in the hands of the few. You may have some shares, but you have no vote. In the building and loan association each member, even with the smallest investment, has a vote. Not only that, but he may also participate in discussions and has the right to elect and to be elected an officer or director of the association.

In capitalistic institutions the depositor is a dead letter, without significance without value, while in cooperative associations he is a live unit, which acts and takes part in all the proceedings.

Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

The depositor possesses voice and power, which in capitalistic institutions only privileged persons have, especially those who command large investments.

Our Croatian people who came to this country from villages, where the cooperative idea is strongly implanted, did not pay much attention to this kind of economic organization for many reasons of which the first one is our lack of understanding of business in general and the second one is our lack of great business ability.

How could a peasant coming from a village have these abilities? But after a short while our Croatian grasped those things of which he was ignorant for lack of early schooling. He saw what other nationalities were doing, and so he did the same thing.

Little by little in denser Croatian settlements appeared Croatian institutions and foremost among them the First Croatian Building and Loan Association of Chicago, Illinois.

Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.



In normal times while men are working regularly they deposit their membership dues in the loan association. The other members accept loans on which they pay interest, which in turn is paid out to the depositors as dividends. The association, taking money from one member and loaning it to another member is nothing else but an intermediary between parties. The money is not left with the association but only certain financial papers remain there as a guarantee that the deposited money will be returned with interest. As long as people are working everything runs smoothly. But when employment fails the members are few, the deposits and payments occur seldom and the association must limit loans and repayments to depositors.

The First Croatian Building and Loan Association acted at the start of the financial crisis as befitted the situation. It was saved and that is of the greatest importance. And yet, as far as the conditions did allow the association helped, however modestly, its depositors.

In the modest but careful operations of today, this association waits for the



Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

opportunity, like a ship to lift anchors. The association survived. We must be grateful for that.

Officers and directors of the First Croatian Building and Loan Association: Mike Knafl, president; Michael Juricek, vice-president; Mike Staresinic, secretary, Simun Lackovic, treasurer; Frank Halaus, John Knafl, Thomas G. Latkovic, Josip Mlaker, assistant secretaries; Mile Biondic, Vinko Kovacic, J. Siranovic, trustees; F. J. Petru, notary public; F. L. Petru, Attorney.

History of the First Croatian Building and Loan Association in Chicago. The present board of directors of the First Croatian Building and Loan Association offers a memorial book of this national Croatian institution, of its work and activity during the 25 years of its existence.

This book shows the causes which led to organize this association and how it was developed and its influence on the life of our Croatian people in Chicago and vicinity.

Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

It is also our wish that this book should become an interpreter of the present conditions of this institution as well as of its activities in the past. To show of what benefit it has been to our people, which in turn will serve as a true guide for further work.

The Starting Point

One day, 1910, three friends came together by chance - Tomo Lackovic, Mike Staresinic, and Josip Mlaker. Their conversation turned to our social life, which was very active in those times. Charitable and cultural societies were springing up among Croatian immigrants. Although there was social progress, a void was left. There was not one banking institution to take care of the small savings of our Croatian workers, to teach them to save, to keep their money for times of need, and to help others by their savings.

These three friends felt the need of such an institution. They decided then and there to establish such an institution. They set a plan and made the necessary preparations for the establishment of the first Croatian building and loan association.

Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

Thoughts were put into action. The first meeting was called for the 10th of May, 1910, at the residence of Simun Lackovic, 1819 S. Fisk Street. On this occasion Tom Lackovic explained the necessity for the Croatians in Chicago to organize a financial institution and made the motion to establish the First Croatian Building and Loan Association, Chicago, Illinois. This motion was seconded with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Cyril R. Jandus, a notary public, had the application for a charter ready. The application was signed by Tomo Lackovic, Mike Staresinic, Janko Mulig, Ivan Bozic, Petar Hergceg, Aleksa Braje and Simun Lackovic, who are charter members.

With this act was laid the foundation for the first Croatian building and loan association. The next meeting was held at the same address on May 16th, 1910, at which meeting were present Mike Staresinic, Josip Mlaker, Ivan Bozic, Inocent Miller, Jankolevrencic, Simun Lackovic, and Tomo Lackovic, who became the first members, upon the declaration of Tomo Lackovic. After the registration of the new members Tomo Lackovic was instructed to start, and it was

Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

resolved that as soon as one hundred shares were subscribed the first public meeting would be called and officers and directors would be elected.

The first public meeting was held June 20, 1910, at the same address. On request of Tomo Lackovic, C. R. Jandus explained to the assembly the by-laws, also the law according to which the association had to function. At the same time the purpose of the institution was explained as well as the duties of the members, directors and officers.

The first officers elected that day were as follows: Juraj Soic, president; Andro Pozgaj, vice-president; Mike Staresinic, secretary; Tomo Lackovic, treasurer; Anton Vidicek and Josip Mlaker, assistant secretaries; F. J. Kovacevic and Simun Lackovic, assistant directors; Dragutin Miskatovic, Josip Mlaker and Anton Vidicek, trustees; C. R. Jandus, notary public and attorney.

The assembly voted to put the secretary and treasurer under bond. The officers declared that they would work without pay except the secretary, who will receive one dollar per week. It was resolved to hold meetings each Wednesday evening at 1819 S. Fisk Street, at the same place and time business is conducted today.

Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

All above named members, officers and directors of the First Croatian Building and Loan Association are considered as pioneers of this first Croatian enterprise. They spent much time and labor among our people, visiting their homes or locals in order to convince the Croatians that they should save. It was a thorny path at the beginning. This small crowd of determined men we have to thank for the existence of this Croatian institution.

From this short presentation of facts we see that the Association was established in the home of its present treasurer, Simun Lackovic, its faithful servant from its inception until today.

Activities and Work of the Board

Each beginning is hard, especially that of an institution to which our people were not accustomed. The beginning was made more difficult because there were men who out of ignorance or of suspicion spread fears among the people, saying that for such an enterprise we lacked experienced men.

Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

The administration surmounted these difficulties and invested its own money to gain the confidence of the people.

By such action the officers and directors won the trust of the people in the association.

A junior section was established. Parents paid for their children fifty cents per week. Also a so-called class "C" was formed. The member paid at once \$75 and received a share of \$100 par value. If the money was withdrawn before maturity the depositor received 4% interest.

Affiliations

After the first difficulties the First Croatian Building and Loan Association was successful. Its membership increased by granting loans in small instalments for building or purchasing of homes.

Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

To enlarge its business the association decided in April, 1912, to establish representative offices in Croatian settlements around Chicago and vicinity. Such an office was first established in South Chicago, June 26, 1912, at George Lalic, later on, this office was taken over by Frank Radocaj, 9627 Commercial Avenue.

In 1913 another branch office was established among brother Dalmatians at 2344 Wentworth Avenue. A third branch was opened in 1916 in North Chicago, 1102 Sheridan Road. This branch was opened at the request of Croatians of that section. For the same reason a branch was opened at Lyons, Ill. The fifth branch office was established at 5943 S. Justine St. Thus the business of the association was spread over all the Croatian settlements in Chicago.

The previously mentioned class "C" was not a success, therefore class "D" was introduced, on which \$100 was to be invested at once, bearing interest every six months.

On September 25, 1922, a class "AA" was introduced, payments extending for three and a half years. Both innovations were very successful.

Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

The association bought from the government bonds and war stamps totaling \$1,083.80. The bonds were redeemed by the government in 1922, the war stamps in 1923.

Acceptance by the people

Our first Croatian Building and loan association was accepted by the people as a real national institution. Numerous letters expressed their good wishes at our 25th anniversary. Not only private persons but also societies became members and invested money in the association, giving, by so doing, their own members an example.

Through small deposits the members were possessors after some time of larger sums of money, which enabled them to enter business independently or to buy their own home. By the accumulation of small deposits the association was able to grant loans in small installments, thus promoting self-assistance. Figures show that mortgage loans were granted to the amount of \$4,100,000. This means that the Croatian people owned that amount and many came to own their own homes. The books also show that \$3,800,000 were withdrawn. This generous amount was the result of small saving deposits; their owners avoided



Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

by these proceedings to become public charges or to depend from their friends and relatives.

From the first 500 shares the association had thus become a great business institution.

But also somber days did come with the arrival of the depression. The value of real estate dropped. The First Croatian Building and Loan Association and its members were hit hardest through this devaluation. Although many financial institutions went bankrupt the First Croatian Building and Loan Association weathered the storm and awaited better times.

In these days of grief the management tries means and ways to help the members to save their homes and savings. Many homes were saved. They would have been auctioned off under other circumstances. The association has fulfilled its duty during the most trying times for our Croatian immigrants.

We must stress these facts to encourage our people not to lose heart, but to

Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

rally around their own institution and to save the First Croatian Building and Loan Association for themselves and their compatriots. By chance the 25th anniversary occurs during these hard times. But the First Croatian Building and Loan Association has overcome all the difficulties.

Conclusion

It can be seen from our statements that the First Croatian Building and Loan Association did not limit its activity just to the city of Chicago, but extended its business beyond the city limits. Also, it did not just collect deposits but made loans, too, making it possible for many to become owners of their own homes.

The junior section numbers now a few hundred members. By such a procedure the parents have taught their children to save instead of squandering the money.

It is remarkable that of 12,600 building and loan associations in this country and 966 of them in the state of Illinois, not one went bankrupt or closed its doors. In this hard depression the business of such institutions is badly

Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

obstructed. Claims are not paid in time, but everybody gets his money surely if slowly.

Retarded payments are due to the fact that debtors are not able to meet their installments regularly because of unemployment. Retarded payments are not the fault of the management as many believe.

The First Croatian Building and Loan Association operates according to the State laws. Each member of the board is bonded. This association is a member of the U. S. League, State of Illinois League, Cook County and Czecho-Slovak League, also of the Federal Home Loan Bank and as such it is under state supervision.

(Signed) The Board of the First Croatian Building and
Loan Association.

Congratulations to the First Croatian Building and Loan Association on its 25th anniversary from Tom Lackovic, charter member and first treasurer.

Three thousand miles away I join the magnificent celebration and congratulate

Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

the First Croatian Building and Loan Association in Chicago, with ardent wishes to keep up and to proceed with the work so that the children of our Croatian immigrants will be able to celebrate the 50th anniversary and through it remember their fathers. All in honor of our Croatian nation.

My special congratulation goes to the Board of Directors of the First Croatian Building and Loan Association for their arduous work and for their ability to withstand the crisis without losses. Have this work continued so that this, our financial institution may prosper and be a sign and an example of the cultural ambitions of our Croatian people.

For this purpose I send a Croatian greeting to friends and members of the First Croatian Building and Loan Association with the sincere wish that they may live and prosper. I join you in this celebration and call out to you: "Long live our First Croatian Building and Loan Association." Tome Lackovic, charter member and first treasurer, at present at Plesivica-Jaska, Croatia.

Congratulations sent to the First Croatian Building and Loan Association by



Memorial Book, 25th Anniversary, First Croatian Building and
Loan Association, 1910-1935, Sep. 29, 1935.

the Croatian singing society Zora, Hrvatski Sokol (Falcons), benevolent society Sloboda (Freedom), society Hrvatska Sloga (local 40 of the Croatian Fraternal Union), Croatian benevolent society Krasica, Hrvatska Sloboda (Local No. 7 of the Croatian Fraternal Union), Danica (Morning Star - Local No. 73, Croatian Fraternal Union), Sacred Heart Society, Hrvatska Vila, Serbian benevolent society Obilic, the Croatian Trinity Church, John J. Lagodny, alderman 21st ward; A. J. Sabath, state congressman; Edward Skarda, state congressman; Joseph Mendel, state congressman; Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, United States Building and Loan League, Illinois Building and Loan League, United Czecho-Slovak Building and Loan League, Croatian-American Building and Loan Association, Granite City, Ill.; Pulaski Building and Loan Association, Lithuanian Building and Loan Association, and the auditor of public accounts of the state of Illinois.

Znanje, Vol. XII, No. 38, Sept. 21, 1935.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF CROATIAN FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

One of our oldest financial institutions in Chicago, established by our immigrants and known as The First Croatian Building and Loan Association, will celebrate its 25th anniversary in the National Hall, at 1802 South Racine Avenue.

A very choice program is being arranged. Our best forces, clubs and individuals, will participate. Prominent personalities of the state and the city will speak. A banquet will be given after the program. As this is the first such celebration ever held in Chicago and in all America among our people, the members and the committee of the Association expect a large crowd to turn out. Those wishing to make reservations for the banquet should address their correspondence to Mr. F. Halaus, 1803 South Throop Street, or phone Canal 4066.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Hard Earned Money for Valueless Shares

It is hard to calculate how much hard earned money the foreigners in the United States spend for buying shares of no value.

Who could believe that a man will put his money in shares for gold mines or oil fields, which are located in states where the buyer never was or never will be.

And yet a great number of immigrants throw away their money, induced by a sheet of nicely printed paper.

Not long ago the Foreign Language Information Service received a letter from the old country in which a brother requested the investigation of the estate of his dead brother, which consisted of shares of seventeen gold mines in the nominal value of \$20,000. The heir was willing to sell the shares, but afraid to be defrauded, requested the office to do it for him. He received the answer, that not one of the seventeen companies was registered and could not be found anywhere. The shares could not even bring the value of the scrap paper on which they were written.

Jugoslavia, Vol. XIII, No. 6, Aug. 25, 1923



We have to understand that in the gold mine for which shares are sold there is not one penny's worth of gold sometimes. The so-called prospector finds a place where, he thinks, there must be gold, he organizes a company of share holders. Most of the shares he retains for himself. With the money received for the shares sold the work is started. If gold is found to reimburse the share holders very well. If there is no gold found the work is stopped. The company exists no longer, all money invested is lost.

Ninety-nine per cent of one hundred of such gold mines have the same fate. To invest money in such enterprises is very doubtful.

Nowadays instead of mines, oil field leases are sold on shares. We caution you that if you are not at the place of the mine and you are not versed in that work, do not buy shares of gold or other mines or oil fields.

11. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND
ACTIVITIES

- A. Vocational
- 3. Aesthetic
 - b. Music

Tamburitza News, Vol. I, No. 5, June 1937.

YAVOR BAND IN CHICAGO

Chicago's Great West Side has witnessed many entertainments presented by the 'Yavor' (Maple Tree) Orchestra.

Among the organizations which have secured the services of 'Yavor' is the Croatian Radio Club. "Yavor" has made concert and dance music a specialty. It has found the piano a very essential instrument for their particular interpretations, and with this added instrument they add movelty to their dance presentations.

Miss Mary Misic, a former member of the girls' tamburitza orchestra, has joined the unit as soprano soloist.

Recently the orchestra made a few recordings for the Columbia-Brunswick Recording Company. Reports state that the recordings have been a success.

The immediate schedule of "Yavor" finds the band appearing three nights a week in one of the finest Bohemian wine gardens. Their calendar of

Tamburitza News, Vol. I, No. 5, June 1937.

events also calls for picnics and other club socials.

Popular band. Under the directorship of John Plasay, one of the famous "Zvonimir" players, the orchestra has become one of Chicago's popular string bands. As a result of disbanding "Zvonimir" in 1934, Mr. Plasay organized "Yavor" with a new and capable group of musicians. The orchestra now includes five tamburitza players and the orchestra may be reached through John Plasay, 1804 S. Ashland Avenue, Chicago.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-2011 BY 60322

Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 13, March 31, 1937.

(English Section - Organ of the Croatian Fraternal Union)

HRVATSKA'S SINGERS IN SPRING CONCERT

The Croatian singing society Hrvatska hereby announces a spring concert on Sunday, April 25, 1937, at the Bohemian-American Hall, 1440 W. 18th St., Chicago.

Everyone is familiar with Hrvatska's past performances and we are quite sure they were never dull. As in the past our organization is working very hard to prepare selections to be rendered by the mixed ladies and men's chorus. Mr. Stjepan Pipic, our well known director, has chosen a group of new numbers for this concert, so we feel quite sure that you will enjoy every bit of it.

The concert will start at 2 P. M. sharp. Dancing will start at 7:30 P. M., featuring the well-known orchestra Johnnie and his Merrymakers.

New club members will be accepted after the concert. Rehearsals are held at Holy Trinity Church, 1850 S. Throop St., Chicago, between 8 and 10 P. M. every Friday.

Znanje, Vol. XII, No. 13, March 30, 1935.

SINGER GIVES CONCERT

Lovers of music and singing will have an opportunity on April 14 to attend a concert at Pilsen Sokol Hall, 1814 South Ashland Avenue, given by the well known singer Pasko Alujevic.

Mr. Alujevic has studied abroad of late, and will show our public what he has accomplished with untiring work and constant rehearsals.

The majority of our audiences remember him as a promising singer when he was seen on the stage with singing clubs, but since he devoted full time to training and cultivating his voice he has not been seen by our public.

His natural personality and voice helped him in his success. Last season he was engaged by the Chicago Civic Opera, where he sang in leading roles. After the season he traveled a few weeks with the Festival Opera Company, and recently returned to Chicago where he decided to give a

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b
IV

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Znanje, Vol. XII, No. 13, March 30, 1935.

concert to our public.

MPA (111) PHU.30275

II A 3 b
II B 2 e

CROATIAN

Radnik, Sept. 27, 1929.

ZVONIMIR BROADCASTS

On Saturday, Sept. 28, at 7 P. M., over the National Broadcasting System, the Jugoslav Tamburica club Zvonimir, which is well known to the Jugoslav public, will perform. All wishing to hear this well arranged program, including the well known tenor Anton Stipulin, should dial their radios to their local stations. This program will be given over a national hook-up; tune in on the following stations: Chicago, WCFL; New York, WJZ; Detroit, WJR; Kansas City, WREN; Jacksonville, Fla., WJA; Pittsburgh, KDKA.

WPA 6111 PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b
IV

CROATIAN

Znanje, May 11, 1935.

PROFESSOR IVAN HORVAT DIED

Last Wednesday, May 8, Professor Ivan Horvat died after a serious operation.

He taught music and singing for many years; he had trained many Croatian singing clubs and gave private lessons. Instead of wreaths and flowers, money may be sent to cover funeral expenses to the B & U Restaurant, 1726 Racine Avenue, Chicago.



Novi Svijet, Vol.6. No.13. October 25, 1928.

Concert.

The well-known daughter of our Croatian colony, Miss Gloria Strmic, will again visit Debroit, Michigan.

Miss Strmic intends after a few months of preparation to leave her home for Italy to study. Before leaving she will give several concerts, the first to be in Detroit. The concert will be held Sunday November 11 in Workers Auditorium, 1343 E. Ferry St. Miss Strmic is attending the Chicago Conservatory of Music where she attained considerable success. Her voice is a lyric soprano. When she sang for the first time, in Detroit, last year, she was enthusiastically acclaimed. We are expecting satisfactory attendance, but it is desirable that the cultural artistic, and political clubs extend their support and cooperation to assure her greatest success.

We are thanking all in advance and await their hearty support.

Committee.

II A 3 b

CROATIAN



Kovi Svijet, Vol. VI, No. 13, Oct. 25, 1928.

CONCERT

Sunday, December 30, 1928, at the Studebaker Theatre on Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Mr. Louis Kusec is giving his first concert.

All lovers of singing in Chicago and vicinity to whom Mr. Kusec is known as member of singing clubs, will remember his rich voice.

For more than two years Mr. Kusec has intensively studied under the best teachers. Since the time when Mr. Kusec sang in the club "Zora" for the famous Mr. Tino Patiera, who advised him to cultivate his voice and begin serious study, which he did and now is a master of the art of singing.

All of his friends and acquaintances await his debut eagerly and wish him success.

Novi Svijet, Vol. VI, No. 10, Oct. 6, 1927

Concert.

Our young singer Mr. Ivan Baric will give a concert Sunday, October 23rd at the Eighth Street Theater, Wabash Avenue and Eighth Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The program of this concert will be announced with special circulars and in newspapers.

Mr. Baric is a very good baritone and was formerly well known to our people in America, but in the last two years he has been in Italy, where he completed his musical education.

No doubt hundreds of Croats, Serbs, Slovenians and other nationals will rush to hear this young artist.

The concert begins at 8:15 P. M.

WPA (11-1) 1901.30215

Novi Swijet, March 25, 1926, No.34, Vol.III

Concert.

Young, promising singer, Mr. Stephan Kozakevich, is giving a concert in Pilsen Sokol Hall, 1814 South Ashland Ave., at 8 PM. His appearance in Chicago will give the Jugoslavs and other Slavic people in general an opportunity to hear his rich voice, which is destined to be as good as Chaliapin's.

Mr. Kozakevich sang in San Francisco, Oakland, Cleveland, Windsor, Canada, Detroit, and many other large cities.

We are proud to have a young singer in our midst, while our home talent will also be on the program. At present we can definitely mention Miss Gloria Strmic, Soprano, who will sing a few of our popular national songs. Miss Strmic is very popular among Jugoslavs, as she had entertained on many occasions in the past. She will be accompanied by her younger sister, Miss Mary Strmic. Later on we will announce other artists who will appear in this concert.

Admission is \$1.25; or \$1.00 if tickets are bought in advance.

After the concert^{there} will be a dance and entertainment by "Zrinski Tamburica Orchestra".



II A 3 b
IV

Not a valid document



Novi Svijet, Vol. II, No. 33, March 19, 1925.

STRING ORCHESTRA

The Croatian traveling string orchestra "Zvonimir" is giving a great concert Sunday, March 22, 1925, in the Bohemian-American Hall, 1438 W. 18th Street.

The program is very elaborate and starts at 3 P. M. The concert is divided in ten parts. There will be vocal solos, speaking and music. Because of "Zvonimir" orchestra's fame and its very successful concerts from Atlantic to Pacific, we can fully expect to fill our hall for this concert.

**BUTIONS
AND
ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

c. Painting and Sculpture

Interview with Mr. P. K. Kufrin, 2334 S. Drake Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., by Philip Matkovic, June 22, 1937.

Mr. Paul Kelecic Kufrin, world famous sculptor, graduated in Zagreb, Croatia, in 1905. Two years later he entered the United States, where he followed his art. As a young artist, back in 1917, he made a bust of Lloyd George, British War Premier, which attracted to him the attention of the artists of the world. He received many complimentary notices in the world press. La Revue Moderne de la Vie, an international artists magazine, made favorable comments on his work on several occasions.

At the international exposition (The World's Fair) in Chicago in 1933, he received first prize, a gold medal, for his bust of Clarence Darrow.

His bust of President Franklin D. Roosevelt is now displayed in Toman Library, 27th and Pulaski Road. All Chicago newspapers printed complimentary articles on his work in the Sunday issues of June 20, 1937.

Mr. Kuprin designed all the brass decorations for the Federal Reserve

WPA (ILL) 1960-30473

Interview with Mr. P. K. Kufrin,
June 22, 1937.

Bank of Chicago. He also completed the relief decorations of the Assyrian Arts Room in the Field's Museum.

He refuses to have anything to do with the Yugoslav regime. Being a Croatian, he does not approve of the way his country is treated by the Serbs, and they, in turn, interfere with his commercial work through their representatives and sympathizers here in Chicago. He is a member of the Bohemian Artists Society and the American Arts Club.

MPA (11.1) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Vol. VI, No. 12, Oct. 18, 1923



UNVEILING IN GRANT PARK

As announced before the Croatians will participate in the celebration of unveiling the statues in Grant Park made by our countryman Mestrovic, which will be held Nov. 4, 1923 at Congress St. and Michigan Blvd.

The program is in four parts.

1. Speech by Professor Frances Trevelen
2. Singing
3. Honorary guard made up of Croatian Sokol members
4. Parade of groups in national costumes

The committee believes that the Croatians in cooperation with Serbians and Slovenians will actually elevate and inspire the event.

All groups from the West side will meet at 18th St. and Racine Ave. Wentworth avenue groups will meet at the Zvonimir Hall.

Gary and South Chicago meet at 9618 Commercial Ave. The undersigned considers it the duty of all Croatians to be present.

Pres- Steve Dabic, and Sec. Valent Susa.

II A 3 c
II B 1 c (3)

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet, Vol. Vi, No. 5, Aug. 30, 1928.

NOTICE OF MASS MEETING

The National Committee of the Yugoslav Section of the Chicago World Fair will hold a mass meeting, Thursday, August 30, in the National Hall, 1802 S. Racine Avenue. Invited are all Yugoslav organizations as well as individuals.

On discussion will be the question of the dedication of Ivan Mestrovic's sculptures, which will be unveiled in the near future. Also we will select a committee to arrange the program and direct the celebration.

The sections of the Indian warriors have been shipped from Zagreb, Yugoslavia, and workmen are assembling them in Grant Park, at the entrance at Congress Street and Michigan Avenue. The statues are donated to the city of Chicago by the Franklin Ferguson Monument Fund, under the administration of the Art Institute, and they are the work of our great artist Mestrovic. The meeting starts at 8 P. M. You are all cordially invited. There will be no admission charge.



RECEIVED 6/19/44

[Faint, mostly illegible text spanning the main body of the page, appearing to be several lines of a letter or document.]



Novi Svijet, May 7, 1925. Vol. 2; No. 40.

EXHIBIT OF SCULPTURE

The works produced by great and world renowned artist, Mr. I. Mestrovic are shown now at the Chicago Arts Institute Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

Large numbers of our people are visiting the exhibits daily, but there would have been more, if it were properly announced in all our newspapers, disregarding political news of the paper. Here we must realize that the work of art, is not owned by any party, but in some way its ownership is shared by our whole nation.

Accordingly, it is the duty of all of us, to take advantage of this opportunity and see greatest works of our gifted countryman. Even if there were high admission to pay we would profit by it. Since the admission is free let's all go to this exhibition. This is a rare chance for our people, we should use this opportunity. Over 80 statues are exhibited, the exhibition will be open until the 4th of June, the hours are 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. every day. A banquet in honor of Mr. Mestrovic was given in Hotel LaSalle. Prepared by Yugoslav consul in Chicago.

Novi Svijet, May 7, 1925. Vol. 2; No. 40.

Since the consul has not the addresses of all of our prominent people it was impossible to call all of them separately. Thereby many did not know about this banquet. If the Yugoslav consul had announced in Novi Svijet, read largely in Chicago and vicinity, many more would have come.

I take this opportunity to welcome our great artist M. Ivan Mestrovic.

Marko Smiciklas.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30475

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

a. Music

II B 1 a

CROATIAN

Jugoslavia, Nov. 25, 1936.

CONCERT OF CROATIAN SINGING SOCIETY "ZORA"

The Croatian Singing Society "Zora" of Chicago is to give Zajc's Cantata "The Croatian Trilogy" in March, 1937. Through this concert "Zora" will try to make the American Public acquainted with the beauty of our modern songs. To make this concert a success it is necessary that every Croatian gives his unlimited help to "Zora".

To perform said composition 200 singers are necessary. For that reason all Croatian men and women, who are able to sing, are requested to join the Croatian Singing Society "Zora".

Memorial Book, First All-Slavic Singing Festival, 1934.

FOREWORD BY DR. GEORGE KOLOMBATOVIC, ROYAL CONSUL GENERAL OF JUGOSLAVIA

The idea in giving an All-Slavic singing festival is a lofty one as much from the musical as from the national standpoint, because the singing societies of the Slavic nations here in a foreign land will show through their various Slavic songs the kinship of melodies among all the Slavic groups.

Likewise, the All-Slavic Singing Festival will also show the entity of interests in national politics and the necessity for a closer cooperation of all the branches of the great Slavic race here in this country as well as in our fatherlands.

To the Slavs as the youngest race belongs the future of the world, because by their qualities and numbers the Slavs, who after the World War gained their national liberties, are able to succeed in every field of human enterprise if they act unitedly in defense of their sacred national rights, which had been denied them in various forms and manners through the many past centuries of subjugation by oppressive older nations.

Memorial Book, First All-Slavic Singing Festival, 1934.

May this All-Slavic Singing Festival realize these wishes, which are equally dear and close to the heart of every Slav, no matter to what branch of the great Slavic race he may belong.

Dr. George Kolombatovic
Royal Consul General of Yugoslavia.

Novi Svijet, Vol. X, No. 9, Feb. 25, 1933

SLOGA, NEW SINGING SOCIETY IN CHICAGO

The wishes of some members of the dramatic club Nada and the Yugoslav Educational Association to have a singing chorus in their midst were realized last Monday, 20th inst., when in their club rooms, in the presence of a large number of members, new and old, there was laid the foundations of a new singing club.

That day they elected the officers and named the club which will be called Sloga (unity).

Even if there are many strong singing clubs in the city there is always ample room for more new ones, and that way develop the cultural work of our colony to a higher degree so we could compare with bigger and smaller national groups of Chicago.

Instruction and rehearsals will be held every Friday at 8 P. M. in Nada's club rooms, with Mr. Muha, a teacher. For further information write to the secretary, Mr. Sivko Radnovic.

MPA 411.7 PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a
II B 2 e

CROATIAN (1)

Novi Svijet, Vol. X, No. 3, Jan. 14, 1933

THE YOUNGEST CROATIAN SINGING SOCIETY
ON THE RADIO

Hrvatska Croatian Singing Society of Chicago will present the comic opera "Uzdenou" (In the well), Sunday, January 29, in the Croatian Hall in Gary, Indiana, and it will sing folk songs over radio station WJKS, Gary, Indiana, January 15, 22, 1929 from 2:45 to 3:00 P. M. Due to the short time allotted on the air they cannot sing operas.

MPA 01110 P303.30275

Danica Hrvatska*(Croatian Morning Star), No. 62, June 11, 1932.

FIRST CONCERT OF THE CROATIAN SINGING SOCIETY HRVATSKA(CROATIA)

With great interest the Croatians of the West Side of Chicago awaited the first concert of the newly organized Croatian singing society "Hrvatska." It was felt that the success of this concert meant whether the society will remain in existence or not.

Because the singing society "Hrvatska" was organized to bring into its folds all singers, ladies and gentlemen, who are not to be helpers or mere onlookers at so-called Yugoslav celebrations, to the detriment of their own Croatian name, it is easily understood that there were such "patriots" who wished failure. Now that success has come, they will try to belittle this success and acclaim by the public.

The president of the society, Mr. J. Cizmezia, at the concert on Sunday, August 26th, in his introductory speech gave the aim and purpose of the

Danica Hrvatska, No. 62, June 11, 1932.

society, which is to cultivate Croatian singing, to serve for education and culture and by its work keep up Croatian consciousness and pride.

The Croatian Ladies' Club sent a basket of flowers with a card attached to it reading, "The Croatian Ladies' Club is pleased with the progress of Croatian culture in America and congratulate the Croatian singing society "Hrvatska" at its first performance, wishing success and to be worthy of their to us so dear a name, Hrvatska (Croatia). "

After the greeting of the president, the curtain was drawn up and the newly organized Croatian singing society appeared before the public for the first time. The public was silent for the first few moments as they were enraptured. Then they burst into enthusiastic applause to greet the bearers of Croatian song. It is said that the first impression is lasting. But the impression was not only good but excellent. We hope and wish it will remain.

The stage offered a delightful spectacle: thirty female singers, dressed

MPA 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

Danica Hrvatska, No. 62, June 11, 1932.

in modest but elegant dresses of the same style, like real sisters. The ladies chorus, presided over by Mrs. M. Devich, decided to wear dresses of the same color and style at this concert.

The first number on the program was rendered by the male chorus; the second, by the ladies chorus; the third, by the mixed chorus of the society.

The conductor, Mr. Ivan Horvat, did his best to instruct the singers in such a short time in very difficult songs. When the mixed chorus finished with the song "An Evening on the Sava River," the ice was broken for singers and hearers. The singers were rewarded with enthusiastic and stormy applause. It was like a christening under the fire of ambition for the furtherance of Croatian song, Croatian thinking, Croatian existence.

MPA (11-1) PROJ. 3023

Danica Hrvatska, No. 62, June 11, 1932.

Thus on the West Side of Chicago on 18th Street, in the most populated settlement of Croats, appeared in public for the first time the Croatian singing society "Hrvatska" with the slogan: With Culture to Liberty. God grant it.

Karlo W. Batrinski.

REF ID: A660130275

II B 1 a

CROATIAN

IV - Ivan Horvat

Novi Svijet, Vol. IX, No. 23, Feb. 6, 1932

NEW CROATIAN SINGING SOCIETY IN CHICAGO

We hereby announce that we have organized a new singing club named Hrvatska (Croatia).

The club's activity will be only cultural. It will not mix in politics. Hrvatska holds rehearsals every last Friday of the month in the Howell Neighborhood House, 1831 S. Racine avenue, at 8 P.M.

A very good executive board has been installed and is acting in that capacity.

The teacher is Prof. Ivan Horvat.

All sympathizers willing to join us can report to the secretary, Adam Andres, 1123 W. 19th street, Chicago.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

IV

THE CROATIAN SINGING SOCIETY "HRVATSKA" MEMORIAL BOOK Nov.15,1930.

At the beginning of the hardest depression in America a new Croatian Singing Society was organized December 1st, 1931. January 15th, 1932 there were 40 active members, and from that day this Singing Society prospered beyond expectation.

The first singing lessons were conducted at Howell House, 1831 S. Racine Ave. a short time after the mens' and womens' choruses were organized.

The first President elected was Mr. Julius Cizmezija. Manager for the Ladies Chorus, Mrs. Mary Devich.

For over five years, the Society went through more hardships than any other of our Croatian cultural societies were compelled to suffer. The members one by one lost their work, or positions. The banks closed their doors with their savings lost. Life became unbearable for all of us. These bad living conditions were reflected by a poor attendance at singing lessons

and performances of the Society. But the members of the Singing Society "Hrvatska" did overcome valiantly all obstacles. Following their aim on cultural lines, remaining true to their beloved Croatian song.

The late music Professor Ivan Horvat was the Singing Society's teacher and Conductor from the beginning until his untimely death. Professor Ivan Horvat was a composer accomplished musician and successful teacher. These facts attributed greatly to his successes. Coming 1921 to Chicago Prof. Horvat took over the Croatian singing societies; "Zora" (the dawn) and "Preradovich." He took active part in organizing the Croatian singing societies "Jadrau" "Velebit", "Zagreb", "Radich" and "Hrvatska."

The most notable musical performances given by Professor Horvat were

II B 1 a

IV

CROATIAN

##3.

The operetta "Momci na brod" (Man the decks), the comic opera "In the Well" and "The Croatian Trilogy". By his cultural work Professor Ivan Horvat will live in the memory of Croatian immigrants in Chicago forever. After death of Professor Horvat, his place as Conductor of the Croatian Singing Society "Hrvatska" was taken over by Mr. Stephen Pipich, a born Chicagoan, graduated from the Auditorium Music Conservatory.

The Singing Society "Hrvatska" is considered as one of the best organized and most successful Croatian Singing Societies in this country.

APP 111.1 1911 30275

Novi Svijet, Vol.6. No.16. November 15, 1928.

Tenth Anniversary and Concert.

The ladies singing club, Jugoslavia, is giving a concert, Sunday, November 25th, in the Masonic Temple, corner 23 St. and Millard Ave., to celebrate ten years of club life.

Members are doing everything possible to make this event most successful and worthy of the tenth anniversary. It is praiseworthy that this club has survived at all as it has depended entirely on its membership, and the income from occasional programs! This convinces us of what could be accomplished by collective effort with honest cooperation and able management.

The program which will be announced, next week, is very interesting. Therefore, all our people should give us their support.

(Signed,)

Committee.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a
II B 1 c (1)
II D 10

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet, No.32. Vol.5. March 8, 1928.

Stage Program.

"Belovarska Sloga" No.225 Croatian Brotherhood Union is giving an entertainment and play next Sunday March the 11th in the National hall 1802 South Racine Ave. The singing club "Ilova" will participate. There will be duet singing accompanied by violin.

The "Kletva Bogatstva", (The cursed wealth) a play in four acts, will be featured by "Belovarska Sloga" dramatic club.

The program begins at 3 P.M. after the program social refreshment and dance, until midnight. Tickets bought in advance may be bought at a discount. Our public is cordially invited.

Committee.

II B 1 a
II B 1 c (1)
III E

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet. No.30. Vol.5. February 23,1928.

Youth Program.

All Yugoslav organizations and individuals in Chicago and vicinity are requested to consider this notice and attend the entertainment given by the Serbian Youth, "Kolo" No.19 - "St.George" No.44 and S.S."Sloboda" Sunday February 26,1928 in the National hall 1802 South Racine Ave. There will be dancing, singing and dramatic play "Velika Lopta" (The big rubber ball).

The play will be presented by children. The chorus will sing a few popular songs and a Serbian string orchestra will furnish the music. The program is directed by Mrs.Paulin Bobanic.

Entertainment begins at 3 P.M. and program at 7 P.M. Good service is guaranteed by the Committee.

II B 1 a

II D 10

I C

II B 1 a (Polish)

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 27, Feb. 2, 1928.

ALL-SLAVIC SINGING CONTEST

The Polish Philharmonic Singing Club of Chicago originated the idea of holding an all-Slavic singing contest, Sunday, Feb. 5, in Schoenhofen's Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues.

All Slavic singing clubs are invited.. Most of the Yugoslav clubs will participate and the results will be reported later.

Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 17, Nov. 24, 1927

CONCERT

The Jugoslav singing club Dalmacia is giving a concert December 3, 1927 in the Pilsen School Hall, 1814 S. Ashland avenue.

The program is choice and all new songs will be introduced.

Mr. Bellan Dimitrij, baritone, will sing comic songs accompanied by the conductor Professor Peter Grigillo.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 17, Nov. 24, 1927.

CONCERT

The Socialist singing chorus "Sava," section 1, Yugoslav Socialist Party in America, is giving its second fall program, November 27, in the S. N. J. P. Hall, 2657 S. Lawndale Avenue.

On the program will be female and male choruses, a mixed chorus, and a female trio. Also a duet by piano and violin. Special preparation is made for the most recent song by a mixed chorus with soloist, accompanied by piano and violin.

Patrons of our last concert held in December of last year will verify that it was very good, and this year it will not lack the quality of last.

The program will be followed by a dance and entertainment. The orchestra "Svonimir" will furnish the music.



Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 14, Nov. 3, 1927.

COMMENT

Fifteen years ago the Croatian singing club "Zora" initiated a movement to organize here in America a federation of all Croatian singing clubs. It looked as if conditions were not favorable at that time, so the idea had to wait for better times. Now everything is favorable, our singing clubs are developed; it is very easy to do now what fifteen or even ten years ago was practically impossible.

At the beginning of 1912 "Zora" asked for the cooperation of other clubs and received answers from Dr. A. Starcevic, from Milwaukee, and "Hrvatska Vila," from Pueblo, Colo. That which fifteen years ago two clubs were willing to accept, twenty can accept today.

Sunday, Nov. 20, "Zora" will celebrate its 25th anniversary. Monday it will hold a conference with representatives of various clubs which will attend the celebration, and make plans as to how soon we could organize into sections of singing clubs belonging to the Federation of Singing Clubs in Zagreb, Jugoslavia.

Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 14, Nov. 3, 1927.

We need not mention what part our singing clubs play in our Yugoslav life nor how much more they can contribute when they are grouped into large sections and under strong leadership.

"Zora" has been a member of the Federation of Croatian Singing Clubs in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, since 1909, and has benefited by it very much, but to organize in America into sections will help all.

F. Silaj, "Zora's" Secretary.

Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 32, March 10, 1927.

SPRING CONCERT

The Croatian singing society "Gundulic" is giving a spring concert Sunday, April 24, in the Croatian Hall, 9618 Commercial Avenue.

This concert will be one of the best ever given in our colony with a very select program. Other clubs will participate and also a few soloists.

Those who attended our fall concert, will remember how successful it was and will surely come again this year. We are happy to state that we had a net profit of \$850, and our February masquerade dance surpassed all expectations. Members are very grateful to the public that supported them in their activities, and are anticipating the same support in the future and in return will do all in their power to satisfy all with their program.

Committee.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 17, Nov. 25, 1926.

CONCERT

The Jugoslav League, International Workers' Defense, is sponsoring a concert and dance on November 25, Thanksgiving Day, in the Bohemian-American Hall, 1436 W. 18th Street.

The program starts at 2:30 P. M. in two sections, as follows: (1) Address by Mr. Krasic, secretary; (2) International songs by the Ukranian Singing Chorus, also two other songs; (3) "Spirits, awake!" by the chorus "Sloboda," from South Chicago; (4) Croatian "Kold," with music by the string orchestra "Club Glumac"; (5) Russian folklore, by the Russian singing chorus; (6) "The Volga Boatman," sung by Mr. Maller; (7) Croatian songs, by Svdnimir.

Second section: (1) I. L. D.'s president Elizabeth C. Flynn, address in English; (2) Ukranian Singing Chorus, popular songs; (3) Mrs. Maller, opera selections; (4) Brotherhood "Liberty and Equality's" string orchestra plays "M. Glumac"; (5) Russian song, by Russian Chorus.

Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 17, Nov. 25, 1926.

Jugoslavs are cordially invited to attend this fine concert and enjoy good singing and music.

Besides having a good time, you will help I. L. D., the aim of which is to guard working class interests and the purpose of which is to keep leaders of labor movement out of jail.

Following the program there will be a dance until midnight. The committee is responsible for good service and refreshments.

WPA (11.1.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 17, Nov. 25, 1926.

OPERETTA

The lady's singing chorus "Jugoslavia" is giving an operetta followed by a dance, Sunday, November 28, in the Bohemian-American Hall, 1441 W. 18th, Street, Chicago.

All lovers of good singing are cordially invited.

Admission \$1.00

WPA (1111) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 12, Oct. 21, 1926.

CONCERT

The Croatian singing club "Zora" is hereby notifying lovers of good song and music that it will give its fall concert and dance Sunday, November 21, 1926, in the Pilsen Sokol Hall, 1816 S. Ashland Avenue.

This concert will be especially rich with a selected program, for which members of "Zora" are exerting all their power to satisfy their great audience.

Based on their past performances, they have full right to expect the greatest crowd, which will serve not only to glorify "Zora" but the whole Croatian colony in Chicago.

Admission tickets may be secured from members at a discount.

APR 11 1927
PPOL 30276

II B 1 a

CROATIAN

Radnik, Sept. 4, 1926.

FIRST CONCERT OF SLOBODA

The singing chorus of the workers' dramatic society Sloboda announces its first concert to be given on September 12, at the Croatian Hall, South Chicago, Ill. The workers' dramatic society has entertained on previous occasions. The members have now decided to gladden your hearts with songs of liberty, which will waken you from deep slumber, refresh your hearts with song, and arouse in you that fighting spirit which will lead to the liberation of oppressed humanity. The new singing chorus was created for the purpose of inspiring men and women.

You are requested to visit us because with your help we will be able to serve more perfectly in intellectual and cultural fields than we did before. The program starts at 3 P. M. with song selections, music and piano renditions.

Novi Svijet, Vol. III, No. 39, April 29, 1926

Singing Society "ZORA"
Autumn Concert

As always, the Croatian Singing Society "Zora" not only wants to satisfy the public it wants to surprise us. This time "Zora" will bring on the stage a mixed chorus. The male chorus as a special feature will sing the "Military Chorus" from Faust, in English. The other speciality on the program will be a duet sung by Mr. Chrzanowski and Miss Strmich taken from our national opera "Zrinjski." Mr. Chrzanowski is not only "Zora's" conductor but also an opera singer of note. It will be for the first time that our public is able to enjoy his good and cultured voice.

Our young, attractive Miss Strmich is known to our public as a good singer. "Zora's" concert will be given Sunday, May 2nd, at Pilsen Sokol Hall. All lovers of song and music in Chicago are expected to attend.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Vol.3. No.18. December 3,1925.

Tenth Anniversary Celebration.



Educational entertaining club "Zvonimir" is giving a celebration and concert, commemorating the 10th year of its existence.

Celebration will take place in Auditorium at 3131 South Halsted Street., Sunday December 6 and will start at 2 P.M. and last late into night, with a program as follows:

1. Address by the President of the club.
2. Conditions in the old country by Mr.Kamenarin.
3. Evening Song by the mixed chorus "Zvonimir".
4. Rose and Violet, by Miss G.Strmic, soprano.
5. Rose and breezes song by the male chorus "Jugoslavia".
6. Humoresque played by Zvonimir orchestra.
7. Vilo Velebita sung by the Youth branch of "Zvonimir".
8. Lud Mila sung by the Lovenian choir "Lira".
9. Deserted , soprano solo by Mrs.K.Brajak.
10. Croatian songs rendered by "Zora".
11. A selection of songs by Mr.F.Rumac baritone.
12. Red Rose a march played by Zvonimir orchestra.

2)

13. Popular songs by mixed chorus Zvonimir.

Brothers and friends in Chicago and vicinity.

You are herewith invited to attend this celebration in great numbers "Zvonimir" has on all concerts and entertainments given in part, endeavored to satisfy the patrons, with a selected program. Zvonimir has taken special pains to make this celebration the best one ever given here in Chicago. The program itself, with co-operation of our best choirs, is the best proof that the program is large and selected out of works of best composers and singers. The club also has arranged to please those who desire, the refreshments or wish to dance.



II B 1 aCROATIANNovi Svijet, Nov. 19, 1925.

OPERETTA

The Croatians and other Jugoslavs from Chicago and vicinity had an unusual opportunity to see an operetta in their own language, which was masterfully played.

The name of the operetta was "Caricine Amazonke", it depicts the period during the reign of the Russian Empress Catharine II. This operetta is well-known to the world and most Jugoslavs have seen it in larger cities in Europe. Now the Croatian singing club "Zora" has undertaken the task to learn this play, and show it in one of the largest Chicago theatres: the Eighth Street Theatre.

We are at liberty to say that this work was done by amateurs as there is not a single professional singer or actor among the players. In spite of this handicap the sternest critic must agree - allowing some minor technical errors - that the operetta as a whole was played beautifully.

II B 1 a

- 2 -

CROATIANNovi Svijet. Nov. 19, 1925.

Moreover, the play must satisfy those who have seen the performance few times before and in bigger theatres where professional actors and famous singers play. Don't misunderstand us. We think the impression of the performance of the play in general, which the hearer of such a production will receive, when he hears and sees the whole play, will be good.

Our American colonies have few good singing choirs, and no professional actors at all. Therefore, it is pleasing to discuss, that we also can succeed, naturally with great effort, cooperative work and public support.

Everyone played his part well and we may mention all the singers by name if it were not for the space, they were all wonderful. The cost of preparation for such an operetta is large - the hall, costumes, music - ballet, coaching etc. Therefore it is hoped that Zora is going to give us at least once a year a real entertainment.

On the other hand, our public should extend their support in this undertaking which is really a great cultural entertainment.



Novi Svijet, Feb. 12, 1925. Vol. 2; No. 28.

CONCERT

Sunday February 15, the Croatian singing and dramatic club "Jadran" is giving a concert with the following program:

1. "Dalmatian Sajkas," mixed chorus, soprano solo and piano, arranged by Prof. Thom Horvat. Solo by Miss Ella Juric.
2. Vilhar: "Dead Love", baritone by J. Barie.
3. Zajc: "Blind Marko", male chorus and baritone solo. Solo by John Baric.
4. Rosenberg Ruzic: "Come to Me". Tenor solo by Mr. Anton Stipulin.
5. Ganz: "Quivive," fourhand tapping by Miss Ivsas and Miss Zuanic members Jadran.
6. Vilhar: "Medjumursi Zvuci", sung by mixed chorus.
7. Zajc: "In Gondola" Soprano by Miss D. Nieolanci.
8. Parts taken from opera "Zrinski" for tenor and bass solo, male chorus and piano. Tenor solo: Mr. M. Mirceta, bass solo: Dr. Joseph Novak.

Concert starts at 8 P.M. in Pilsen-Sokol Hall, 1814 South Ashland Avenue.

11 11 11 11



五、

II B 1 a
IV

CROATIAN



WPA (ILL) PROI.30275

II B 1 a
III E

CROATIAN



Hrvatska Zastava, Vol. XIII, No. 231, Sept. 30, 1916.

NOTICE

Attention! To all parents of children belonging to the club "Mladost," (Youth).

The school for children will be reopened Sunday, Oct. 1, and will start at 10 A. M. to 12 noon, in the church hall of the St. Peter and Paul parish, 3048 S. Central Avenue.

Invitation is at the same time extended to the parents who did not send their children in before, and have some of school age. They may send them next Sunday, so that we may know how many applicants to prepare for.

Only singing will be taught.

For Croatian Singing Chorus "Mladost."

Frank Cvetic, Secretary.

II B 1 a
III E

CROATIAN



Hrvatska Zastava, Vol. XII, No. 291, Dec. 11, 1915.

FIRST CONCERT

The Croatian singing club "Mladost," (The Youth), is giving its first concert in Pilsen Hall, 26th Street and Albany Avenue.

As this is the first presentation of the club 'Youth' before our public, we may mention in short the purpose of this club in this part of the city in which a large number of our people live.

The West Side Croatian colony has "Zora," "Sokol," "Vitez," and "Sviezou"; they have school and church, all in one small section, but we, here in Lawndale district, have no school, no church, nothing educational for our children, so we organized this club and, after four months of work, are coming before the public with this concert, the purpose of which is not to make money at their expense. The work of "Mladost" is dedicated to the national progress and education of our people. In that spirit we have a right to the cooperation and support of all Croats and their organizations.

Ilija Smiciklas, Secretary.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. V, No. 24, May 29, 1912.

JUGOSLAV WORKINGMEN'S CHORUSES

Singing chorus "Sloboda," (Liberty), rehearsal:

Wednesday evenings, 1830 S. Center Avenue. Secretary A. Mikuljan.

String orchestra "Sloga," (Unity), rehearsals:

Monday and Friday, 1830 Center Avenue. Secretary Aldis Kunovich.

String orchestra "Bratstvo," (Brotherhood), rehearsals:

Tuesday and Thursday. Secretary Filip Blagaj.

9708 JUL 1 1912

II B 1 a
II B 1 c (1)

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Vol. IV, No. 8, Feb. 10, 1911.

"Concert and Play."

Ladies' Socialist Association with participation of Clubs "Sloboda" and "Sloga" are sponsoring a concert, Sunday Feb. 19, in the National Hall, 18th and Center St.

The dramatic club will present a play "State Attorney's daughter." The social follows after the play. Good time is in store for all, dance until late.

II B 1 a
I A 3

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Dec. 25, 1908. Vol. 2; No. 1.

FESTIVAL

On the last day of this year December 31st the Croatian Educational and Political Club in Chicago, is giving a family entertainment, celebrating the New Year eve, together with the opening of our workers printshop.

Fellow workers, with pride we are looking at last success, and the prize of our work is our printshop. Therefore we will together celebrate the departure of the old and coming of the newspaper, new progress and unselfish efforts.

Our singing choir "Sloboda" and Tambura orchestra "Sloga" will make the evening enjoyable, followed by declamation and dance.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. I, No. 12, June 12, 1908

The Workingmen's Singing Society "Sloboda" in Chicago

There are lively times in the Singing Society "Sloboda." There are twenty members by now -- twenty working people who want with their song to awaken the working class. They learn diligently, there is great harmony among them.

We hope that the Singing Society "Sloboda" will fulfill her purpose and be of great benefit to the Croatian people and to the working class.

We wish that all workingmen join this society.

MPA (111) PROJ. 302/5

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(1) Drama

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 d

CROATIAN



Zajednicar*, Vol. XXXII, No. 15, April 14, 1937.

ACTIVITIES OF THE DRAMATIC CLUB 'NADA' (HOPE)

Our Croatian people in Chicago and all over America will be interested in these few lines about the work of the dramatic club "Nada," our best known group of Croatian theatrical dilettantes in America.

It is worth mentioning important changes effected at the last meeting of the club members regarding the activities and organization of the club.

It was decided at that meeting that the dramatic club "Nada" will remain and will be conducted in the future as an independent organization. As such, the club will have the opportunity to use all mental and material assets for one purpose, that is, propagating, developing and perfecting our national Croatian theatrical art in this country.

It will make it possible to offer to its active members, literature on the theatrical art.

* Official Organ of the Croatian Fraternal Union.



Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 15, April 14, 1937.

In other words, to the members will be given facilities to become more exact in their roles, to perform with more understanding and refinement.

Subjects of intellectual value in general will not be forgotten.

In the comfortable club rooms there will be given lectures and discussions about important questions of the day. Admission will be free to all who want to benefit by them. The club's library was enlarged and a reading room was installed for members and their friends. The club will also give entertainments for its members and the public.

An inventory will be taken of the property of the club, to be able to furnish prompt service to other clubs and societies who inquire about plays, stage equipment, etc.

Club meetings are held each second Thursday at 1726 S. Racine Avenue. To effect all planned changes and problems, a new committee was elected, with the determination to work hard to make the club "Nada" not only



Zajednicar, Vol. XXII, No. 15, April 14, 1937.

a first class dramatic assembly but a real educational and cultural organization.

Herewith we invite men and women who feel the urge for the stage to join us as members.

Those who want to help in our cultural work directly or indirectly can also become members.

We just want to indicate that "Nada's" members will be seen this season in a few performances on the stage. They will present the drama "Ciganin," (Gypsy), at the entertainment of the society "Slavonija," April 25, 1937.

The public will be informed about all the activities of the club "Nada" in time.

Ivan Jurinic, Secretary.

Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 13, Mar. 31, 1937.

(English Section - Official Organ Croatian Fraternal Union)

SOUTH CHICAGO LODGES PLAN GALA EVENT

Vice-President Boyd Principal Speaker

Chicago Dramatic Society "Nada" will present stage play "Gypsy," depicting Croatian peasant life in native country.

Five lodges of the Croatian Fraternal Union in South Chicago have joined hands in sponsoring a gala entertainment for Sunday, April 4, which promises to be the outstanding event of the season. Fully realizing that a much greater success can be attained by a joint, rather than an individual undertaking, these lodges hope to pack the large and commodious Croatian Hall on this particular occasion.

To achieve the greatest moral and material success, a program is being arranged which in itself will prove to be a treat for all. The committee has invited Brother William Boyd - Boich, vice-president of the C. F. U., to deliver the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 13, Mar. 31, 1937.

principal address, which is awaited with great interest, not only because he occupies a high office in our organization, but also because of his accomplishments as a member of the State Senate of Ohio.

Another great attraction will be the remarkable stage play, "Gypsy" (Ciganin), depicting peasant life in Croatia by the well known Chicago dramatic club Nada.

Since it is the desire of the committee that our younger generation should see this unusual play, we take this opportunity to say a few words about the drama "Gypsy": The Gypsies have lived in the Balkan countries from time immemorial. Being true children of nature, they have great talent for adapting themselves to various local surroundings, without, however, being ever assimilated. Thus through centuries they have been able to retain their identity and the peculiar characteristics of their race.

The leading character of the play is the exceedingly sympathetic old Gypsy blacksmith, Zivko, somewhat comical in his extreme earnestness and simplicity, but bright and witty, thoroughly educated in the school of hard experience.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 13, Mar. 31, 1937.

With his musically gifted son Petko, and his beautiful daughter Ruzica, he is the real representative of the Gypsy race. He loves his children deeply and, contrary to the general conception of the Gypsy moral code, he has brought them up as virtuous, upright and obedient children.

Unfortunately, both children fall in love with members not of their race, and this custom-forbidden love furnishes a genuine theme and a very complicated plot for this play.

But this is not only a play about Gypsies. It is even more so a play about the picturesque peasant life in an old country village, with all its venerable, century-old customs and traditions. Seeing this play, young American-Creatians can learn more about the real old country life than they have ever learned from all the stories told them by their parents. Besides there will be our national costumes, our national songs, tamburica orchestra, and the inevitable Kolo dance. In all, about thirty people appear in "Gypsy."

See this play and it will help you understand your parents. How often have you complained that your elders do not understand you. But do you understand them,

9775 411 1 PROJ. 30275

Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 13, Mar. 31, 1937.

and would you take the trouble to learn to understand them? This play is an intimate portrayal of the country of your parents. See how difficult it must have been for them to adapt themselves to your world, and you will not be too stern in your criticism of them.

Come and bring your American friends and you will not be ashamed, for Nada's players are old veterans of the stage, who will make you feel proud of your Croatian nationality and your Croatian art.

John Jurinic.

WPA (11) PROJ. 3025

II B 1 c (1)
II B 2 g

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Sept. 10, 1936.

DRAMA AND ENTERTAINMENT

The Brtstvo dramatic club is giving an entertainment and a play, "And Graves Will Talk," Sunday, September 13, in the National Croatian Hall, at 96th Street and Commercial Avenue. The entertainment begins at 1 P.M. and the program at 3 P.M.

Brothers and sisters, workers from South Chicago and vicinity are invited. The drama that will be played is one of the most shocking taken from the workers' life. No worker should miss this chance. Come and see a vivid presentation of the want and misery that the majority of people are subjected to at the present time.

Come all, for better service.

Committee.



II B 1 c (1)

III B 2

II D 10

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet, Vol. IX, No. 17, Nov. 28, 1931

STAGE PLAY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
UNEMPLOYED FAMILIES

The ladies' society Hratska Zena (the Croatian woman) will give an entertainment with a play next Sunday, November 29, in the Croatian Hall, 1802 S. Racine avenue.

The play Zbor Hrvata (the Croatian congress) will be presented.

This affair is arranged for the benefit of the poorest Croatian families in Chicago.

It is a moral duty of all who are able to be present to support this noble undertaking of our sisters of Hratska Zena.



Radnik, May 18, 1928.

WE NEVER TRAIL

On May the 6th the workers' dramatic club Sloboda had its spring entertainment and presented a play, "Seocka Svadba" (peasants wedding). It was successful beyond expectation. A large share of this success, however, was due to the Radnik, which advertised the entertainment. In appreciation of their good work, members of the club Sloboda, at their regular meeting held May the 14th, unanimously voted to contribute a sum of \$25 to the Radnik Fund and because members of the club have always supported Radnik and wish it to be among the first in this campaign. To further show our appreciation to Radnik the club has decided to give a banquet on May 29; all proceeds to go to Radnik's fund. The committee will later announce further details of the banquet.

Committee.

II B 1 c (1)

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 39, April 26, 1928.

DRAMA

The Yugoslav Educational Association is sponsoring the seven act play "Crna Kraljica" (The Black Queen), which is now being played in Zagreb.

This famous drama will be presented by the dramatic club "Nada," Sunday, May 6, in the C. S. P. S. Hall, 18th and May Streets.

Some lines in this play will be accompanied by music beginning at 3 P. M. A dance and social will follow.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

I D 2 a (4)

II D 10

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 36, April 5, 1928

CONCERT

Important for South Chicago! Benevolent and singing societies in South Chicago are giving a concert with play, Sunday April the 8th in the Croatian Hall, 9616-20 Commercial avenue.

Beside speaking and singing there will be two plays, one is: "Help the strikers' children," one act and "Agitator," also in one act. The first one will be presented by Young Pioneers of America, and the second by the workers dramatic club Sloboda, all from South Chicago.

Kezele orchestra will furnish the music, the admission will be 50¢ and program starts at 3 P. M.

The profit from this concert will go to relieve the striking miners in Colorado, West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania. All Jugoslavs are invited to attend.

Coal Miners' Relief Committee



Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 24, Jan. 12, 1928

NATIONAL DRAMA

The committee of the Yugoslav Educational Association of Chicago is sponsoring a play, in four acts, of national life in Yugoslavia. The name of the play is "Djevojačka Kletva" (Maidens Curse).

It will be presented by the dramatic club Nada in C. S. P. S. Hall, West 18th and May streets, Sunday, February 9, 1928.

This very touching drama will be remembered a long time.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II. B 1 c (1)
II B 1 a

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet, Nov. 3, 1927. Vol. V; No. 14.

CONCERT

The Yugoslav Educational Association is giving a grand concert and play on December 11th at the C. S. P. S. Hall, May and 18th Streets.

The club "Nada" will present a comic play in three acts entitled "Zenidba" (Marriage). This is a famous Russian comedy played often in Russia under the name "Marriage Under Tsarism". In it there is much understanding fun.

Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 52, July 28, 1927

DRAMATIC PLAY



The Yugoslav Educational Association is sponsoring an entertainment with a play, Sunday, September 2 in C. S. P. S. Hall, 13th and May street.

The dramatic club "Nada" will present a well-known play "Hasanaginica" the play in three acts depicting a life of a Mussulman family in Bosnia.

"Hasan-aginica" is classed among our best plays. It is the best achievement of our late poet and author Dr. Ogrizovic. This drama portrays, in an excellent manner, psychological effects, it is worked up to a sublime degree of emotion, and poetically, it leaves an indelible mark in the hearts of all who read it or see it performed on the stage.

The admission tickets are on sale and there is a chance given to everybody to secure one and get a discount. The admission is \$1.00, and in advance 75¢.

Notice is extended to all singing and musical clubs to kindly refrain from arranging their concerts on that day, October 2, as it would work financial hardship on all, and we wish to show this play to the largest audience possible. Beginning at 3 P.M. Dance will follow after the play.

Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 42, May 19, 1927.

OPERETTA

By request the members and sympathizers of the club "Jadran" will again present the play "Momi Na Brod," (All Hands on Deck), Sunday, May 29, in the Chicago Sokol Hall, 2341 S. Kedzie Avenue.

Every Yugoslav ought to see this beautiful comic operetta, especially our Islanders and people from the seashore, as the author composed this play depicting their native life.

Those that love the sea, boats, marine singing and healthy fun, will find in this musical show a real joy and a pleasant memory of bygone, carefree life enjoyed on the shores of our blue Adriatic.

The play starts at 3:30 P. M.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

IV

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 35, March 31, 1927.

OPERETTA

The Croatian singing clubs "Preradovic," from Gary, Ind.; "Jadran," of Chicago, and "Velebit," from South Chicago decided to combine to present the classic play "Hrvatska Trilogija." The undertaking is quite heavy, but the cooperative work and enthusiasm of the members promise that the work begun will be successfully finished.

The first meeting of delegates of the respective clubs was held in the National Hall, Gary, Ind. A central committee was elected, the duty of which is to arrange the whole technical end of this event. Professor Ivan Horvat will lead the musical part of it.

The details will be announced from time to time. In today's meeting plans were made to have "Hrvatska Trilogija" played three times, that is, once in each club's home town. The first time, September 4, 1927, in the Chicago Sokol Hall, 2341 S. Kedzie Ave.; the second, September 18, 1927, in the Croatian Hall, Gary, Ind.; and the third in the Croatian Hall, South Chicago.



Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 34, March 24, 1927.

MOTHERS VOW PLAY

The Educational Club "Zvezda" is giving an entertainment with a play Sunday, March 29, in the National Hall, 1802 S. Racine Avenue.

Members of the club will present "Majoin Amanet" (Mother's Vow), a comedy in three acts taken from peasant life.

The play starts at 3:00 P. M. Admission at the box office, 75¢. Tickets may be bought from members or from Croatian merchants in the neighborhood, for 50¢

Dance and music will follow the play. Everybody is cordially invited.

MPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 14, Nov. 4, 1926.

DRAMATIC PLAY

The Yugoslav dramatic club "Nada," true to its reputation, will play again as it did last year on several occasions. Next Sunday, November 7, "Nada" will present a dramatic play, "Bez Sreće" (Unlucky). This is a national drama in three parts from Slavonian life.

In connection with the play there will be a social and refreshments, followed by a dance. It will be held at C. S. P. S. Hall, 18th and May Street. The hall is open at 2:00 P. M., and the play starts exactly at 3:00 P. M.

The public's attention is hereby called to be in the hall before 3:00 P. M., as the play is going to start on time.

The Yugoslav Educational Association is doing this purposely in order to gradually change an old habit of being late one or two hours from the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 14, Nov. 4, 1926.

stated time. That works hardship on the players and the people who are prompt and on time, since they have to wait until others come.

Our newspapers should devote some space to that effect, as well as our clubs and lodges that hold concerts and socials should insist on punctuality. Time is ripe that our people learn better order and respect somebody else's time, as is the custom with other people.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276



NOVI SVIJET, Sept. 9, 1926, No. 6, Vol. IV

"Dramatic Play"

For the first time in America the Yugoslav workers dramatic club, "Nada," will present the famous tragedy in Russian life "Ignis Sanat" by Leon Andreyer. The drama will be shown in following places:

Gary, Indiana, Sunday, Sept. 19, National Croatian Hall, corner 23rd and Washington Streets, 7:30 P.M.; Chicago, Illinois, Sunday, Sept. 24, C. S. P. S. Hall, corner 18th and May Streets, 3 P.M.; South Chicago, Illinois, Sunday Oct. 3, National Croatian Hall 9616-22 Commercial Ave. 7:30 P.M.

Leonid Andrejev is considered the best writer of all Russian contemporary authors with the exception of Maxim Gorky. Although some think that he is deeper than Gorky, himself.

"Ignis Sanat" (The Fire Heals) is his best known play. It caused a regular storm in many European theatres with its unusual ideals and absolute radicalism.



NOVI SVIJET, Sept. 9, 1926, No. 6, Vol. IV.

"Dramatic Play"

Sedition, moral, mental, and physical, which, resembling insanity, in this drama is in combat with stale conservatism and superstition is most powerful at the point where the drama comes to a shocking climax of deepest tragedy. This sedition is at the same time the chief subject and thought of the famous play. The drama, "Ignis Sanat", has not shown in any other language in America.

Jugoslavians, in these three communities, are exceptionally fortunate to be the first ones to see this educational and touching play. The fact that the club, "Nada," will present the play is enough assurance that all will have a good time and profitable evening.

All Jugoslavians in Chicago, South Chicago, and Gary should see the play and experience its noble spiritual feeling.

II B 1 o (1)

CROATIAN

II B 1 d

Novi Svijet, Vol. III, No. 42, May 20, 1926.

ENTERTAINMENT IN HONOR OF DRAMATIC DILETTANTES

The Yugoslav Cultural Association will give a supper and entertainment in honor of the Yugoslav workers' dramatic club "Nada," on May 22, at 1808 S. Allport Street.

In addition to the members of the club who participated in all three shows given this season, all other members and all Yugoslavs with their families are invited.

Before supper a discussion will take place about new plays to be produced and all dilettante members will be permitted to take part in the discussions.

After supper there will be a short selected program, followed by a dance accompanied by the strains of a Tamburica orchestra.



II B 1 c (1)II B 1 c (2)

Novi Swijet, April 15, 26, Nov. 37, Vol. III

"Performance"

The Yugoslav Educational Association is sponsoring the performance, "Granicari", original Croatian National play, with singing and dance in three Acts, which will be played by Yugoslav Workers Dramatic Club, "Nada", Sunday, April 25, 1926, in C.S.P.S. Hall, 1126 W. 18th Street, Chicago, Ill. The cast of 20 persons is well trained. Performance starts at 3 PM, and after the performance the dance and diversion will last until 12 midnight.

Tamburica Club "Zrinski" will furnish the music. Admission 60¢; in advance 50¢.

Entertainment Committee will arrange to please all.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Vol. III, No. 30, Feb. 25, 1926

RESULTS OF DRAMA EMANCIPATION

Last Sunday February 21 the Yugoslav educational association gave a grand entertainment with a program of speaking and drama and dance in the Croatian Hall in South Chicago. The Kezele orchestra from Joliet, Illinois, played for the dance and between the acts .

Right in the beginning I must admit that a large attendance was not expected this time. One of the reasons is because of the Lent. Many of our countrymen otherwise craving for wholesome entertainment are still under the influence of the church and religion and somehow abstain from plays and entertainment during the religious season. The extra large attendance surprised all the members and many sympathizers. The surprise was more noticed because the Catholic priests were talking from the pulpit against this entertainment urging the people not to go and commit a "sin."

Now I don't know exactly whether it was because of this forbidding and condemning the entertainment, or some other reason, but the people were curious and the largest crowd came to see the play, hear the speech and enjoy the evening.



Novi Svijet, Vol. III, No. 30, Feb. 25, 1926



Early in the evening all the seats in the large hall were taken, the gallery and the aisles were packed. At 7:30 P. M. Mr. Ivosevic opened the program and suggested that all be quiet during the speaking and the play. Then he introduced Mr. T. Cvetkov, editor of Novi Svijet, who in short outlined "The Emancipation of Balkan people."

Mr. Cvetkov in the short time of thirty-five minutes briefly outlined the recent history of the Balkan, when they fought among themselves, their suffering and the price they paid.

Asked if there is a way out the speaker outlined one way: that is, for all workers and farmers of the Balkan States to organize, agree on a Federation of the Balkan and get rid of their exploiters. The Balkan people are not alone in this struggle, and they would receive moral support from millions of workers and farmers of the world.

The well-known group "Nada" from Chicago played right after the speech.

The play was acclaimed by all and one could see the gratification in the audience. There were many from Gary, Whiting, Hammond and other surrounding towns. After the play all must have felt reborn because they realized deep in their hearts that at best killing and massacring brothers can only serve

Novi Svijet, Vol. III, No. 30, Feb. 25, 1926

as a disgrace to society and civilization.

Comments were heard from many level-headed people openly praising the Jugoslav Educational Association which sponsors this kind of educational entertainment. It is hoped that even those whom the priests forbade to come were not disappointed.

By Observer.

II B 1 o (1)

Novi Svijet, Vol. III, No. 25, Jan. 21, 1926.

DRAMA

The Yugoslav Educational Association is sponsoring a grand entertainment with the drama "Emancipators", played in three parts, taken from the second Balkan war, and to be played by the Yugoslav workers' dramatic club "Nada."

A cast of seventeen members is taking part, showing events that took place in Sofia, Bulgaria, in 1913.

The play will be held Sunday, Jan. 24, in the C. S. P.S. Hall, 1126 West 18th Street. "Zvonimir" orchestra will play between the acts. The performance begins at 2 P. M. Admission tickets may be bought in advance at a discount from the members.



Novi Svijet, Vol.3. No.12. October 22, 1925.

Dramatic Play.

Educational club "Soltanska Iskra" is giving entertainment and play Sunday, November 1 in the National Hall 18th St. and Racine Avenue.

With the large and interesting program the drama "Kmetstvo" in three acts which shows life of peasants on "Island Solta" will be played.

Mr. G.Kutuzovic will address the audience.

II B 1 c (1)
II A 3 b

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet, Sept. 17, 1925. Vol. 3; No. 7.

DRAMATIC PLAY

The Yugoslav educational federation is giving an entertainment with a stage play Sunday September 27 in National hall 1800-2 So. Racine Avenue.

The Yugoslav Workers' dramatic club Nada (hope) will play Pouzdani Sastanak, (confidential meeting) comedy in three parts. Orchestra Zvonimir will furnish the music for the evening. Mr. T. Ovetkov will interpret the significance of the drama.

Entertainment will start at 2 P.M. and program at 3 P.M.

Admission tickets can be bought in advance at a discount, in many of our friends' business places.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (1)

II D 10

II A 3 b


CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. 2, No. 43, May 28, 1925.

ENTERTAINMENT

The central educational committee of Croatian lodges in South Chicago, Illinois is giving an entertainment and play Sunday May 31st in the National Croatian hall 9616-22 Commercial Avenue. Program starts at 5 P.M. and stage play at 7 P.M. Admission is 50 cents and "Zvonimir orchestra will furnish the music.

There is rich variety on the program such as speaking, singing, recitation. A comical play "Nassamario se" will be given on the stage by "Croatian dramatic club "Bratstvo".

Players are as follows: Mr. M. Krsticevic, Mr. T. Majaca, Miss Ann Brzina, Mr. N. Plese, T. Jovica, B. Butkovic, A. Lemo.

Committee is cordially inviting all the lodges and public in general to come and enjoy themselves.

II B 1 c (1)

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Jan. 22, 1925. Vol. 2; No. 25.

DRAMATIC PLAY: "THREE BIRDS"

Invitation to entertainment with stage play.
By Dramatic group Bratstvo in So. Chicago, Ill.

The play is in three parts and is given Sunday evening at Croatian Hall 96th Street and Commercial Avenue. There will be singing declamation and music. After the program a dance and good time will be had.

Jugoslavenska Zastava, Vol. XV, No. 281, June 2, 1918.

ZVIJEZDA (THE STAR)

Soon it will be five years since the first Croatian theatrical association was established in Chicago under the name "Zvijezda," (The Star).

Five years have passed and yet a great number of Croatians in Chicago do not know that "Zvijezda" exists, or its aim and purpose.

"Zvijezda" is not a political but a theatrical association with the purpose of bringing plays written in Croatian language before the Croatian public. Its members may belong to whatever political party. That is unimportant. The main thing for each member is to attend the rehearsals punctually, to follow instructions of the teacher, to be willing and have ability to play. Each member does not decide what shall we play, but "how must I play it." Another thing is that we have a great number of intelligent young men and women, who not only are not members of our theatrical organization, but they do not attend the given plays. Yet, those who do not bring anything toward the success of our stage are the sharpest critics.

Jugoslavenska Zastava, Vol. XV, No. 281, June 2, 1918.

It is easy to understand that members of a theatrical ensemble have many hardships to endure. Attending to their private work, they have to spend evenings at rehearsals, which last late in the night. Giving their best to the public they are criticized often unfavorably and besides have to pay the bills.

We hope all that has been said will be understood by the public and that our coming season in connection with our fifth anniversary will start with a more active membership and with a more numerous public. This anniversary coincides with the convention of the National Croatian Union.

"Svijezda" will be prepared with an excellent program for that occasion.

WPA 111-1000-30715

Radnioka Straza, Vol. IX, No. 23, May 17, 1916

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Yugoslav Socialist Federation, branch No. 6, will give, May 21, at 2040-46 West North avenue, a great international entertainment and concert with a stage show, "The Miser," a comedy by Moliere.

The performers will be amateurs of the art group New Liberty. At the entertainment will cooperate many working men's cultural, singing and musical societies of different nationalities.

Admission twenty-five cents. Stage performance starts at 4 P. M; concert at 8 P. M.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (1)

CROATIAN (1)

Radnicka Straza, Oct. 13, 1915.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Yugoslav Socialist Dramatic Association, Prosvjeta (Culture), will give Sunday, October 17, 1915, at National Hall, 18th street and Racine avenue, the "Peasants' Uprising," a tragedy in five acts from Croatian history. The play will start at 3 P. M.



Radnicka Straza, Vol.7. No.9. February 10, 1915.

Announcement.

The Yugoslav Socialist Dramatic Society will give

What a Joy to be a Soldier.

A drama in three acts with songs and a living picture, depicting life in the Franco-Prussian War, 1871.

At National Hall, 1802 South Racine Ave.
Sunday, February 14, 1915.

Radnicka Straza, Vol.7. No.18. April 15, 1914.

Instructive Work.

Last Sunday, as announced in Radnicka Straza a theatrical performance was given by our Dramatic Society, "Prosvjeta" (Culture.) The Society presented a drama, "Ne Izgoriva Kupina". (The non-inflammable Blackberry Bush.)

Because it was the first theatrical performance, without any additional entertainment, we expected a small attendance.

Beside as it was a nice spring day, people craved the outdoors.

But the Hall held many spectators against our expectation.

According to that large attendance we assume that the public is able to understand such theatrical presentations.

Where there are dancing and drinking there is no mental improvement, as when everybody is sober and can concentrate on the performance.

The performance was good. Certainly for one reason, that its cast had men and women, Comrades, who felt the burden of capitalism, just as those must have who were portrayed.

The public applauded a great deal. It was the best sign, that the significance of the play was understood.

Our Dramatic Society, "Prosvjeta", will not stop at that, but will continue to try, like our comrades in Europe to establish a workingmen's theater, for the purpose of showing on the stage the misery of the working class, and how to guide it to fight for liberation.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (1)II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 a

I E

CROATIANRadnicka Straza, Jan. 13, 1911.

CONCERT AND PLAY

The Yugoslav Socialist Association of Pullman is giving a concert with a play in Staneik Hall, 205 E. 115 Street, Kensington, Pullman, Illinois.

Serbian workers dramatic club "Sloboda" of Chicago, will present "Novo Doba" (New Era) from the workers' life.

The orchestra "Sloga" will furnish the music. Proceeds will go to aid the "Narodni Glas" paper.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

RECEIVED 11/11/1964

11/11/1964

11/11/1964

11/11/1964

11/11/1964

Radnicka Straza, Vol.I, No. 22, Oct 16, 1908



A Day of Glory for the Societies "Sloga," (Union) and "Sloboda," (Liberty).

A great national celebration was the entertainment which was given by two societies, which belong to the Croatian workingmen's Educational and Political Association of America.

That were: the Singing Society "Sloga" and string Orchestra "Sloboda."

The entertainment given was a great success.

The great hall was packed with working people from all over Chicago. There came also people from Milwaukee. Also a great number of local tradesmen and merchants. All of them anticipated a great time, and they certainly did have one.

The main thing is that our people start to understand the movement of the Croatian Workingmen's Political and Educational Association.

The moral and material success was great. The clear income was \$110.00 which sum will be used for educational purposes entirely; to strengthen the singing and String Orchestra Chorus, and for a school for illiterates and the ordering of book and newspapers for a reading room.

The artistic, or better, the educational and cultural side and influence of the production is hard to explain. The program, rich and beautiful, was put thru with the greatest precision. The visitors were elated. Many came to the conclusion that the socialist workers are bearers of culture and progress. The music of "Sloga" satisfied just as the singing of "Sloboda." Three other

Radnička Straza, Vol. I, No. 22, Oct.16, 1908



singing societies cooperated; the Slovenian "Orel," and "Slovan" as well as the German "Westseite Damenchor."

From other nationalities there were: Slovenians, Serbians, Czechs and Slovaks. All of them were pleased.

The high point of the entertainment was the theatrical performance "Keerka Rada" (The Workers' Daughter). In the play was portrayed the avidity and dissipation of the capitalistic classes, the struggle, pain and sufferings of the working classes. Many were moved to tears.

After the program followed a dance, which lasted till 3 A. M.

In all, the complete program was a glorious triumph of the working class. During the productions there was order and quiet. Our Croatian Educational and Political Association justly can be proud of their singing society and string orchestra.

**II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(2) Dancing

II B 1 c (2)

II B 3

Novi Svijet, February 2, 1928 No.27. Vol.5.

Croatian Native Dance.

The Croatian sokol on the West side, in Chicago is giving its customary national dance, Saturday February 18th 1928 in Croatian National Sokol Hall, 1903 South Racine. Sokols national dance is one of the most popular entertainment in our colony, always well attended in national costumes. There one can see colorful costumes from every province in Yugoslavia. Attention is called that this time we will also have a string orchestra in upper hall where native dance "Kolo" will be featured, led by Joseph Janekovic and in lower hall the "Bosna's Katana", will be featured, with G.Kovach violin quartet, just like in old country.

Entertainment starts at 8 P.M. Persons in national costumes pay no admission.



11. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(3) Festivals, Pageants,
Fairs and Expositions

II B 1 c (3)

III H

III C

IV

CROATIAN



Danica Hrvatska, No. 96, August 30, 1934.

CROATIAN DAY AT SOUTH CHICAGO

South Chicago and vicinity celebrated on August 26th their Croatian Day. By vicinity it is understood greater Chicago and neighboring towns, such as Gary, Hammond, Whiting, Indiana Harbor, and others.

The committee in charge advertised the celebration in the press and over the radio.

Many protested against the celebration of a Croatian Day. Handbills were distributed by some of the "class-conscious" fighters for workmen's rights. These leaflets were written after the school of Marx, Lenin and Radek, pointing out the Croatian Day to be an assault on your pocket and mind.

But that was of little effect. Those who considered themselves Croatians came to the celebration.

The committee in charge had not only much work, but also great

Danica Hrvatska, No. 96, August 30, 1934.

responsibilities. Our enemies worked full speed and bad weather also had to be taken into account. A failure of the celebration might have caused great expense, which would have had to be borne by the Croatian church and school, just for the profit of whom the celebration was intended.

Thanks to the courage of the committee, the consideration of our Croatian merchant, Mr. John Radosevic, and of the Gambrinus Brewery, the preparations progressed in the hope that the Croatian people would respond, making the celebration a moral and financial success.

The Croatian Day of South Chicago will remain in our memory, and it will also caution those who hope that the Croatian people forget or leave their religion and nationality.

At the entrance of the picnic grounds at Egger's Grove stood a sign, "Welcome to the Croatian Day." In the middle of the forest, on a small hill, a church altar was built, decorated with American and Croatian flags.



Danica Hrvatska, No. 96, Aug. 30, 1934.

The celebration started with a parade from the Croatian Catholic church through the loop of South Chicago, to Mackinaw Avenue. In the parade participated the school children (boys and girls), forty members of the Croatian Ladies' Club Branch No. 1, Chicago, in national costumes, with flying colors. Then came members of societies of the Croatian Fraternal Union, the Catholic Croatian Union, and other independent organizations. Thousands of people, when the parade disbanded, proceeded in buses, trucks, automobiles and street cars to the picnic. It was estimated that 10,000 were present at the mass, which started at 10 A. M., at which officiated Rev. S. Andrijanic, assisted by Rev. B. Jerkovic and Rev. B. Bilandic.

During mass the Croatian Singing Society Velebit rendered holy songs under the direction of Prof. Ivan Horvat. The sermon was given by Rev. Jerkovic. He spoke about the attacks made against the church and against the Croats. The hearers applauded, forgetting that this sermon was a part of the mass. This proves that the people adhere to their Roman-Catholic church and their Croatian nationality.



Danica Hrvatska, No. 96, August 30, 1934.

After mass a lunch of barbecued lamb was served. There were many speakers, among them Alderman W. Rowan of the 10th ward. He praised the Croatians highly for their love of religion and their love of their old homeland.

The last speaker was Dr. Jelic. He pictured the conditions in Croatia. The population of that country is ripe for revolution against their government and they expect help from the Croatian immigrants.

The success of the first Croatian Day assures more of them in the coming years.

K. W. Batrinski.

Novi Svijet, Vol. III, Feb. 11, 1926, No.26

"MASQUERADE DANCE"

Every year the Croatian singing choir "Zora" has entertained our public with a grand annual program.

This year the masquerade dance will be held Saturday evening Feb. 13 in Pilsen Sokol Hall, 1814 S. Ashland Avenue.

Where ever one goes the discussion about the preparation is heard for this grand event, how some individuals and some groups will appear in the original costumes. Judging by their preparations, this time they will have the most beautiful and best masquerade dance they ever had before, and there is no wonder. They will give fifteen big prizes to the five most original costumes -- groups and individuals.

The famous KOLUDER orchestra will entertain with their music, especially those that enjoy dance; while others that wish refreshments will be served well. All in general will pleasantly observe the beauty of the colorful event.

So as not to miss this joy of the season, keep in mind February 13th in Pilsen Sokol hall.

WPA (11.1.1) PROJ. 30275

IE

1990

[illegible][illegible]

100

... ..

...

... ..

... ..

WPA (44) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

Novi Swijet, April 8, 25, No. 36, Vol. III

"Bazaar"

National Croatian and Sokol Hall in Chicago is preparing a large bazaar, proceeds of which will go to support the hall.

The bazaar will last from April 14th to 18th, inclusive. There will be various articles to raffle and pleasant music. The last day, Sunday, the 18th, Ford Tudor Sedan will be given away to ^alucky person.

The person wishing to donate any article may do so two or three days before the opening.

The articles may be given Mr. F. Zornjak, 1837 S. Racine Avenue.

Come all and bring your friends.

Committee for Bazaar.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

e. Literature

II B l e
IV

CROATIAN

Chicago Sunday Tribune, June 21, 1934.

Karlo W. Batriski (Charles Wachtel), Our Town's leading Croatian-American author, who writes in both languages, has dedicated a poem to the Rev. Bonaventura Bilandic, who is singing his first solemn high mass today at St. Jerome's Church.

WPA (11.) PROJ. 30275

II B l e
I E
IV

CROATIAN (1)
(Serbian section)

Radnioka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 27, June 16, 1915

PROKA (Procopius) JOVKIC



A few days ago in one of our hospitals died Proka Jovkic, a poet. Our public knows him from his patriotic poems of recent years which appeared in the paper Pijemont.

But that is not all what Proka Jovkic gave to us, that is not the main thing.

The most important, the most beautiful of his writings is a collection of poems published under the penname of Hector Zuoni (Hector, the embittered).

Those were the poems of a rebellious worker who felt upon his own shoulders the exploitation of rough modern capitalism in America. His poetry was not of a very refined kind, but there was in it temperament, poetical force, and revolutionary spirit.

They were the first unskillful accords of a worker-poet who promised to develop into a Socialist bard. Later on life made him tame and less rebellious.

Radnioka Straza, June 16, 1915



According to a certain psychological law a man living away from his Fatherland, even if not influenced by tradition, has a strange yearning for his country. Conditions in the Fatherland of today appear more lovable if you stay far away than if you ^{are} right there.....

When Proka Jovkic came to Belgrade, he fell for the Yugoslav ideology. He became her poet; sincere, not artful; out of exaltation and not for gain.

And yet..... such as he was, he was not able to give all that what was in him.

Proka Jovkic -- the stock yard worker from the "jungle" so nicely portrayed by the great Socialist writer Upton Sinclair -- Proka Jovkic, as the stock yard worker..... stands high above Proka Jovkic, the Belgrade University student and patriotic poet of renown.

In later years he himself recognized and felt that little by little he approached socialism. He was preparing to gather material and ideas for a

Radnioka Straza, June 16, 1915



book about the life of immigrants in America.

Before death came to him in his last agony when the vision about a person's life is most clear, he sent an orderly to our editor's office with the message that Hector Zuoni - Hector the embittered - and not Proka Jovkie, is just drinking the last cupful of the gall of life.

**TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

**c. Scientific and Historical
Societies**

The Croatian Radio Club First Anniversary Memorial Book, April 12, 1936.

Not long ago, just a few years, the Croatian nation at home celebrated the 1000th anniversary of the establishment of the Croatian kingdom.

One thousand years passed since the Croatian people elected their first king. The heroic, proud and great king, Tomislav.

Already at the time of King Tomislav (A. D. 925), the cultural level of the Croatian nation was high. The Croatians compared favorably with any other nation of their time.

In the earliest Croatian history, their outstanding qualities in culture, intelligence and national spirit were noted. These traits have to serve us as an example today, to encourage us and show how we have to work, to sacrifice for the good and welfare of the fatherland and of our people.

In all branches of science, in all great and different ramifications of

The Croatian Radio Club First Anniversary Memorial Book, April 12, 1936.

Conscious of the enviable position which the Croatian nation holds among other nations as a cultural entity, we, Croatians in a foreign country, assembled around our Croatian Radio Club, which is our cultural and educational center, must watch and be determined that our radio offerings will be always of such a quality that they will do honor and be of pride to that country where we were born, the country of our dreams, of dear memories of our youth. Of a country where our dearest live. The country of our famous ancestors who, sword in hand, conquered, and with their blood sprinkled our beautiful, never forgettable homeland, Croatia.

One of our great poets showed his great love toward the land in which he was born, where he received the first affections of a dear, loving mother. He must have dreamed about happiness and freedom of his home country and his nation when he expressed his thoughts in these beautiful words:

* The Croatian Radio Club First Anniversary Memorial Book, April 12, 1936.

River Sava, River Drava,
Swiftly to the Danube flow.
To all the world your waters murmur;
How their country Croats love!

(Free translation: Croatian Anthem).

Managing committee of the Croatian-American Radio Club:

Jurat Horvatic, President.
Ivan Covio, Vice-President.
Stjepan Furlan, Financial Secretary.
Michael Rasperger, Treasurer

TRUSTEES: Stjepan Miller, Pres.
Anton Covic, Martin Furlan,
Josip Radetic, Ivan Krakas.

Director of the musical program and announcer: Jurat Absac.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(1) Newspapers

Vukodlak, Vol. I, No. 2, July 15, 1937.

INDEPENDENT CROATIAN LABOR DAILY

Anybody who sends his address to the undersigned will receive a free copy of Hrvatska Zastava on trial, in which he will find details of our contest.

Hrvatska Zastava is an independent workers' daily which brings news daily and the full truth about them, as they really are.

Please send all correspondence, questions and orders to Hrvatska Zastava, 1040 W. 18th Street, Chicago.

100-1117 FBI FILE 30275

Vukodlak, Vol. I, No. 2, July 15, 1937.

INDEPENDENT CROATIAN LABOR DAILY

Anybody who sends his address to the undersigned will receive a free copy of Hrvatska Zastava on trial, in which he will find details of our contest.

Hrvatska Zastava is an independent workers' daily which brings news daily and the full truth about them, as they really are.

Please send all correspondence, questions and orders to Hrvatska Zastava, 1040 W. 18th Street, Chicago.

92703 FBI 30275

II B 2 d (1)

I M

IV (Greek)

CROATIAN



Znanje*(Knowledge), Vol. XIV, No. 17, May 1, 1937.

LET'S NOT CRIPPLE THE SERVICE OF OUR PARKS

At the luncheon of the editors and publishers of foreign language newspapers and the Community Press, held at the Stevens Hotel last Thursday, wholehearted approval was expressed and the publishers tendered their support to Mr. Robert J. Dunham, president of the Chicago Park District in his efforts to secure sufficient funds so that the Park System could properly function.

Mr. Dunham, who is one of Chicago's most outstanding citizens and serves the Park District without pay, presented many facts and figures why the amount asked should be granted and made a strong appeal in behalf of the common people who patronize the parks, its many recreation centers, and educational facilities.

The reduction in the tax levy will naturally hamper the service and enjoyments that millions of people get from the various activities which

*Official Organ of the Yugoslav Educational Federation.



Znanje, Vol. XIV, No. 17, May 1, 1937.

come under the Park District, Mr. Dunham and other speakers asserted. M. George T. Donoughue and Mr. V. K. Brown also made interesting talks. Mr. Brown stated that an attendance of over 51,000,000 participated in the uses of the many park facilities last year, and much larger attendance was expected this year.

Several of the publishers expressed regrets that Governor Horner and some of the members of the Legislature were inclined to cut the park pegged tax levy from its last year appropriation \$9,000,000 to \$7,600,000. They pointed out that Chicago's parks are poor men's gardens and recreation havens, which serve the best interests of our thickly populated city. The parks furnish our young people places for wholesome recreation and education, thereby building characters and keeping our younger generation away from bad influences which are productive of crime, they said.

Mr. John Lindrum pointed out that there are other places where cuts can be made and thought it unwise to take it out on the poor by

Znanje, Vol. XIV, No. 17, May 1, 1937.

penalizing the Park District. "Chicago's parks, small parks, playgrounds, field houses with its many activities bring untold joy and pleasure to the millions of Chicago citizens and to other millions from near and far who come here to enjoy our fine parks and beaches," he said.

Peter S. Laubros made an earnest plea in behalf of the parks and complimented Mr. Dunham on his fine work in the interests of the people of Chicago. He said: "Every citizen of Chicago should use his or her influence with the Legislature not to cut the tax levy and cripple the Park System because our parks are the finest in the world and they are the best salesmen we could have to sell the greatness of Chicago to other people of this country and the world."

From the expressions voiced at the meeting it was plain to see that the public will favor the continuance of the fine service the parks are giving and that no reductions in that service would be advisable.

Znanje, Vol. XIV, No. 17, May 1, 1937.

It certainly would not be fair to the Chicago taxpayer to reduce any of the splendid facilities that the parks furnish to our people.

Znanje, Vol. XII, No. 27, July 6, 1935.

ZNANJE AGAIN OWNED BY THE FEDERATION

About three years ago Novi Svijet (now Znanje) was sold to the owner of the press in which it was printed, Mr. Joseph Walley, for the debt of \$4,000 and because of economic pressure, the association could not print the paper any longer. Now the new owner feels that the association could take the paper back while all debts are settled and we are going ahead with a clean slate. One condition is reserved by Mr. Walley, and that is that the association must issue the paper regularly or return it to him.

This condition is a sort of a moral force which will cause all members to put their shoulders to the wheel and proceed with the paper.

Znanje has no debts at present nor any financial obligation to anybody. Its only obligation is to continue with its cultural and educational part as it did in the past.

For JUGOSLAV EDUCATIONAL FEDERATION
Editor T. Cvetkov.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (1)

I G

I E

CROATIAN

Znanje, Vol. XII, No. 1, Jan. 25, 1935.

NOVI SVIJET - ZNANJE

This is the first issue of Znanje, the continuation of the previous Novi Svijet, which enters its 12th year.

We believe that because of the change, many of our readers will be surprised, but for the members of the Yugoslav Educational Association it is not news.

The discussion among the members of the Association and friends of educational work has been recently in favor of a periodical such as Znanje, which contributed so much toward enlightening our people while it was the official organ of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation.

War and post war circumstances brought mighty changes which had an especially detrimental effect on the labor movement in general; the

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Znanje, Vol. XII, No. 1, Jan. 25, 1935.

movement of the Yugoslav immigrant suffered likewise.

Regardless of how difficult were the material, mental and moral circumstances through which they had to go in spite of disappointments in movements which no longer offered them the development possible before and from which they expected more than they received, somehow a favorable impression was left in their heart toward Znanje.

Our purpose is not to resurrect the late Znanje to return to that which is gone; which was then contemporary today would be out of date, would not respond to new circumstances.

We could not do that because in the first place the late Znanje, after all, was an organ of a political organization which we left because we found that it did not measure up to our ideals and had fooled us in our hopes and expectations.

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Znanje, Vol. XII, No. 1, Jan. 25, 1935.

The labor movement was always considered by us as an anti-war movement.

Because of the stand taken against war, the authorities destroyed our Radnicka Straza, and we were forced to start another newspaper. Only one number of Novi Misli (New Thought) was printed in Chicago, and the whole issue of many thousands found its way into the Chicago Post Office's basement, in spite of the fact that there was no anti-war material in it. The authorities found "revolting" thoughts in it and the paper was condemned in its inception.

In the beginning Znanje was occupied principally with educational problems, literature, advices, various cultural information, philosophy, economics and sociology. All this was printed with great care so that it did not come in conflict with postal regulations. But later, when publication of material concerning war was allowed, and still later when the censorship was lifted, Znanje was largely occupied with daily occurrences of a political and social nature.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Znanje, Vol. XII, No. 1, Jan. 25, 1935.

Then new difficulties began. Some men in the organization got the revolutionary fever and misinterpreted the condition as revolution in America; nobody needs any more education, any knowledge, but to prepare to receive the revolution. If anyone made the most reasonable opposition to that hysteria, they would immediately be declared traitors and counter-revolutionary; which we were amply called when we left them and started Novi Svijet and later organized the Yugoslav Educational Association.

Now, according to the resolution passed by members at conference and previously adopted by the central committee of the Association, with this issue the name of Novi Svijet is changed into Znanje (Knowledge).

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Vol. X, No. 2, Jan. 7, 1933

JUGOSLAV PRESS AND ADVERTISING
INFORMATION

We are honored to announce the opening of the information bureau which created a quick connection between Yugoslav newspapers.

The purpose of this first Yugoslav newspaper office in the United States is to give telegraphic information of economic, political, cultural and social character to the immigrant press, especially to the Yugoslav newspapers. The establishment of cable connections with the new offices gives quick information which serves the needs of the Yugoslav papers in America and the old country. Reports are released to the immigrant press in weekly bulletins or by wire.

The advertising department receives representatives from immigrant and old country press (cultural, newspaper, and economic reviews) to increase circulation and advertising.

The information department issues information of economic, cultural and legal character in the United States and Yugoslavia. For Yugoslav Press Advertising and Information Bureau: Andrew Kobal, Marian Pfeifer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Vol. IX, No. 39, Sept. 17, 1932

ANNOUNCEMENT TO READERS OF NOVI SVIJET
AND THE MEMBERS OF THE JUGOSLAV
EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Because of the bad economic conditions it was impossible to issue Novi Svijet for the last two months. In the meantime, the central committee of the Yugoslav Educational Association negotiated to find a ways and means to continue issuing the paper.

The ultimate result of the negotiation was confirmed at the Yugoslav Educational Association's conference, held on the 4th and 5th of this month, by which the Novi Svijet is ceded to the printing press, which in the future will take care of its publication and responsibilities.

This step was taken when there was no other way out. The Yugoslav Educational Association could not continue the ownership of Novi Svijet any longer. The new owners agreed to write in about the same style as in the past. They will also send the paper to all subscribers on time.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Sept. 17, 1932

Novi Svijet still remains the organ of the Jugoslave Educational Federation, and will print articles concerning the work of the federation and the association.

The members of the federation, sympathizers, and subscribers are invited to cooperate with the new management, as they did with previous ones, and the new management promises to reciprocate.

Members of the association and subscribers who received books and calendars to sell from the previous management, will in the future give account to the secretary of the association, as the library is still in our hands.

Money for new subscriptions shall be sent to Novi Svijet, 1462 N. Halsted street, Chicago, Illinois.

Central Committee of the Jugoslav Educational Association.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Novi Svijet, Vol. IX, No. 38, July 9, 1932

NEW CROATIAN NEWSPAPER

The new weekly Hrvatsk Vijesnik (Croatian Herald) made his appearance lately.

The aim of this paper, according to its announcement, will be dedicated to political, economic, and social education of Croats in America.

Subscription is three dollars a year; half a year, one dollar and seventy-five cents. It is issued every Saturday. The owner and editor is Mr. Tomislav Cesar, Jr.

Address: Hrvatski Vijesnik, 1652 S. Allport street, Chicago, Illinois.

EDUCATION WILL END WAR

In Radnik (Worker) there appeared in the issue of January 21, 1930 an article with the above-mentioned title full of empty phrases and bitterness, but without any tangible proof except pointing the finger at the Communist party as the world savior.

Yes, if such educators, as are found around Radnik, were in charge of all education, then knowledge will not end war but extend it into eternity.

We always contended and affirm today that the mind with the help of education, will predominate above passion and stupidity, and with that make mankind worthy of itself, not an idiot exploited by those connected with Radnik.

Education is the power which gives a tool to the slaves of the world to throw off their backs the pack of exploitation. All those that ever had a taste of education believe in it and trust it. And one that learned his ABC only yesterday doesn't realize the value of it, nor can he profit by it and least of all feed it to others.

To sit in the office and chew the same thing over from day to day, curse and slander your opposition, or make terrifying statements is not enough, because

Novi Svijet, Jan. 30, 1930



the editor's office is required to produce sensible articles. The only exception is the Radnik, where there is neither brains nor sense. What does one need education for, then? It is enough to know some things from science known as phraseology and dirtology (mud slinging). Otherwise the head may be full of straw.

These spiritual paupers learned, like most fanatical believers have, the law by the name Marx - not his teaching or theories, as they don't understand them - to sanctify Lenin's name, yell unceasingly about Semitism and the Communist party for it is the only party, they say, that will "save humanity." That is all they know.

The word "party" alone - as they practice and understand it - is a symbol of unsolidarity and discord in labor forces. It will remain as such so long as the individual groups of intellectual weaklings - under the disguise of products of great minds - will earn their bread by fooling the masses.

To judge the Radnik by its writing one would believe them that Radnik is actually guided by a group of earnest fighters and able men. Although those

Novi Svijet, Jan. 30, 1939



that know their emptiness know very well that they are uncouth, rude people, plain bread-fighters, who offer the whole word to their sympathizers and the products of their mind is so small that they haven't even a pair of pants of their own which is little wonder as the gods of their party either are not able or don't want to pay them more.

If the Communist party is the world savior why don't it first save the Radnik's editing staff of foolishness? Or is it enough that it saved them from the factory and the shovel?

Working people! Do enrich yourselves with knowledge and clear your mind with education! Don't believe false prophets who eat their bread at your expense and offer you, as a prize, the dark stupidity and religious heaven of scorn, rudeness, and unnecessary bloodshed.

Signed: Workingman



Radnik, April 27, 1929.

ANNOUNCING MAY DAY RED WEEK

May Day will be celebrated beginning April 28, to May 5th. Because the first day of May falls on Wednesday, which is a working day, and because an enormous amount of American labor is unorganized, we will not celebrate May Day in an organized fashion. Organized labor, especially in European countries, will leave factories, on that day machines will be stopped. Whistles and factory noise will cease. The power of the creators of wealth will be sensed and will again prove that no wheel in the factory can turn without the workers aid.

It is regrettable that here in America at least not at this time, these principles cannot be observed. In some places, however, May Day will be observed Wednesday, that is, on May 1st. Some workers will leave factories and celebrate May Day as its customary in European countries. In other places they will celebrate on April 28 or on May 5, because these dates fall on Sunday.

For our Yugoslav workers, however, the week of April 28 to May 5 should be the time to build a strong labor movement as we have never done before.

Radnik, April 27, 1929.

The best way to celebrate the workers' holiday is to devote it to the labor movement. The Yugoslav proletariat has only one labor paper in America, the Radnik. This paper can prosper and be useful only with the full confidence and cooperation of the Yugoslav proletariat. The Yugoslav proletariat has no interest in supporting various bourgeoisie papers who, whether directly or indirectly, zealously serve the ruling classes. Only one paper is left for them to support, enlarge and continually work for, and strengthen, - the Radnik.

Our readers and sympathizers have a task ahead of them this coming week. The job is to visit other workers who do not read Radnik and acquaint them with the movement and get them to subscribe to Radnik.

The May Day number is coming in a large edition, an eight-page special. You ought to order now several extra numbers for the agitation.

If every reader brings one new subscription this week, it will mean a double circulation for Radnik. This is possible, every comrade is

- 3 -

CROATIAN



Radnik, April 27, 1929.

capable of getting one or more new readers. Celebrate May Day
constructively.

M. Krasic
Manager

Novi Svijet, No. 21, Vol. VI, Dec. 20, 1928.

THE NEW OWNERSHIP AND EDITOR

The oldest Croatian newspaper printed in America, Hrvatska, owned and edited by Mr. Matt Soyat for 23 years, has changed ownership and is now owned by Vjekoslav Meler, who will be its future editor and publisher.

Up to the present time Hrvatska was printed in Calumet, Mich., where it will continue to have its office in the future, but it will be edited and managed from Chicago, Illinois.

The purpose and the aim of the paper were expressed on its masthead: "The Weekly is dedicated to the political, economic and social culture of Croatians and Slovenians in America." Hrvatska is issued every Friday. Yearly subscription \$3. Hrvatska, 1327 Blue Island Ave., Chicago. Address of publisher of Hrvatska: 313 6th St., Calumet, Mich.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Radnik, June 20, 1928.

IMPORTANT TO ALL READERS!

The subscription quota for the last month, as announced in our Friday number, was not filled. Only a few more subscriptions were required, - at least it looked that way Friday morning, when the paper went to press; however, before the end of the day subscriptions poured in and not only filled the quota, but far exceeded it.

We received 705 new subscriptions.

Comrades, think hard! Before we opened the campaign we received from 320 to 350 subscriptions monthly. During the first month of this campaign we raised it to 500 subscriptions and the second month it jumped from 500 to 705. This is a big gain. It shows the will power and creative dreams of our revolutionary movement. Can we during the last month of our campaign from June 15 to July the 15th reach the 800 mark?

This really would be an achievement. One or two groups or sections are not enough to do all the work, every organization must work in unity.

Now all together to the goal!

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, May 5, 1928.

AGITATION AND CAMPAIGN FOR RADNIK

A short while ago a campaign was started for the Radnik and directing instructions were sent to all party sections as to how they may proceed to help pull Radnik out of the present crisis. When the Chicago section thrashed out this question it elected a committee to make plans for a successful campaign.

The committee arranged the plans and called on the members of the Chicago fraction to submit a plan which divides the city into various colonies, and assigned a group of comrades to start work in their districts. They also called subscribers and sympathizers to a gathering where they were asked to volunteer for agitation.

The Wentworth colony has already acted. Many were present at the gathering. Comrade Bozuric explained the part which the labor press is playing in contemporary class society, and the only way through which workers can realize and learn their class duty and educate and prepare themselves for the eventual struggle which is approaching.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, May 5, 1928.

The comrade also touched on the part which the workers' press played in ex-monarchist Russia, where Pravda was the spark of that volcanic outburst of 1917. It buried tsarism forever and established the power of the peasants and workers over one sixth of the globe. It founded the basis of the Soviet revolution which follows the policy of the Russian Bolsheviks, tore down the old and corrupt order, and built a new one. That is communism under which there will be no exploitation.

At the conclusion of the comrade's meeting it was called to order. All comrades volunteered to work; they will agitate in pairs. A long and constructive discussion followed and it was decided that a banquet would be given on May 19 to the one receiving the largest number of subscriptions.

I might mention that during the discussion great interest was shown in Radnik. Workers realize the importance of the labor press. Here is one example: When we spoke about premiums and prizes for those qualifying in the three-month drive for subscriptions, some declined the premiums and offered them toward

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, May 5, 1928.

the spreading of class consciousness among workers. The greatest premium, if we succeed in multiplying the number of workers, is to share our ideals so that we may build a revolutionary movement.

The results are being heard. While I am writing these lines we are expecting large returns in the near future.

Jos. Belich
Reporter.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

Radnik, Vol. X, No. 101, April 30, 1927.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF RADNIK AS A DAILY

Congratulations are received from all parts of the United States. From time to time we will publish enthusiastic articles and poems received from our readers and friends.

Checks of considerable amounts were included in practically every letter. South Chicago sent \$18; the club in South Chicago, \$12; a group from Wilkinsburg, Pa., \$15; Jugoslav section of Workers' Party (Communist) (J. F. R. (K.) P. A.) of America, \$10; Stubenville, Ohio, J. F. R. (K.) P. A., \$10; Cleveland, Ohio, J. F. R. (K.) P. A., \$10; Kenosha, Wis., J. F. R. (K.) P. A., \$10; Verona, Pa., J. F. R. (K.) P. A., \$10; Pittsburg, Pa., J. F. R. (K.) P. A., \$5. Many individuals sent five and ten dollars each. The money will go to the Radnik's struggle fund.

Radnik, January 11, 1927.

TO OUR WORKERS' CORRESPONDENTS; INSTRUCTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The material sent in by workers' correspondents can be divided into three distinct categories:

1. News; 2. Special articles about happenings in labor and revolutionary movements; 3. Articles which explain the nature and progress of workers' struggles.

News: (1) Conditions for employment.

a. Factory news; introduction and effects of speed-up systems.

b. Tyranny of factory overseers.

c. Wages, working hours, opportunity for employment.

(The utmost accuracy is necessary in these matters.)

(2) News from class struggles

a. Strikes, closing of factories, election campaigns.

b. Actions of city, county, state, and federal authorities. Court actions, injunctions, laws against workers, use of police, army, and special means of oppression.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, January 11, 1927.

- c. Forms of capitalist organizations, political parties. Activities of capitalist organizations, chambers of commerce, clubs. Use of gunmen, thugs, spies against workers.
 - d. Union activities. Behavior of labor movements toward capitalism, communism, negroes, foreign-born workers.
- (3) Sessions of workers' councils, state federations, conventions. Meetings of local unions, election of union officials, contracts about wages.
- (4) Position and activities of churches.
- a. Behavior of semi-religious organizations which are against workers; Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Boy Scouts.
- (5) Accidents, death, injury of workers.
- (6) Activities of fascists and semi-fascist organizations, as the Ku Klux Klan, Minute Men of the Constitution, American Legion, Rotary Clubs, etc.

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, January 11, 1927.

(7) Party's activities

- a. Work of Communist cells in industrial establishments, factions in unions, cooperatives, among farmers, etc.

Writing of news.

Put the most important things in the first paragraph. In the first paragraph the questions must be answered: What, where, when, and why? Speaking of news, this rule must not be broken.

2. Always use short sentences. This method gives an article force, it is read more easily.

a. Be accurate. Learn to find out what is important and accentuate that part of the news.

3. Do not make long explanations.

4. Five hundred words or less for a common news item is sufficient. The

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, Jan. 11, 1927.

best news writers bring short news.

5. Technical items:

- a. Write on one side of the paper
- b. If possible use typewriter (double space).
- c. If longhand is used, leave an inch margin.
- d. Number sheets. On the first page write title of article.
- e. Write "news" on left, lower corner.
- f. Write subtitles, if article is over 200 words.
- g. Paragraphs are indicated by a capital L.

Articles, explanations analysis.

These articles must be a connection between news and explanation. Try to begin with a sentence which will attract the attention of the reader. Write as you would talk to one or two workers, to whom you want to tell facts. The structure of this type of article must be:

Radnik, Jan. 11, 1927.

1. Premise

An accurate description of general situation and what you want to say

2. Expose facts and their explanation.

3. Then bring forth your conclusion.

General Articles about the Struggle and Its Progress.

This kind of article must rest on several news items. The purpose of such articles is to connect different struggles with the general class struggle and Communist program.

The facts must be clear and there must be a sufficient number of them to preclude the accusation that conclusions were drawn from a few facts only.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, Jan. 11, 1927.

Such articles must show a full knowledge of conditions under which workers strive.

The difference between the reactionary, reformistic, and communistic tactics must be clear.

News from Working Places and Factories.

The main news for the communist press is news about workers' conditions in industries.

The modern industry created of work a deadly penalty for the workers, which penalty the working class has to pay for the right to live. Under the existing conditions, workers in industries sweat and suffer.

News in the communist press must reveal what the workers think about the gigantic corporations, who direct their lives; about the brutal system which is crushing them more pitilessly than expensive machinery. What do

WPA 61.1.1 PROJ. 30275

Radnik, Jan. 11, 1927.

workers think about the company's welfare systems, hospitals and speedy settlement of injuries? What do they think about police, spies, courts, strike breakers, detectives, and the whole machinery of oppression organized and owned by capitalists?

To get such information you must be a working man. When you write you become a workers' correspondent.

The main thing is to have something to say. Say that, and then stop.

Do not repeat revolutionary phrases. Because it may happen that when you really need them you have exhausted them.

The exposure of real facts brings better results than repeating slogans.

A final statement: the duties of a workers' correspondent are very important and of great responsibility.

MPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, Jan. 11, 1927.

Workers who read these articles will judge the press and party by them.

Our press must be accurate, for that reason just as our program is. In the full knowledge of their responsibility, the workers' correspondents must do their best to make the party organ popular and by that means build a communist press for the masses.

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (1)
I E

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. IX, No. 29, Mar. 9, 1926.

RADNIK, A DAILY FROM MAY 1ST, 1926.

The greatest day in the history of the Yugoslav proletarians is coming. What nobody expected so soon is near realization.

Radnik, the newspaper of the Yugoslav proletarians, a fighter in the struggle of the working class for victory, will appear daily in spite of innumerable enemies who prophesied its downfall.

Through America, like pests, are traveling about forty Yugoslav reactionary newspapers, twelve of them dailies. All these papers are in the service of the darkest reaction, their proprietors, with little exception, are spies who, through their papers, spy on and denounce the Yugoslav workers in America. Only the workers did not have their own daily in spite of the fact that 90% of our immigrants belong to the working class. This fact proves the necessity for Radnik to become a daily paper.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, Mar. 9, 1926.

The working class will do it. It will create a daily organ in spite of the opposition of the enemies of the working class.

Nobody will remain idle; all will work for this proletarian bulwark, a proletarian daily paper, Radnik.

Let us start to work. Let us show to the enemies of the Yugoslav workers in America that in two months on the next first of May, we will build a material foundation for a proletarian daily and double the number of its subscribers.

Let us work indefatigably that on May first we may be greeted in red, flaming letters by our daily Radnik, enlarged, strengthened, as a courageous fighter of a class-conscious Yugoslav people in America.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

Novi Svijet, July 16, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, July 16, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, July 16, 1925.

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, July 16, 1925.

WPA (L.L.) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, July 16, 1925.

WPA 611.0 FMU.30275

II B 2 d (1)

III H

I E

CROATIAN



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 2, Jan. 3, 1925.

MILAN GLUMAC JURISIC, THE FIRST JUGOSLAV REVOLUTIONARY IN AMERICA

It was in the year 1907, at the time of the great crisis which shook capitalist America, that many predicted a revolution of the masses. In those times a small group of workers came together in Allegheny, Pa. (the present city of Pittsburg) to start a campaign against the enemies of the outlawed poor and against the capitalistic system.

Being connected by the Social Democratic Party of Croatia at Zagreb and not having among themselves able leaders and organizers, they wrote to the Central at Zagreb to send them a leader. For that purpose a collection of \$94.25 was made for traveling expenses. A workers' paper was to be published but there was no editor available.

At that time there lived in Croatia a young man who was in the way of many of the leaders of the labor movement. He was a Social-Democrat, but quite different from all other leaders. The working men liked him,

Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 2, January 3, 1925.

the authorities hated him, other leaders disliked him. Keen, but clever; a born revolutionary, he was driven from place to place. He was not wanted by anybody, until finally he was drafted into the army. He was Milan Glumac.

For his own good as well as that of the Socialist Party, Glumac was chosen to go to America and start Socialist propaganda among Yugoslav workers. Glumac wrote to his comrades in America: "Dear Comrades: The Central Committee of the Socialist Party wants me to go to America. I accept because of my personal situation and your needs. It will help the movement and myself to evade the army into which I was drafted though sick. We will work shoulder to shoulder against capitalism. I am ready to come."

A few months later Milan Glumac was in America. At a meeting for publishing a Croatian workingmen's newspaper, the Radnicka Straza, he said: "Comrades! Contemplating in this short time the life of our immigrants, I came to the very sad conclusion that the worst elements among them are their leaders, who are the meanest frauds, the boldest adventurers, bearers of stupidity and immoral outcasts. With such leadership our people is doomed. They are ready to commit any crime against the immigrant,



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 2, January 3, 1925.

without remorse or feeling of responsibility. That means it is our duty to enlighten and to organize the Croatian workers in the Socialist ranks. Be not deceived, that will not be an easy matter, but against capitalism and its servants we must lead an unmerciful fight.

All were in accord with the above statements. Glumac moved from Allegheny to Chicago, where a Socialist branch was also organized. A short time after, on December 25, 1907, the first number of Radnicka Straza was published.

On its first page was a fiery proclamation addressed to the Croatian immigrants written by the editor, Milan Glumac.

The closing words of the proclamation were: "Workmen, outlawed brethren! Turn from you adventurers who represent themselves as patriots but in fact are for capitalism and fraud. Long enough you have been cheated by them. Take your fate in your own hands. Join a great circle of working men. Take care of yourselves. Do not allow wolves to take care of the sheep.



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 2, January 3, 1925.

Radnicka Straza appears at a time of greatest misery. This newspaper was created to help wretched and miserable workers and they must support and keep it. Forward, for the holy work and justified struggle! We must not remain miseries' and slaves forever. Forward! Subscribe and read Radnicka Straza."

After only a few years of strenuous work, the Yugoslav Socialist Federation grew larger, and the newspaper had more subscribers. All the work rested on Glumac. There was no money to hire co-workers. The editor and his wife shared the office of Radnicka Straza for their living quarters. The place was crowded and dark. Many persons unemployed came to the office to get warm. Life was full of misery, but Glumac never complained. When his presence was most needed he became sick with tuberculosis. That was in 1911. Glumac left to recuperate in Missouri and later in California. He returned to his dingy office, where he died January 5, 1913.

When asked how he became tubercular, he related his life story thus:



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 2, January 3, 1925.

"I was born in 1884 at Bosanski Samac. I was born of poor parents who had me learn the printing trade. That paid little and was a killing job, at least during my apprenticeship. I worked here and there and became a typesetter in Budapest, where I worked for the Narodna Rijec (People's Word), a Socialist paper. I also wrote articles and did well because I read much and did propaganda work since I was 18 years old. After that I went to Narodni Glas (People's Voice), at Novi Sad, as editor, with the duty of going out to towns and villages to agitate. I did this work gladly. In the town of Srijem (Sirmium) I held one of my most successful meetings. From afar came peasants on wagons and on foot, under red banners. The meeting, most demonstrative in form, was calm and very dignified.

"The next day I was taken to jail by gendarmes. Without any hearing I was told (I was) to be deported to my domicile as a person dangerous to public peace and order. On the spot I was ordered to leave, guarded by a policeman. Traveling on wagon and on foot I reached, after a long wandering, my domicile. Even the weather was against me. It was raining and cold. I was compelled to remain overnight in jail in my wet clothes



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 2, January 3, 1925.

and that was the start of my sickness."

Milan Glumac was born as a proletarian and as such he died. After his death the newspaper Radnicka Straza did not possess the pugnacity it had under his editorship.

Glory be to his proletarian work and honor to his ashes!

An Old Comrade.

II B 2 d (1)

I E

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 59, Nov. 8, 1923.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO NOVI SVIJET

When Kutuzovic and Cretkov started their non-party paper association from N. Pittsburgh (and) asked the party central committee if they could work for that paper, the central committee of the federation ordered its members not to work for that paper. The party answered and we are printing the letter below, considering that our members are in the clear with Novi Svijet.

Since some of our members think that our answer was not justified and that the party was not notified in the matter we submit the letter from the central executive committee of the Workers' Party of America National office, Chicago, Ill.

WPA 1410 (R01.30275

II B 2 d (1)
I E

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 46, Oct. 9, 1923.

COMMITTEE DECLARES AGAINST NOVI SVIJET

Because our rivals, who are at present on the other side of the barricades in the class struggle, wanted to show that the declaration of the executive committee of the Yugoslav Section in the Labor Party was not the stand of the party as a whole or communistic, therefore the whole committee of the Yugoslav Section of the Labor Party, at its regular meeting held Sept. 23, 1923, issued this declaration:

The whole committee of the Yugoslav section, American Labor Party, is in full accord with, and supports the stand taken by the executive committee against Novi Svijet. It also considers that the committee not only has a right (to assume such attitude) but it is its duty (to do so).

The stand of the executive committee is not a stand of any individual, it is the stand of the whole party.

The welfare of our movement demanded that when the editors of Novi Svijet

WPA 011, 1401, 30275

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 46, Oct. 9, 1923.

began to misinterpret Communism, our executive committee (should) unmask them. If it did not do that it would (not) have defended the basis of Communism.

We therefore congratulate our executive committee and editors for their revolutionary stand in this controversy, and our opponents, being without any basic principle, had to resort to mud slinging. The committee only put them in the position where the mask was taken off their faces and now they stand unmasked so that all can see their purpose and aim.

Some of editor Kristan's followers left the movement and remained with Cvetkov and Kutuzovic led the movement in America; now they are pushed out. This we must emphatically state, neither Cvetkov nor Kutuzovic was ever a leader of the Communist movement but they, against their own belief, followed (along) from purely bureaucratic, meal-ticket reasons.

When they say that their purpose is the workers' education, they are

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 46, Oct. 9, 1923.

simply not telling the truth, because the executive committee intended to start a communistic educational paper under the leadership of the Communist party, they opposed it saying that such a paper is unnecessary. Well, that shows their sincerity.

Now we are advising our members not to allow (these) two renegades and political aspirants without any principles to start a disagreement in the party.

Forward with active work for the emancipation of the workers from capitalism and their servants. The whole committee of Yugoslav Section, American Labor Party.

(Unanimously accepted).

WPA FILE #60130275

II B 2 d (1)
I E

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 40, Sept. 25, 1923.

OUR FEDERATION AND THE DAILY WORKER

Comrades as you know and was informed through party channels, our Central Executive Committee decided that our official Labor Party organ, The Worker, should come out daily with the first issue on the 6th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

But to assure the existence of the Daily Worker, it is necessary to raise a sum of \$100,000. To every Federation which is a component part of the Workers' Party a sum is prorated, according to the ability of members in the federation. Our federation was prorated to raise a sum of \$5,000 towards the fund of the American Labor Party organ, the Daily Worker.

Why do we need an English daily? Comrades, we must know that we live in the land where English is the official language and where the workers' movement is compelled to carry its revolutionary propaganda primarily in English language. So far English-speaking newspapers have not



Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 40, Sept. 25, 1923.

sufficiently met the demands of the American working masses. Look around and you will see the Labor Party attacked from all sides; attacks are made against American Communists from all sides. A united front of reactionaries is evident on all fronts, beginning with the department of justice, the 'yellow' Socialists, all are against our movement. Facing this, what must we do? Our answer must be a daily in English. Almost daily the bourgeois press brings out cartoons reminding of West Virginia or Herrin, Ill., and in spite of hysteric reactionary campaigns, the masses, faced by exploitation and misery, ask: Who are these communists?

This situation we must exploit not only to repel reactionary ideas, but to acquaint the working masses with our teachings, programs and tactics, and our participation in the struggle for shorter working time and better living conditions, with the ultimate establishment of a proletarian state.

II B 2 d (1)
I E

CROATIAN

Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 9, June 4, 1921.

ABOUT FREEDOM OF PRESS

Hayes, Postmaster General of the United States, issued his decision finally in regard to some Socialist papers, and took an opportunity to express himself on what he thinks about censure or free press in general.

During the war the newspaper Liberator of New York lost its second class matter privilege. This privilege was restored to Liberator and the postmaster ordered 11,000 dollars refunded, which was overpaid for postage.

The former Postmaster General, Burleson, became the head censor of the press in America and his orders were followed to the point by postmasters and their employees. Of course, we do not blame Mr. Burleson for his

Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 9, June 4, 1921.

hard head, he was supported by the espionage act, according to which every postmaster was empowered to hold a newspaper if he considered its contents against the government or immoral.

When a law is indefinite there must be ill will and wrong doing by certain officials, as it was during wartime until today.

The censorship was very strict and unjustified. Especially foreign language papers felt this lawlessness.

In the post offices very often were employed ignorant officials who did not know languages and yet it was sufficient that such ignorant postal officials would say that some of the copies of a paper are "dangerous." The paper was suppressed and not mailed, awaiting directions from Washington, D. C.

Postmaster General Hayes, in accord with President Harding, says that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 9, June 4, 1921.

all which has happened was unjust, arbitrary and damaging. He is of the opinion that a newspaper, if it is proven to be revolutionary, advocating violence or criminal acts, must be suppressed, but before that is done, according to law, those responsible must stand trial, the same way as any other person before he can be punished.

Mr. Hayes does not believe in a "bureaucratic treatment" of newspapers. He knows that such liberty will be often abused, but that seems much better than to discredit the respect for our land and its "liberal institutions."

The capitalistic Chicago Daily News and Herald and Examiner approve highly the opinion of Postmaster General Hayes. Such statements of capitalist newspapers are very characteristic. We are sure these same papers would approve Mr. Hayes' opinion if he were for the worst of

WPA (111) 110.30275

Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 9, June 4, 1921.

censorship. They did so during the Democratic administration.

Under the Wilson administration they approved censorship and oppression of any kind. These newspapers were for any measure of the government, which limited liberty and thought.

It is to see if the government wants really to restore freedom of the papers and speech, as we are to expect it, according to the statements of our Postmaster General.

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

I A 1 b

III A

CROATIAN

Znanje, Vol. III, No. 19, Aug. 14, 1920.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Some time ago, in the legislature of the State of Oregon a new bill was introduced to forbid the existence of the foreign language newspapers and magazines.

The high patriots of the State of Oregon tried to bite (?) themselves, if we believe the statement of Professor Rasmus B. Anderson, American of Norwegian origin, who was American ambassador at Copenhagen.

Professor Anderson says: "The people who speak just one language live in a house which has just one window; they live with one thought; just in one direction. The people who speak several languages have windows on all four sides of their houses and see all what is happening in this world. The great German philosopher and poet, Goethe, was right when he said that a man knowing just one language knows very little about his own."



II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

I A 1 b

III A

- 2 -

CROATIAN



Znanje, Vol. III, No. 19, Aug. 14, 1920.

"I do not sympathize a bit," said Mr. Anderson, "with this hysterical agitation against foreign languages and foreigners."

In America are about 1,500 newspapers and magazines, published in foreign languages and the number of copies reaches eight million.

These papers represent thirty-two languages. They are published in every one of the states. Of that entire press only 4% belong to the Socialists, Communists or I. W. W. Hardly one percent of this press is Communist or Anarchistic. It is considered that 29% of this press is completely loyal and 96% anti-social. In this country there are not more than twenty openly **radical** newspapers, of which five are published in Jewish. The ultra-radical press is published in the English language in millions of copies and has millions of readers.

We do not know how accurate are the statements of Mr. Anderson, but one

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

I A 1 b

III A

- 3 -

CROATIAN



Znanje, Vol. III, No. 19, Aug. 14, 1920.

thing seems to be important, that is, that the ultra radical newspapers are published in the English language and are read by millions of Americans. That means that the State of Oregon will have to prohibit also the English language because mostly in that language the radical propaganda is being spread. If that is the case, what is the use of destroying the foreign language press?

If the foreigners are considered as radical, who vouches that they will not learn the English language and read newspapers published in English?

Of course, these "hurrah" patriots, while raving against foreign and imported languages, forget that the English language is also imported.

II B 2 d (1)
III H

CROATIAN

Znanje, Vol. III, No. 4, May 3, 1920.

TO OUR READERS

Some of our newspapers in America brought news from Belgrade papers that the Yugoslav government has forbidden the entry of our paper Znanje into Jugoslavia.

We ourselves read such news in one of the Belgrade papers. Another paper at Belgrade makes fun of the government, which forbids that Znanje (Knowledge) enter the Yugoslav borders, where Knowledge seems to be so necessary.

A few days ago we received a letter from a "reading club" in Jugoslavia, which informs us that they have read a few numbers of Znanje and are very much pleased with its writings.

They implore some kind person in America to subscribe the paper for the club as they are not able to do so .

II B 2 d (1)

III H

CROATIAN

Znanje, Vol. III, No. 4, May 3, 1920.

From this letter we conclude that our paper's entry into Yugoslavia is permitted. It looks as if an order forbidding the paper was not issued, and if issued, it is not enforced.

Herewith we request friends of Znanje to subscribe our paper for their friends and relatives in their home country, Yugoslavia.



II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

I E

CROATIAN

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 40, Jan. 5, 1920.

TO OUR READERS

This number of Znanje we publish on four pages, because our office is closed since last Saturday.

Comrades Kutuzovic and Zikic were arrested.

In so far as these persecutions are expressions of autocratic will and have no legal foundation whatsoever, we hope to be able to continue with our regular work editing the paper, as well as the sale of books. For that reason readers may send subscriptions for the paper or orders for books.

We are taking all measures to secure the regular publication. The shortage of reading space in this number we will try to make up, so the readers will not miss very much.

Comrades, subscribers, workers! You stood by your paper always. This paper



Znanje, Vol. II, No. 40, Jan. 5, 1920.

gave you mental food. The duty calls on you now, in this decisive moment, not to leave the ranks in a magnificent battle for human rights and better civilization.

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 22, Aug. 18, 1919.

FELLOW READERS

The Post Office released No. 19 of Znanje, also two of the seized numbers 17 and 18.

In none of the seized numbers was anything contrary to the existing laws. But our enemies are after us constantly. They interpret and explain wrongly the writings of our paper and this trouble with the Post Office causes us financial losses and disappoints our readers.

We hope that our friends and readers will understand our position in this matter, and will not ask us questions which, on account of the censorship, we are not able to answer if we do not want to endanger the mere existence of our paper.

Znanje, (Knowledge), is necessary for the Yugoslav workingman in America. It is necessary in so far as we are forbidden at present to treat political questions. It is necessary as a purely scientific paper, which will point out the bad prospects of life, criticizing all evils of capitalism and instructing workingmen to think independently as reasoning beings, as

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 22, Aug. 18, 1919.

followers of a clear doctrine, as enemies of any social crime.

We are too weak to continue this work if we are not helped by friends and readers. That is the reason why we appeal to all our Yugoslav workers, who need good mental nourishment, to work for the extension of our paper.

Znanje today has about 6,500 subscribers. If it were not for these persecutions we would have from 8,000 to 10,000 subscribers.

Comrades! Workers! Do not despair and lose strength; work for your paper steadily, without interruption.

If accidentally you do not get some of the numbers, do not blame the editor or management. Comprehend the situation as it is, just continue to work for the paper as if nothing happened. The numbers seized by the Post Office will arrive later on. If they do not arrive at all, be content with those which are released.



Znanje, Vol. II, No. 22, Aug. 18, 1919.

We will take the necessary steps to assure a regular edition, but you must use all your power to give Znanje its daily bread, a necessity of all Yugoslav (Croatian and Serbian) workers in this country.

II B 2 d (1)
I E

CROATIAN

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 17, July 28, 1919.

FORWARD!

We announce to our comrades and our readers that the Post Office authorities retained No. 16 of Znanje. The police informs us that that was not done on account of anti-war propaganda nor for violation of the espionage act, but because it is thought that Znanje promotes violent means of overthrowing our present American government.

The article in question was the printed report of Comrade Stankovic under the title, "From the conference of the Left Wing."

Not only was this number stopped but the case given over to the State's Attorney, to start suit for the purpose of deporting the persons responsible. We ask our readers to remain calm and work to get more subscribers. We will do our part to secure regular editions of the paper. The more since peace has been declared, the old laws will be in force guaranteeing both freedom of speech and of the press. We are able to lead in this endeavor and we hope to win, since all know that we were and are true opponents of violence.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 17, July 28, 1919.

Each printed line of Radnicka Straza and Znanje refutes the suspicion of the authorities that we are anarchists. They know that we used legal means, that we appealed to the conscience, prudence and class education in the struggle against capitalistic institutions. There is no law in this country allowing prosecution for our action.

Comrades and workers! In the worst times you showed that you have at heart the cause of the international proletarians, the cause of humanity, your own cause. Now you must show by even greater force that you are ready to make greater sacrifices for the advance of a Socialist movement, which appealed only to the reason of the more able proletariat. Your answer must be a more intensive to assaults of spurious patriotism of falsely informed authorities. Work for your official organ Znanje, which stands for principles of international Socialism and workers' solidarity.

We must not only enlarge our paper but our entire literature. Let thousands of workers, having tasted the beauties of a modern capitalistic state, return to their home country as ardent socialists, as opponents of exploitation, of all violence and of slavery.

WPA (LLP) PROJ. 30275

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 17, July 28, 1919.

In America we will never be able to hold a great, important and decisive role. Our field of action is our home country, where nine-tenths of the Jugoslavs will return.

We have to prepare these workers for the struggle against capitalism when they return home.

We have to work steadily. Now are the best opportunities for great propaganda, spreading our ideas of liberty of International Socialism!

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (1)
I E

CROATIAN



Znanje, Vol. II, No. 3, April 21, 1919.

WHY RADNICKA STRAZA STOPPED PUBLICATION

The United States Postal authorities started to stop practically the entire edition from being mailed, so the subscribers could not receive their papers. There were complaints from all sides. We were accused of deliberate neglect in mailing. Of course, this was done by our antagonists, but the Press Committee concluded that it is useless to publish a paper which is kept at the post office and does not reach the readers. That led to the decision to stop publication with the edition of Radnicka Straza (Workingmen's Guard) and start to publish Znanje (Knowledge).

In this same way many newspapers were suppressed among them the well known International Socialist Review published in Chicago.

The Socialist Party worked directly and indirectly to have working men united along economical lines. Today the necessity has arisen to do more for the economical progress of workers. The party will do much for said purpose after this situation is corrected, being much disturbed by the events and persecutions lately.

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 3, April 21, 1919.

Today our party has thousands of members and sympathizers who will be a nucleus around which a great economic movement will be formed.

For this purpose our party has no recipes or medicines, but there is a weapon which is education.

Great social movements are not accomplished overnight by phrases but by long educational work, solidarity of interested social groups, persistence and self-sacrifice

We must not care in what light we are presented by our antagonists who, by calumnies and false concern about our party, try to bring discord, disagreement and confusion among us. By that they expect to gain benefits for themselves.

II B 2 d (1)

CROATIAN

I E

I G

Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 44, Oct. 10, 1917.

TO OUR READERS

In another column we are announcing that a new law was passed and signed by the President, a new law directed against all newspapers which write against war or the government policies.

Any newspaper which transgresses the law will be suppressed instantly. There are no hopes that anything can be done regarding this matter. The law was passed and must be obeyed; the authorities will not tolerate any spite work.

According to that law our paper, too, will be compelled to translate all articles which are against war and the activities of the government. Even if we translate such articles we cannot escape the censor. Our articles would be condemned and the paper suppressed.

At a meeting on October 8 the Press Committee resolved that our paper must cease writing against war as long as this law is in force. Instead

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

I E

I G

Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 44, Oct. 10, 1917.

our editors will bring scientific articles, stories, articles on economy, sociology, geography, philosophy, etc. They will do their best to give the readers wholesome socialist and educational reading.

Because our Press Committee resolved that our readers must not think that we are for war or that we compromised with the government. No! But because the law forbids writing against war, we will not do it; however, we will not write in favor of war or war policies, not even under the highest pressure. We will bring war news and write about the activities of the government, but we will leave our readers to comment on them.

We will not write against war, but our readers, comrades and sympathizers must know that our silence is from force. That silence is a protest against what is happening to the working class of the world.

Comrades, readers, workers! Help us from now on as you did before to lead this hard struggle, that even under this severe censorship we may

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (1)

- 3 -

CROATIAN

I E

I G

Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 44, Oct. 10, 1917.

cultivate truth and international socialism to subdue ignorance and
to preach liberal ideas about the workers' movement.

Work for Radnicka Straza. Work for Socialism, for a better system of
society!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (1)

I E

I G

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 42, Sept. 26, 1917.

TO COURT WITH THE LIBELERS

The press committee of Radnicka Straza resolved at its meeting on the 21st of this month, to sue in court persons and newspapers who write that our paper serves the interests of Germany.

Also all persons will be sued who libel the employees of Radnicka Straza with names such as kaiserist, agents of Germany, mercenaries of Austria and Germany, or similar names.

The press committee does not have hopes that civil courts will help the Socialists, especially not in these times, but this committee cannot find any other means to end those libelous accusations in which not even their writers believe. These libels poison our people and instigate the hate of working men against us. It is all done to throw dirt on us, to stir the working masses against us, to hurt us morally and materially. The Press Committee will watch carefully what is said or written in this matter to answer to these libels vigorously.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (1)

I G

I E

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 32, July 18, 1917.

THE FUTURE OF RADNICKA STRAZA

The question concerning the future of Radnicka Straza is of great importance. Our movement faces great difficulties in the party as well as in our federation.

There is great need to create a background for our press, the only press which in this country gives food for thought to our Yugoslav people.

It is necessary to strengthen the opposition against the yellow press, which writes in favor of this slaughter and against our own Radnicka Straza.

Our paper is a torch of liberty, not only for Socialists and its readers, but also for all those who, for some reason, hate or are against war.

To be able to resist all persecutions against us, either by authorities or attacks by our Yugoslav patriots, we must form a league with the purpose of collecting as much material as possible for our militant press or official organ.

MPA (11.1.1917) PROJ. 30275

I G

I E

Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 32, July 18, 1917.

The plan is very simple. Each member, reader or sympathizer who approves the articles in the Radnicka Straza, particularly against war and capitalism, will have to donate one day's wages.

Such a voluntary donation not only would secure continuation of our organ but in case of its stoppage by authorities would allow the issue of another paper.

Our press must not perish as long as we are here who read it and find it to be necessary for our Croatian people.

The working conditions are favorable today. Each member is able to answer our call for contribution. We have over 1,000 members in the federation. If each gives, say, three dollars, we will have a considerable sum of money. The Socialist press in our greatest weapon, which gives us new thoughts, new force and will for work.

PPA (11-1) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (1)

- 3 -

CROATIAN

I G

I E

Radnicka Straza , Vol. X, No. 32, July 18, 1917.

Comrades! We have to work together to accumulate material support for our official organ. It is not hard to give one day's pay for that purpose.

We may miss that money but we will have new and fresh thoughts, which only a sane Socialist press is able to bring to us.

WPA (11) PRO1.30275

II B 2 d (1)

I E

I G

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 20, April 25, 1917.

ABOUT THE WRITING OF PROLETAREC

The Yugoslav Socialist Branch No. 6 at Chicago adopted at its monthly meeting, April 21, a resolution in which to express dissatisfaction for the writings of Proletarec, the Slovenian organ of the Socialist Federation.

This branch condemns the writings of that paper in support of the Allies and the war, which stands in opposition to the principles of international Socialism and with all resolutions made at different international Socialist congresses and the convention of the Socialist Party of America.

The Branch considers that it is impossible to remain in contact with the editors of said newspaper, and with all those who are of the same opinion with them, because everyone of them changes the idea of Socialism into a means of international slaughter. The Branch calls upon all Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian Socialist branches to explain their views concerning

Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 20, April 25, 1917.

this matter and to take appropriate steps, to make impossible this war-like current in our ranks. We must act against the guilty ones according to the principles of the party and Socialist discipline.



I E

Radnioka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 44, Oct 14, 1914

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS

We call attention of our comrades and correspondents strictly to adhere to the following rules:

1. The article written has to be short.
2. What is written must be true, proven facts.
3. Write on one side of the paper with ink.
4. Write about what is of general interest. What will benefit our movement.
5. Avoid personal digressions, hate and expressions not fit for a newspaper.
6. Comrades who are not able to write about local news should undertake to write propagandistic articles or articles on socialist doctrines.

Special attention of comrades is called to rule 6. There are comrades who want to become immediately writers or teachers of socialism. They send in letters without any value, which cannot be printed. Many times there are between such comrades and the editors long-drawn misunderstandings. Such things are disagreeable and should be avoided.

It is not easy to write articles or teach others if the writer himself is not versed well about what he writes.

Radnicka Straza, Oct. 14, 1914

Comrades must read more, study life and our movement, think deeply. It is much easier to write about local happenings or working conditions than doctrinary articles about socialism.

Many of our comrades send in articles too long to be published in our paper with limited space. To abbreviate these articles, to correct so many errors takes considerable time.

All correspondents must know that they do not write for their glory, but for the benefit of our movement and to promote the ideals of socialism.

Editor Radnicka Straza



VI B 2 d (1)
I C

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 42, Sept. 30, 1914.

With this edition is fulfilled the resolution of our members that our newspapers, Radnicka Straza and Narodni Glas, be edited in one issue, printed in the Latin and cyrillic alphabets.

The purpose of these lines is to call the attention of our readers to the importance of both alphabets: the Latin and cyrillic.

The knowledge of both alphabets, the Latin and cyrillic, is for us an absolute necessity, not only of a practical but also of a cultural value.

From now on the Radnicka Straza, printed in both alphabets, will fulfill a great cultural mission, because this fact will help the readers to learn and to know both alphabets.

Long live our Radnicka Straza! Long live the unity of the Serbs and Croatsians!

MP
1
1661 30273

Radnicka Straza, Vol.7. No.26. June 10,1914.

Appeal to all Comrades in the United States.

Comrades:

In a few days you will receive voting tickets for the union of our two newspapers, Radnicka Straza (Workingmen's Guard), and Narodni Glas (The Voice of the People), into one paper.

We endeavored to edit both papers, as well and at as little expense as possible.

Radnicka Straza stands well financially but Narodni Glas fell down on subscriptions from day to day, especially since February on account of the unemployment.

The Narodni Glas, while not being financially in very bad shape, is not prospering. Our efforts are divided on different points. Our Editor as well as many other comrades are not able to leave Chicago for propaganda purposes and our movement is getting a setback, that may act unfavorably on other Comrades.

On the other hand as things are now, we have to have two managements, we

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I C

I E

Page 2.

Radnicka Straza, June 10, 1914.

print both papers in different shops and both papers cost \$4. per year. All these are unnecessary expenses - that is clear.

Comrades, when going out to work for our cause you have to propagate two papers the same language printed in two different alphabets. We, Comrades, are able to do it better, cheaper, more rationally and successfully, if we edit just one paper, using both Alphabets - Latin and Cyrillic. That way we would give to our members in America - Croatsians and Serbians, only one paper for \$2. in which they would read all that they read in two papers before at the rate of \$4. per year.

We hope to be able to offer to our Comrades, as well as other readers, the best Yugoslav Socialist newspaper. With only one paper we will be able to gather to our ranks all intelligent workers in America, we will do away with animosity and mistakes nurtured among Croatsians and Serbians artificially.

We will try to show that Serbians and Croatian are one nation. The differences between them were created by different political adventurers and specu-

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I C

I E

Page 3.

Radnicka Straza, June 10, 1914.

lators, whose slogan was, - divide and then divide and govern!

We are accentuated, by the motive of practical action for success in our cause. For us exists the duty, in first place, to work for our ideals.

Also the Yugoslav bourgeoisie tends toward a unity, at least a cultural unity, of the Croatian and Serbian nationalities. We Socialists not only preach such a unity, but we must be active in the realization of such a unity.

In the solution of this question must be taken into account the animosity and dislike against the Latin or the Cyrillic alphabet. Both alphabets can be mastered by Croats and Serbians easily.

Who does not want to master one or the other is not forced to do so.

The Central Committee of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation of America resolved to give the question of uniting both papers in one, deliberation, and present a solution to the members.

The Resolution reads; the Radnicka Straza and Narodni Glas will be edited

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

I C

I E

Page 4.

Radnicka Straza, June 10, 1914.

under one name as Radnicka Straza, appearing weekly on eight pages. On six of the pages the Latin alphabet will be used, on two pages the cyrillic. The latin and cyrillic columns will not be mixed. The cyrillic pages will appear as a separate section.

If we will act together, in a short time, we will become a power in this country on which can depend not only our members but Comrades of other nationalities.

Comrades! Help to realize that, which we had to do long ago, unite all our forces, tighten our ranks, throw the torch of Socialism in to the remotest corners where live, work and suffer Jugoslavs.

II B 2 d (1)

I E

I C

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, no. 48, Nov. 12, 1913.

TO THE ORGANIZATIONS AND MEMBERS OF THE JUGOSLAV SOCIALIST FEDERATION

Comrades! On our regular meeting of the Central Committee of the Jugoslav Socialist Federation, held November 8th, it was reported by the committee of the press that since recently very few subscriptions are coming in for the paper Narodni Glas (People's Voice). For that reason that paper is in debt.

Comrades! The Narodni Glas is our Yugoslav Socialist newspaper like any other. With the progress of our movement among Serbian workers the general Socialist movement is helped. For that reason we have to agitate for all our papers.

Where there are not enough Serbians the soliciting for Narodni Glas has to be done by Croats and Slovenians. Serbian comrades must observe this principle toward our Croatian organ.

WPA (111) FROJ. 50815

II B 2 d (1)

- 2 -

CROATIAN

I E

I C

Radnicka Strana, Vol. VI, No. 49, Nov. 12, 1913.

It is necessary to help the Narodni Glas. Our whole federation is responsible for it, because the paper is a weapon for our movement.

The main thing remains: to get subscribers!

Comrades! You are requested to help the newspaper by subscriptions and additional help.

For the Central Committee.

Filip Godina, President.

I. Susnar, Secretary.

YU 111 FRC 30276

I C

I E

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 41, Sept. 24, 1913FOR NARODNI GLAS (People's Voice)

In a recent number of Narodni Glas we could read about the very bad financial situation of that newspaper.

It was the wish of all the comrades and subscribers to convert that paper into a weekly.

When the paper became a weekly, comrades and friends of Narodni Glas forgot that it was necessary to support and keep up the paper.

Now the expenses for Narodni Glas are twice as big as before, while the income is the same as it was when the paper appeared semi-monthly.

The weekly expenses are around sixty dollars, while lately very few subscriptions or help are coming in. If this is continued, the possibility is not remote that the publication of Narodni Glas must cease.

We must not allow that! That would be a shame for our whole Yugoslav Socialist movement.

Narodni Glas is necessary for agitation in the United States among Serbian workers. We must not fall down with Narodni Glas. It is the duty of each Yugoslav Socialist to agitate for Narodni Glas. The Croatian comrades when working for Radnicka Straza must not forget Narodni Glas and get subscriptions for that paper. They must do the same when they are among the Serbian working men.

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, Sept. 24, 1913

This applies to the Slovenians as well to the Serbians. When soliciting for Narodni Glas do not forget Radnicka Straza and Proletareo.

That will be real socialistic solidarity for a great success.

Forward all! For our press!

WPA (11) PROJ. 30736



II B 2 d (1)
I E

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 13, March 13, 1913.

FROM THE EDITOR

Because I abdicate as editor of the Radnicka Straza and leave that position entirely, I want to thank those comrades who supported me in my work.

Going from Chicago, I wish to say good-bye to those whom I did not see. I wish great success in further Socialist work to all.

Please do not send letters concerning the newspaper to my address.

Vladimir Bornemissa.

II B 2 d (1)

III G

I E

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 2, Dec. 26, 1912.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF RADNICKA STRAZA

On Christmas, 1907, appeared in Chicago the first number of Radnicka Straza. It is now five years since it began to enlighten the dark paths which lead from all sides to encircle the working classes, and since it called the Croatian workers of America to a fight for liberation.

Five years of life, what are they? Five years of man's life are hardly noticed. Five years in the life of a nation is like a drop in the ocean. But five years of life of the newspaper Radnicka Straza means much for the Croatian workingman in America.

We cannot look at that newspaper as on a five year old child which is weak and small. This newspaper represents the power of twenty or thirty hundreds of Croatian workingmen, grown up men, who feel and think like one, who profess the great principles of Socialism.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 2, Dec. 26, 1912.

Thanks are due for establishing this newspaper to the Yugoslav Socialist Club in Allegheny, Pa., the only Socialist club in America at that time. During 1907 they did their best to make possible a Croatian Socialist paper.

In the spring of 1907 they wrote from Allegheny, Pa., to the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Croatia and Slavonia, asking for moral help; also for the sending of an editor who would be able to work in a shop and at the same time edit a newspaper. The undersigned, evading the military service for king and fatherland, chose the service for Socialism and accepted the position.

It was decided, on October 13, 1907, at a meeting in Allegheny, Pa., to establish a Croatian Socialist newspaper.

Having in mind the progress of our Socialist cause, Chicago was chosen as the location of the newspaper. Chicago and vicinity will remain as it was,



Radnioka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 2, Dec. 26, 1912.

the heart of Socialism and proletarian revolution in America.

I came to Chicago with some fear because I did not know anybody there. But I met some comrades at Chicago with whom I was connected in Zagreb, Croatia, in our Socialist cause. It was only natural that they were enthusiastic to establish a Croatian Socialist paper in America.

At Christmas, 1907, times were bad. The industrial depression was in full swing. Thousands of Croatian workers were without work. Many tried to escape from the promised land, "Dollarica," (America).

Our enterprise, to start a Socialist paper at such a time, looked as daring as pernicious, not only to our supporters but also to our enemies. Both expected our first edition would be the last. Our enemies denounced us as anarchists. Those who were not three years in the country could be deported. The police were fed up with demonstrations of the unemployed and waited just for the occasion to get hold of the "revolutionaries."



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 2, Dec. 26, 1912.

But all the persecutions suffered by the Radnicka Straza did not wreck it; the Croatian workingman recognized that the paper was the only paper which was his paper, his faithful guard and leader in his struggle.

From a modest start in the midst of poverty and misery our Radnicka Straza was developed, a herald who called the Croatian workingman into the proletarian fight for his liberation. The start as well as the keeping up of this newspaper for five years exacted many sacrifices of poor proletarians, who suffered much, not minding so heavy a burden, expecting neither glory nor compensation.

Forward to work against capitalism, for Socialism!

M. Glumac-Jurisić
Former editor.

II B 2 d (1)

I E

I C

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 1, Dec. 19, 1912.

DO WE WANT TO GO BACKWARD OR FORWARD?

A short time ago, at Chicago, the comrades of the Serbian section of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation brought up the proposition of a merger of Radnicka Straza (Workers' Guard) and of Narodni Glas (People's Voice), into one newspaper, printed in Latin and cyrillic.

The opinion on the merger of both newspapers is divided. Members of the Croatian section, and one member of the Serbian section, think that it is easier to agitate for and propagate Socialism with two newspapers, one written in Latin, the other written in cyrillic. These members see in the merger a step backward. The Serbian members, except one, of the Serbian section point out that there will be no progress for our press if both papers are not merged in one.

It is necessary to point out the reasons for and against such a merger. For the merger was Comrade Frank Petrich, publicly in the Slovenian

I E

I C

Radnioka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 1, Dec. 19, 1912.

paper Proletarec. He is for the merger of the Serbian and Croatian sections as well as the newspapers, because the financial condition of both is weak. By a merger the number of subscriptions would increase and assure the edition of a new newspaper.

Comrade Spasoje Markovich made also a plea for a merger because, as he said, the Serbian and the Croatian are one people with two names; their language is one language with two kinds of alphabets. Comrade Markovich suggests to merge both papers into one under the name Radnik, printed with both alphabets.

To answer these reasons for a merger I must say that the financial standing of the newspapers is not so bad. As to using both alphabets in one paper I must say, In the Serbian section there are 150 members, but their newspaper has 800 subscribers.

There are 600 Croatian members and the newspaper has 1,800 subscribers.

I E

I C

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 1, Dec. 19, 1912.

Among those readers there surely are 50% who are not able to read cyrillic letters. But among the Serbian readers are a considerable number who do not, or will not, read the Latin alphabet. A paper printed in both alphabets would not count more subscribers than the Radnicka Straza has today.

But such a newspaper prevents the agitation for our cause among those who for whatever reason do not read both alphabets. The main purpose of our papers is to propagate Socialism, and then national unity and other things.

I. Masten.

II B 2 d (1)

CROATIAN

I C

I E

Radnioka Straza, Vol. V, No. 38, Sept. 5, 1912.

ONE STEP FORWARD

The office of our paper Radnioka Straza (Workingmen's Guard) was moved to 1829 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago. The moving of our office needs some explanation.

This moving is not a common moving. It is a very important step. The Central Committee of the Croatian Section acted in accord with the committees of the Serbian and Slovenian Sections of the South Slavic Socialist Federation. In the same offices there are located now the editor and administration of the newspaper Proletarec (Proletarian), the Slovenian organ of our Federation.

Soon there will be located a third paper, Narodni Glas (People's Voice). That will fulfill a long cherished wish to have all three Socialist papers under one roof. That will facilitate our work, which will be more effective better united.

At this occasion we want to remind all that the Central Committee decided that our paper, starting with the New Year, will be issued in 8 pages weekly.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

I C

I E

Radnioka Straza, Vol. V, No. 38, Sept. 5, 1912.

If we take into account the present financial standing of Radnioka Straza, which standing, if not so rosy, is better than in former years and if we can depend on the cooperation of our comrades, it appears to us that we will be able to issue our paper in eight pages weekly without great difficulties.

But, we know, our hopes are not facts. We need action, the cooperation of our friends, of those who wish to make our newspaper bigger and better, and, is there one who does not wish that?

The enlargement of our paper depends upon the increase of subscribers. Comrades, work with all your might to make our organ, your organ, bigger and better!

Work for our press, Radnioka Straza, Narodni Glas and Proletarec!

WPA 111, PROJ. 30278

FINANCIAL REPORT
for Fiscoal Year Dec. 25, 1909 to Dec. 31, 1910

<u>RECEIVED FROM</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	
Subscriptions	\$2,002.13	
Advertising	716.18	
Donations	413.81	
Library	749.10	
Other income	<u>522.55</u>	\$4,403.77
Balance last year		<u>161.96</u>
TOTAL RECEIVED		<u>\$4,565.73</u>
<u>PAID OUT</u>		
Printing, etc .	1,915.68	
Postage	232.10	
Compensation and Wages	1,398.65	
Library	353.57	
Other expenses	<u>646.86</u>	\$4,546.86
TOTAL PAID OUT .		<u>\$4,546.86</u>



Radnicka Straza, Vol. IV, No. 6, Jan. 27, 1911

"New Yugoslav Local Paper."

Last Sunday was the first day that "Narodni Glas", the Serbian workers paper, came to life. After a few months of constant work among Serbians in Chicago, they succeeded in establishing another Yugoslav paper that will represent the ideal and the struggle of the working class.

Narodni Glas is established by workers, edited by the workers and recommended to workers. Of the comrades surrounding Radnicka Straza we ask: Try with all your might and help the youngest pioneer in the Yugoslav Socialist Move, also help to spread it among the Serbian workers. Narodni Glas is issued every second Thursday (subscription \$1.00 yearly). Address "Narodni Glas," 2350 Clyborne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

II B 2 d (1)

CROATIAN (1)

II B 2 d (2)

I E

Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 47, Nov. 11, 1910

"FOR STRONGER ARMS."

The paper Radnicka Straza is too small. We want more reading about Socialism; we need a stronger press; our fight needs sharper weapons.

Such expressions reach us from all sides. That is a good and excellent sign.

Last year there was talk about enlarging our newspaper Radnicka Straza and to that end a conference was called, but the delegates were not able to push a resolution. There were no funds and no persons to fill the tasks required by the paper, but the conference gave powers to the central committee to enlarge the paper within the shortest time possible.

One year elapsed after the conference and nothing was done to make the paper bigger.

The central committee considered the issue but did not decide on anything practical. The same evil that batters that workingmen's press all over battered us -- the evil of poverty. That evil will follow us as long as we will be poor and outlawed, as long as we do not reach our goal.

The way to the goal is a constant struggle, full of thorns. The fight costs sacrifices and cares. Above all we need arms for our fight, arms which nobody will or is able to give us. We have to forge them ourselves. We do not need knives and revolvers, rifles and bayonets; our weapons are the workingmen's press and books. The question now is about the press, since without it this

WPA (11-1) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 11, 1910

movement of the workers would never have started. The workers would have remained in heavier chains; the voice of our protest would not have been heard.

The press awakened a hundred thousand million of workers. The socialist press enlarged the idea of our fight by gathering the weak and oppressed and making them strong through being united in organizations.

Today, when we no longer are weak and feeble, there is no stronger and greater movement than that of that of the workers.

We arrived at many improvements all over the world and we recognize our value and our strength through the press.

We know also that we are becoming stronger. The workers' cause progresses. In the end, we will win the complete victory of our liberation through the leadership of our press, which makes us fit for the struggle, which is our solace, lifts us up, enlightens us, animates us.

All that is clear to us as well as to the comrades from other places who complain that Radnicka Straza is a paper too small for those who clamor "more reading matter, give our movement stronger arms."

Three last meetings were held by the central committee to consider the enlargement of our press. The central committee resolved to print, starting with Christmas, a monthly magazine, Svijetlo (Light), which will appear on the first Monday of each month. The readers of Radnicka Straza will receive the magazine free. Long live our press. The "Light" will appear! Long live the revolutionary, the liberating socialism.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 11, March 4, 1910



FINANCIAL REPORT
for year 1909 ---- From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1909

<u>RECEIVED FROM</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	
Subscribers	1,589.99	
Advertising	605.82	
Donations	363.74	
Library	253.84	
Other income	533.06	\$3,346.45
Bal. from 1908		44.71
TOTAL INCOME		<u>\$3,391.16</u>

6

PAID OUT

Printing, etc.	1,403.55	
Postage and packing	284.82	
Wage and compensation	967.06	
Library	116.08	
Rent and other expenses	457.69	\$3,229.20

Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 1, Dec. 25, 1909.

THROUGH THORNS

On Christmas, 1907, Radnicka Straza started its publication and enters now the third year.

Through abysses and gorges, through tempest and storm, goes the fight of labor. For that reason it was accompanied with many fears for the establishing of a labor organ.

Workers from Allegheny, Pa., Chicago, Ill., and some other places, started to collect, saving on their food. There was unemployment and great need among the workers, but penny by penny was collected to start the Radnicka Straza, (Workingmen's Guard).

Great anxiety prevailed. Friends and comrades alike feared for her success. There was great misery and want among the workers. Hundreds of them wanted to help but they were penniless.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 1, Dec. 25, 1909.

One more thing - at the time when the paper was started, many swindlers and adventurers cheated our Croatian people, who lost confidence in similar enterprises. Our paper was met with distrust at first. But to thousands of workers our organ is a welcomed friend today. To keep up the paper, much trouble and efforts were necessary. After a day's work in shops and factories, the comrades came to the office to work on the paper, late at night. They demonstrated to be able to yield the pen as well as the hammer. Not only their work, but also their earnings, they donated to keep up the paper. That was done by our workers all over the country, who did recognize the importance of a workingmen's press.

There we are in the third year now. From a small crew, we number thousands at present. In the same manner, workers of other nationalities are rising. We are becoming more numerous; one day we will conquer the world.

The Radnicka Straza will continue to fulfill its duty in the fight for the working class, with more force than ever. Its program will remain

Radnioka Straza, Vol. III, No. 1, Dec. 25, 1909.



the awakening of the working classes against all their oppressors and maltreaters.

The purpose of this fight is Socialism. Socialism only is able to liberate humanity from misery, darkness, and slavery of body and spirit.

No sacrifice is too big to be offered in this fight. For that reason it is the duty of all honest and sagacious men to participate in this struggle and sacrifice for their lives.

II B 2 d (1)

Radnicka Straza, Vol. II, No. 7, Feb. 5, 1909

CROATIAN



FINANCIAL REPORT

for year 1908 ----- Jan. 1, 1908 to Dec. 31, 1908

RECEIVED FROM

AMOUNT

Subscriptions	\$670.26	
Advertising	386.50	
Donations	236.13	
Library	148.41	
Other income	<u>578.21</u>	1,819.71
Bal. from 1907		<u>134.75</u>
TOTAL RECEIVED		<u><u>1,954.46</u></u>

PAID OUT

Printing, etc.	707.93	
Postage	204.01	
Wages and Compensation	573.00	
Furniture insurance & Dep.	144.35	
Rent, light & heat	78.52	
Stationery	19.73	
Library	159.79	
Other expenses	<u>12.16</u>	<u>1,899.49</u>

II B 2 d (1)
I E

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Vol. I, No. 24, Nov. 13, 1908.

VALIANT MOVE FORWARD

The central committee decided to call a special meeting for Saturday, Oct. 31, to pass resolutions on two very important questions, that is, (1) Must the Radnicka Straza (Workingmen's Guard) become a weekly? (2) Is it necessary to have a print shop of our own?

At the meeting were assembled all comrades from Chicago, which shows that the importance of the question is understood.

Mr. Glumac-Jurisie gave a short report in the name of the central committee about the progress of our Socialist movement. An awakening goes through the country and the movement cannot be stopped. We need a well edited newspaper, for that reason the Radnicka Straza must become a weekly paper. After the report followed a short discussion. The vote was unanimous to publish a weekly, starting January 1st, as well as to own a print shop. The press is the wings of our labor movement and its mightiest weapon. The more readers we have, the more co-workers we have, the stronger is our fight.

II B 2 d (1)CROATIANRadnicka Straza, Jan. 1, 1908.

AWAKENING AND REBIRTH OF JUGOSLAV WORKERS

The Slovenian Brothers for a long time have had their workingmen's and Socialist papers "Glas Slobode" and "Proletarec" of Chicago. The Serbian workers started their paper, "Radnicka Borba," recently in New York, of which the 13th number was issued recently.

The Bulgarians have yet to establish their paper, so that all Yugoslav workers in America have their newspapers dedicated purely to workers being militant and educational.

The Yugoslav workers are awakening, and when they awake they will bring the rebirth of the working class.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

January 11, 1901.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

ALBANY: 1901.

II B 2 d (1)
III C

CROATIAN

Hrvatska Zastava, Vol. I, No. 22, Sept. 22, 1904.

TO BE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CHURCH

Hrvatska Zastava was selected as the official organ of the Greek-Catholic Church. This very progressive parish proved with this act that they are good patriots in heart as well as in mind.

The progress that brothers of Greek-Catholic faith are making in any undertaking is a sure guarantee that they will do much in honor of the Catholic religion, and with understanding and cooperation with other brothers will see that the colony on the West Side of Chicago gets its church in the near future. In that we will support brothers of Greek-Catholic faith not only as their church organ but as a national herald of all Croats, regardless of their faith.

**TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(2) Periodicals

Novi Svijet, Vol. IX, No. 3, Aug. 15, 1931

NOVI ROD NOW IN ENGLISH

In a notice to the public the undersigned announces that the monthly periodical Novi Rod (New Generation) will be printed in English, beginning with the next issue, and under the same name, which translated is The New Generation.

Also, we announce to our friends and subscribers that we will continue to issue one edition every three months in Croatian. For every season of the year a large size edition will be printed. The fall edition will be off the press in October; the winter number for Christmas; the spring number for Easter, and the summer number will be put out before the school vacations.

In connection with changes our readers attention is called to all subscribers in good standing receiving the magazine as before, and without additional payment receiving the bi-monthly edition until their subscriptions

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Aug. 15, 1931

expire.

B. N. Milosevic, Editor of New Generation
1838 North Halsted street.

WPB 417.71601.32

Svjetlo, Vol. I, No. 1, Jan. 1911.

Svjetlo is the educational monthly magazine published by the Croatian Section of the South Slavic Socialist Federation of the United States.

Its contents is as follows:

1. Editorials. "From Darkness into the Light." The horrors of capitalism are described here, and Utopia of Socialism beautifully painted.
2. "Why do we Leave our Hearth and Where is the Remedy."
3. "The World and Its Development."
4. Leo Tolstoy, short story.
5. A Strindberg's story about Herculean (Hercules?)
6. "Lights" Reporter. "Irony of the Capitalistic Culture," "Pope Mourns; Loss of Lenten Power is mourned in Vatican during 1911," "Socialism in Russia," "Who is the biggest hero, one that falls on the battlefield or a victim of explosion at work."

9278-1081 (77) 488

II B 2 d (2)

II A 2

I E

CROATIANRadnicka Straza, Dec. 25, 1909.

THROUGH THORNS

On Christmas 1907 the Radnicka Straza was started to be published and enters now its third year.

Through abysses and gorges, through tempest and storm goes the fight of labor. For that reason it was accompanied with many fears for the establishing of a labor organ.

Workers from Alleghany, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Illinois, and some other places started to collect savings on their food. There was unemployment and great need among the workers, but penny by penny was collected to start the Radnicka Straza (Working men's Guard).

Great anxiety prevailed. Friends and comrades alike feared for its success. There was great misery and want among the workers. Hundreds of them wanted to help but they were penniless. One more thing. At the time when the paper was

II B 2 d (2)

- 2 -

CROATIAN

II A 2

I E

Radnicka Straza, Dec. 25, 1909.

started many swindlers and adventurers cheated our Croatian people who lost confidence in similar enterprises. Our paper was met with distrust at first but to thousands of workers our organ is a welcome friend today. To keep up the paper much trouble and efforts were necessary. After a day's work in shops and factories the comrades came to the office to work on the paper late at night. They demonstrated to be able to wield the pen as well as the hammer. Not only their work but also their earnings they donated to keep up the paper. That was done by our workers all over the country who did recognize the importance of a workingmen's press. There we are in the third year now. From a small crew we number thousands at present. In the same manner workers of other nationalities are rising. We are becoming more numerous. One day we will conquer the world. The Radnicka Straza will continue to fulfill her duty in the fight for the working class with more force than ever. Her program will remain THE AWAKENING OF THE WORKING CLASSES AGAINST ALL THEIR OPPRESSORS AND MALTREATORS.

II B 2 d (2)

- 3 -

CROATIAN

II A 2

I E

Radnicka Straza, Dec. 25, 1909.

The purpose of this fight is socialism. Socialism only is able to liberate humanity from misery, darkness, and slavery of body and spirit. No sacrifice is too big to be offered in this fight. For that reason it is the duty of all honest and sagacious men to participate in this struggle and sacrifice for their lives.

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 13, 1908.

VALIANT MOVE FORWARD

The Central Committee decided to call a sepcial meeting for Saturday, October 31st, to pass resolutions on two very important questions, namely:

1. Must the Radnicka Straza (Working men's Guard) become a weekly?
2. Is it necessary to have a printing shop of our own?

At the meeting were assembled all comrades from Chicago, which shows that the importance of the questions is understood.

Mr. Glumac-Juriscic gave a short report in the name of the Central Committee about the progress of our socialistic movement. An awakening goes through the country and the movement can not be stopped. We need a well edited newspaper. For that reason the Radnicka Straza must become a weekly paper. After the report followed a short discussion. The vote was unanimous to publish a weekly starting January first, as well as to own a print shop. The press is the wings of our labor movement and its mightest weapon. The more readers we have the more co-workers we have and the stronger is our fight.

**TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(3) Books

Novi Svijet, Vol. 9, No. 35, June 11, 1932

THE WAY TO FREE THE CROATIAN
PEOPLE.

This book was lately published by the Yugoslav Workers' Library, 2741 W. 22nd street, Chicago, Illinois. The price of the book is twenty-five cents.

The authorship of the book is not indicated, but at the end of the book is an inscription which reads, "Group of National Revolutionary Croatsians."

The book is to the point, and in a very easy style so that anybody can understand it. The writer knows Croatian history very well, and especially, the history of Yugoslavia since its creation - and he presents the existing anti-national regime very colorfully and with unusual persuasion, pointing out the way which the deprived Croatian people should take in order to arrive at their goal: liberty.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (3)
I A 3

CROATIAN



Radnik, February 16, 1927.

If you want to learn English the best and most exact way is to use books which are exact and competent.

Our bookstore has such books in stock and guarantees them to be the best books on the market in that line. For that reason we recommend the new English-Croatian Dictionary, with a grammar and instructions on how to become a citizen of this country. It is written by F. A. Bogadek and contains 1000 pages.

An English-Croatian Dictionary, from the pen of the well known Professor Alex Locmer, containing 1112 pages, is a book which should be found in each of our immigrant's homes, because it is the best counselor for anybody regarding the English language. You also can get from us A Grammar with Dictionary, written by Prof. A. Locmer, which is one of the best grammars of the English language, a valuable book for anyone who wants to master English. Order from Yugoslav Workers' Bookstore, 1806 S. Racine Avenue.

II B 2 d (3)
I E

CROATIAN



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 112, Sept. 17, 1925.

JUGOSLAV WORKERS' BOOKSTORE AND OUR TASK

Eleven or twelve years ago our bookstore began to enlarge. Books from the old country were ordered and small booklets printed. Later on larger booklets and even books were printed.

During the last twelve years books from our bookstore reached the places where Yugoslav workers lived, all over the United States.

For the success of our bookstore we have to thank our members, who through their work, contributed much. They distributed and sold books and gave financial aid whenever it was necessary.

Our bookstore in the first place must be supplied with communistic books, but besides them we must have all the literature which is not opposed to Communism. Books from the best authors, such as Tolstoy, Gorky; grammars, dictionaries, etc.



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 112, Sept. 17, 1925.

The last convention of our Yugoslav Section decided to put the bookstore on a more businesslike footing than it has been in the past. It is true that our bookstore is valued at \$25,000, but our books were printed years ago and will remain unsold for years. What we need is from ten to fifteen thousand dollars to order books and stationery, because the task before us is to reach the remotest corners with our books, wherever slaves of capital are, to point out to them their true enemy, drag them out of mental darkness, educate new fighters, do away with obstacles which are in the way of the proletarians' liberty. In a word, prepare the working class for social revolution and Communism.

Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 32, March 14, 1925

OUR LITERATURE AND PRESS
THE JUGOSLAV WORKERS' BOOK STORE

There is nothing nicer to see in a workingman's home than a book or newspaper. Especially is it useful if in a worker's home there is a library of good books, which a worker, after a day's hard work may choose to read. A book which will teach him how to lead the struggle against this unjust order of things, or entertain him in a useful way.

A workingman's newspaper is the tool which makes the way clear for class consciousness for a final liberation of the masses, a book or library written for the worker's cause which will keep the mind class conscious.

For that reason a Yugoslav worker's book store was established to help the workingmen and their families. This book store was established to furnish workingmen's families with books to strengthen our movement morally; which is of great importance.

The workers will gather from books, knowledge so necessary in our struggle against capitalism and for our liberation.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (3)

CROATIAN



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 41, (1922)

DAVES OF LIFE

Under the above title the Yugoslav workers' bookstore published a series of narratives in two volumes. 1. Section narratives. 2. Section sketches. The book has just come out in print.

If we take into account the high cost of paper, binding and other expenses, the book is not sold for a high price. Even in the English language such a book could not be sold for such a low price.

Whoever likes good, entertaining literature may order this book. The price is \$1.50. Znanje, 2741 W. 22nd St., Chicago.

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 28, Oct. 13, 1919.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

These days appeared in the press Economical Essays, published by the Jugoslav Workers Printshop in Chicago.

This work must not be mistaken for the Economical Theories of Karl Marx, which book will be published under the title, Economical Teachings of Karl Marx, in a few days.

The book Economical Essays is a 159-page free translation from Russian, on fine paper and elegant binding. Price \$1, postpaid.

Our branches are requested to order the books in quantities and distribute them. To see what important topics are handled in this book we bring its contents:

Introduction. Mutual Help. Distribution of Work. Exchange. Goods. Price of Goods. Money. Competition. Working Hands. Excess of Value. Wages. Capitalist Management. Co-operative Management.

II B 2 d (3)

CROATIAN

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 28, Oct. 13, 1919.

Each question is treated clearly. In so far as the foundation of Marxism is social economy, it is necessary that each worker knows the main problems of it.

This book is needed for our agitators all the more as they will get lost in a sea of economical theories and problems when reading other books.

Orders have to be sent to Znanje, 2741 W. 22nd St., Chicago.

II B 2 d (3)

III H

I G

IV

The American Yugoslavs and President Wilson

CROATIAN

BY DR. ANTE BIANKINI

This work is in manuscript and is now in the keeping of Professor Bessie Pierce, Dept. of History, University of Chicago. All material in it dealing with Yugoslavs in Chicago is being translated for Miss Pierce by Mr. Albert Weeber.

To the Yugoslav Brothers - Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Honorable Reader:

Long ago I intended to compile a general view of the work, efforts and sacrifices, offered by our Yugoslav immigrants in the United States, as well as all over the world, in that great struggle of liberation, unification, and final creation of our National State - Yugoslavia. I did not have in mind to write a pragmatic History of the Yugoslav Movement, but as an eye witness and collaborator to assemble the main items, key notes and documents, to give them to future historians as a base for those who will write of the events, which happened to our great allies in those times, events which are connected with the struggles and sacrifices of heroic Serbia, the martyrlike sufferings of the Yugoslav people in the former Austro-Hungarian empire. Also with special regard for the work of the leaders of national intellectuals assembled in the Yugoslav Committee at London, in the Yugoslav National Reference in South America, in the Yugoslav National Committee, in the United States, and in the Yugoslav National Council in Washington.

I wanted clearly to show not only the work of the leaders or single persons, but the visible, active cooperation of the immigrant himself; his organizations, societies and corporations, through which he did lead, assisted by our patriotic press, an uneven and hard struggle, against part of our people, which part was poisoned by foreign propaganda, that part of our people, which went wrong fol-




lowing unscrupulous leaders, become against their own will a tool in the hands of our enemies.

It was my wish to show the sacrifices of blood made by the volunteers, material sacrifices in money, help and offerings to the sufferers in the Fatherland and the wounded on the fields of battle, all of which was given on the part of a conscious and united Yugoslav Nation composed of three names.(i.e. Nationalities)

I wanted to point out the personal frictions, the intellectual leadership, the diplomatic efforts and work, but what is of most importance the great number and active help of our people who are immigrants, these the leaders could appeal to and point them out as a living part of our Fatherland, as people, who did have the right and could speak and determine their fate and their national destiny. - in those times, when the majority of the people could not do so in their own Fatherland.

To envisage and to distribute, all that took much time. By this time, of course, the material did grow, a material which must be used for a background of events, for those who want impartially to judge and to comprehend that spirit which existed in the immigrants. Without that comprehension and understanding it is impossible to know the part which our immigrant played in the great war, to the admiration of all those, who did have occasion to see him and to know him better. A part by which he laid a cornerstone in the building of his Fatherland, but also his part in the upbuilding of the world's civilization. Because he became connected in his fight with greatly advanced people, sponsors of sublime ideals.



This work, as a contribution to history will not be complete neither will it be perfect. The younger generation has to complete that, which was left out. The main thing is that the furrow was started, the foundation was laid to show the events of great and exceptional times, which times we did not miss, we participated in them in the name of our whole nation.

My wish was to demonstrate to future generations here, how their fathers loved their country and made sacrifices for her. So they will be able to be proud of the successes and moral achievements before their American countrymen, with whom, in those great days they united their fate under an immortal leader.

It is further my wish that in the Fatherland these memories will create a new love for the poor immigrants here, who did not share their affections and these memories may be a talisman to the coming generation for all time.

I did not want to write with bitterness, but I could not deny the flow of historical truths. If as a human being I have erred on the objectivity of arguments or have mistakenly judged facts or persons in the light of proof of today, that must be corrected by persons more able than I.

The main thing is, that before all is forgotten, from present day sources, and from fresh memories, to form a skeleton, on which to build and perfect.



In as much as our immigrants for the most part resided in the United States and were here in great numbers, our own actions as well the main events took place on America's soil, where the immigrant from the start found hospitality, freedom of movement and of action, all of us whether citizen, or not, became partners in America's and our own destiny, fighters and victors. Partakers of America's moral greatness.

Because we saw in the great President Wilson not only our leader but also the Yugoslav protector and spokesman, not in word but in deed, a special section of the book is dedicated to him, therefore the book as a synthesis of that epoch will bear the title:

"The American Yugoslavs and President W. Wilson" with the following sub-sections;

The American Army and Navy Yugoslavs.

Yugoslav Volunteers all over the World.

South American Yugoslav National Defense.

1914-1918

Sources, Documents, Appendices, Comments, Compiled by Dr. A. Bianchini.

National Printing and Publishing Co. Chicago 1931

Due to the amount of material and the way the book was planned from the start, said book will be voluminous, it will have about 1,300 pages, heavily bound, therefore the publishing expenses will be great. The price of the book will be higher than book prices are in general.



Because such books are kept as sources of information and consultation as well as mementos, the number of their readers is limited. The price will be \$10.00, two volumes; 1,200,000 words. For that reason it is necessary to know in advance how many books will be printed, so all those who are willing to subscribe are requested to send their order, with their correct address and with the above named amount of \$10.00 to the undersigned.

The book is ready for the press. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers has accrued, the book will be printed and distributed to subscribers only. Copyrights reserved for the United States of America, Canada, South America, and Europe.

In the hope, that I will have the book printed without any other delay than that of my subscribers, in advance I express my thanks to all those Yugoslavs who will work to get the greatest number of subscribers in time.
Chicago on Christmas Eve 1930.

Dr. Ant. Biškini

727 Woodlawn Avenue

former Director of the National Yugoslav Committee in United States and
of Yugoslav National Council in Washington. Member of the Yugoslav Com-
mittee in London.





Contents of the Book

First Part; Introduction

- Chapter I. The general political and psychological disposition of the Serbs and Croats in the U.S.A. at the beginning of the World's War.
- Chapter II. The Attentat at Sarajevo VI. 28 - 1914.
- Chapter IV. The World War.
- Chapter V. The Austrian Defeat in Serbia. December 1914. King Peter I Karageorgevich encouraged the soldiers by his example. The Volachich Regiment surrenders together with three Czech Regiments. The Serbian Government announces that the fight is on for the union of the Serbs, Croats and Slovians (S.R.S.).
- Chapter VI. The First Yugoslav National Assembly at Obilje, March 10, and 11, 1915.
- Chapter VII. The Yugoslav Committee in London May 7 - 1915.
- Chapter VIII. The sinking of the Lusitania May 10 - 1915. New direction in Wilson's Policy.
- Chapter IX. The Birth of Yugoslavia. The statement of the Serbian Regent Prince Alexander Karageorgevich to the representatives of the American Press Association April 21, 1915. A new Slav State will come out of the war; A Great and Strong State - The Yugoslav State. Statement of Sir Edward Grey. Paul Miljutov, the leader of the Russian Duma, predicts the downfall of Austria.
- Chapter X. Malfactors and enemies of the Yugoslavs. Italy, the London Pact, Ransoms.
- Chapter XI. The Austrians.
- Chapter XII. The Germans. The secret war of Germany in America. The official report of the Government of the U.S.A.
- Chapter XIII. Yugoslav Socialists called "Bolshevik" Socialists.

- Chapter XIV. The Priestly Doctrines (The Great Oracles).
- Chapter XV. The Great Serbs.
- Chapter XVI. The National Yugoslav Committee at work in the U.S. of America.
- Chapter XVII. The Bulgarian attack; asking annihilation of Serbia October 11th-1915. A. Menshevikov, Princess Radziwill; Minister Radoslawow, London Daily Telegraph. The treachery of the Czechs (sic).
- Chapter XVIII. Overridden Serbia - Robert Macnair, October 6 - November 30 - 1915.
- Chapter XIX. On the way of death in Albania. Henry Barby: The Serbian Exodus - Fortier Jones: November - December 1915.
- Chapter XX. The Serbian Official Declaration concerning Yugoslavia. Crown Prince Alexander and N. Pastich. Cablegram of Trubich, Cablegram of Pastich. The Statement of Regent Alexander. Paris, London April 10-11-1916.
- Chapter XXI. The Memorial Celebration of Zrini and Frankopan on the Blackbird's Field B y. 1916. The Croatian Union: The Serbian National Defense. The Slovenian League.
- Chapter XXII. The South American Yugoslav National Defense. Antofagasta, Chile, January 20-25-1916. The President; Mr. P. Doburica. Vice-president: Mr. Petar Bradanovich. Secretary; Mr. H. Krleza; Treasurer, Mr. Huber.
- Chapter XXIII. Yugoslav Volunteers all over the world.
- Chapter XXIV. The Serbian Military Mission in the U.S.A. at the end of 1916. Lieutenant Colonel Milan Pribichevich. The one string violin (Gusla) player Petar Ferunovich. Captain Jaksimovich, Tusan Bogdanovich.

- Chapter XXVI. The Reelection of the President of the U.S., Woodrow Wilson.
- Chapter XXVII. The death of Franz Joseph. The demonstrations of mourning. The farce of a funeral in Chicago November 21 - 1916.
- Chapter XXVIII. The second Yugoslav National Assembly of both Americas at Pittsburgh, Pa. November 23 - 29 - 1916.
- Chapter XXIX. Ljubomir M. Mihaljevich, the first Serbian Minister at Washington, at the end of 1916.

Second Part

- Chapter I. The Yugoslav National Council in the U.S.A. Washington D.C. November 23 - 29 - 1916.
- Chapter II. The Yugoslav Chancellery at Washington, February 1917 - 1918.
- Chapter III. About National Life, 1917 - 1918.
- Chapter IV. The echo of the Russian Revolution. The official declaration Mr. P. Miljukov concerning Yugoslavia. America's help.
- Chapter V. America before the war. The conditions of Wilson's peace. The Yugoslav
- Chapter VI. Why America broke with Germany. President Wilson's speech.
- Chapter VII. The President's Declaration of War.
- Chapter VIII. The United States in the World War. Declaration of war. The speech of W. Wilson in Congress, April 4 - 1917.
- Chapter IX. Senate and Congress accept the War Resolution.
- Chapter X. The preparations for war.
- Chapter XI. The Yugoslav volunteers in the United States. Messrs. Milan Pribicevich and P. Perunovich at work.
- Chapter XII. The preparations of civilians during wartime. Participation of Yugoslav

- Chapter XIII. The arrival of Dr. Ljubo Leontich, organizer from South America.
- Chapter XIV. Offers of a special peace pact, by Austria through Sixtus of Bourbon, a royal liar, 1917 - 1918.
- Chapter XV. The answer of the President W. Wilson to Pope Benedict XV. rejecting such peace proposals, 1916.
- Chapter XVI. The main declaration of the Slavs in the Austria Parliament, May 30-1917. The Yugoslav Club unanimously for an Independent National State of the S.C.S. The Croat Assembly is in accord. Minister Pastich in favor of a new state.
- Chapter XVII. The Declaration of Corfu. July 20th - 1917. Arrival of Dr. N. Minkovich. His personal explanations.
- Chapter XVIII. The defeat of the Italians. Caporetto, October 24 - 1917.
- Chapter XIX. America declares war against Austria, December 6 - 1917.
- Chapter XX. The Official Serbian Mission in the United States. December 21 - 1917.
- Chapter XXI. The speech of President W. Wilson concerning war aims. America's Fourteen Points, January 6 - 1918.
- Chapter XXII. The Parliamentary action of Congressman Sabath at President Wilson. Explanation of the Czech-Slovak and Yugoslav questions. Memorandum of the Yugoslav National Council directed to Senator Stone.
- Chapter XXIII. Brest-Litovsk. The breakdown of Russia. Memorandum of the Yugoslav Club in Vienna. Declarations of Trotsky and Nicholas Lenin. The message of President Wilson; America stands by Russia.
- Chapter XXIV. The correspondence of the Minister President N. Pastich with the Serbian

Minister at Washington. Mr. Ljubo Mihajlovich, Pasich' abandons the idea of a national unity. The fight for Yugoslavism.

Chapter XXV. About the partition of the Austria-Hungary monarchy. Henry Wickham Steed Theodore Roosevelt, Prof. T. Masaryk.

Chapter XXVI. The Roman Congress. The fight for liberation from Austria-Hungary. April 3-9-10-1918.

Chapter XXVII Return of Professor T. Masaryk from Russia. His diplomatic and propaganda action in the United States. From May to November 1918.

Chapter XXVIII The official Declaration of President Woodrow Wilson, through Secretary Lansing, by which America calls for the liberation of the Czechoslovaks Yugoslavs, in favor of emancipation from Austria-Hungary and complete independence. Washington May 19 - 1918.

Chapter XXIX The second official declaration of Secretary of State Lansing, as answer to the memorandum of the Serbian Minister L. Mihajlovich, by which the United States guarantees, that all branches of Slavic world will be completely free. June 24-1918. The third declaration was, that the United States greet the Union of Yugoslavs with Serbia. February 10-1919.

Chapter XXX. The Yugoslav question before the House and the Senate. The resolution by F.W. James of Michigan in the House, in the Senate by Senator Smith of Michigan adopted unanimously, that the National aspirations of the Yugoslavs will not only find sympathy but also the well merited help in their fight for liberation and unification. Washington D.C. May 4 - 1918.

Chapter XXXI The Fourth of July in the United States. The Yugoslav. The Yugoslav flag hoisted at the celebration of the 4th of July in Washington. Pilgrimage of President W. Wilson, with 32 representatives of different nationalities,

to the tomb of George Washington. The famous Wilson's march at Mount Vernon, Yugoslavia in a festive procession in national costumes to glorify the legendary heroism of Prince Marko (Marko Markovic).

Chapter XXXII The Serbian Government recalls the Minister Nikola Mihaljevic from Washington.

Chapter XXXIII The American Army and Navy on the battle fields of France. The first successes. The battle of Arras. The Yugoslav food and wounded.

Chapter XXXIV. The proposition of the President of the United States to the Serbian Government and the Allies; that the American army should transport the rest of Serbian (Serbian) with 50,000 soldiers into Bosnia, from the east of Austria-Hungarian border and finish the war 1917 - 1918. 1. The landing in Siberia: February 1917. 2. Landing in Italy: February 11 - 1917. 3. Landing in Italy, May 5, 1917. 4. Conspiracy in Siberia, October 1917. 5. Landing in Italy, October 27, 1917, is successful. The American Army, the East and Westward offered by Radiotelegraph to the President of the United States, W. Wilson October 30 - 1917.

Chapter XXXV. The Elections for the Senate and House of Representatives. Ray sign in Illinois. Consecration of the National Cemetery in the Senate: James F. Davis. October 30 - 1917.

Chapter XXXVI The Convention of the National Frontier Union in Chicago: September 16-1917.

Chapter XXXVII The Front at Salonica (Salon) from 1 through. The battle of Vojvoda. The victory of the Serbian Army and of the Yugoslav Division. September

16 - 1917.

- Chapter XXVIII The fateful October days, 1917.
- Chapter XXIX The discord between the Yugoslav Committee at London and the Serb Government; over sovereignty of the constituent issues taken to the Yugoslav National Council at Washington August-October 1917.
- Chapter XL The historic note of President W. Wilson. Answer to the peace offer of Austria-Hungary. The last moments of Austria, H. Habsburgs. Greetings of the Yugoslav National Committee in the name of the Yugoslav people to President Wilson. His characteristic answer, October 17 - 1917.
- Chapter XLI The dissolution of Austria-Hungary of the Army and Navy. The Yugoslav National Committee at Zagreb. The executive committee for unity and independence.
- Chapter XLII Armistices. End of World War. November 5th - 11th - 1917.
- Chapter XLIII The Conference of Geneva. The fight for the creation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.
- Chapter XLIV The move for a Republic. The proclamation to the people (issued) by Rev. Nikola Grdovic and Dr. H. Vukobratovic. The broadcast in the Yugoslav National Council at Washington, 17 - 19, November 1917.
- Chapter XLV The establishment of the Yugoslav State. The Italian occupation.
- Chapter XLVI President W. Wilson on the Peace Conference in Paris. The most courageous defender of the national unity of the Yugoslavs, does not approve of the London Pact. Italy as well as the Allies will not recognize the Representatives of Yugoslavia, January 17. President W. Wilson recognizes at the peace conference the State of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

February 5th, 1919. The Adriatic question. Italy leaves the Peace Conference. Declaration of President Wilson. The original Documents December 1919 - January 1920.



11. CONTRIBUTIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

e. Radio Programs and Cinema

IIB 2 e
II D 4

CROATIAN

Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 22, June 2, 1937.

CHILDREN'S HOME CHORUS WILL BROADCAST PROGRAM OVER WLS

Several years have gone by since our singing chorus has had a radio program. Through the efforts of our director of singing, Mr. Stephen T. Pipich, we again have a scheduled program on the radio. This time, however, our program is limited to fifteen minutes.

We shall broadcast on radio station WLS on Saturday, June 5. The time of the broadcast is 10:30 to 10:45 A. M.

The chorus has worked hard on its numbers and feel deserving of this broadcast.

The numbers we are going to sing are as follows: "Medley of Croatian Songs," "Life is a Song," "Guards of the Evening," "Long, Long Ago," and "My Mother."

We hope that all our Croatian friends and members will be listening

WPS 111.140.3075

Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 22, June 2, 1937.

to our fifteen-minute broadcast.

At this time of the year our eighth grade pupils of the Croatian Children's Home School are concentrating on graduation. As it is customary, the pupils have planned a graduation program. The number to be graduated is nine: four girls and five boys.

The eighth grade pupils, together with students of the lower grades, are working on numbers which they will present on graduation day. A grade school teacher is instructing her tap-dancing class for a special number in which Anna Vori is to be featured. This alone will be an outstanding number, not mentioning the scene when our graduates will step upon the stage in their graduation clothes to receive their diplomas.

The graduation is to take place in our gymnasium at 2:30 P. M. on the afternoon of Sunday, June 6. There will be no charge for admission and everybody is more than welcome.

Anna Sjurekovic.

II B 2 e
I C

CROATIAN

Memorial Book

Anniversary Celebration with Concert and Dance Given by

THE CROATIAN AMERICAN RADIO CLUB

Sunday March 28, 1937

at the

National Brotherhood Hall

1202 S. Racine Avenue

Memorial Book, March 28, 1937.

Appreciation is herewith expressed to our loyal advertisers and members for their hearty support in making this program a success.

May we further request that members and friends of the Croatian American Radio Club of Chicago patronize our advertisers and program sponsors for their daily needs.

We pledge our continued support and service to those in whom we have inspired confidence for the past two years through our regular Saturday programs and Special Anniversary Celebrations.

With sincere thanks,

The Committee.

94720 11/11/37

Memorial Book, March 28, 1937.

Motto: Give, O Lord, that in Unity Croatsians have the opportunity to be led, able to achieve Greatness, Culture and Liberty.

Nothing great will come by itself. All material and spiritual benefits are achieved by steady and continuous work of man. All such achievements are a product of man's brains and of his energy.

A nation great on cultural fields, progressive in creating material wealth, just the same as one man alone, does not become so over night, but by steady employment of all energies hidden in one individual. Some times years will go by before results in this direction are noticeable.

We Croatsians, as a nation, can not be an exception from other nations.

If we want to keep step with other nations to succeed in gains of material wealth or of greater cultural standards, then we all have to cooperate and bring all our individual forces and capabilities into action for greatness and progress of our Croatian nation.

Memorial Book, March 28, 1937.

Especially we, living in a foreign country, have to bear that in mind, we, who live and work in contact with other nationalities, and are witnesses of their power, their prominence and their prosperity.

Our glorious past, our splendid traditions are witnesses and proof that we were a nation of heroic feats, of brawn and of intellectual ability.

Grasping our situation as well as knowing our duty, which we have to consider toward us and our Croatian immigrants, who live close to descendants of other nationalities, we realized that we have a great opportunity to demonstrate the cultural standards of the Croatian people by means of the radio.

Two years ago, here in Chicago, we established the Croatian American Radio Club, with the purpose of influencing culturally and educationally the Croatians who live here.

We bring and explain to our audiences educational matters, matters of

Memorial Book, March 28, 1937.

importance from our national history and according to our ability bring musical productions of Croatian composers.

Bringing over the radio Croatian creations we improved the cultural standard of our people. Next to that we made known our cultural achievements to other nationalities and there is no doubt that we are known and appreciated by those other nationalities, as a people greater and better than ever before.

Our sincere and burning love toward our homeland Croatia as well as toward men of our Croatian nationality bore great results during the two years of existence of our Croatian radio hours.

In this educational and recreational Croatian radio broadcast are centered more than fifty Croatian cultural, benevolent associations and political organizations, and close to one thousand members.

In the third year of its existence the Croatian American Radio Club declares

Memorial Book, March 28, 1937.

that our homeland Croatia is worthy and deserving of sacrifices and care on our part and that we must love it with all our soul and heart.

Love toward the Croatian homeland burns like a torch on the altar, flames and roars in our hearts in this to us foreign world.

Drawing us to glorious, great things, forever worthy of the Croatian name, of honor and of the so often with glory crowned Croatian flag.

PROGRAM

1. Star Spangled Banner
Croatian anthem.
2. Address by the club president.
3. "Our mother's tongue." recitation.

Memorial Book, March 28, 1937.

4. Music pieces by the Children's Band of the Croatian Church and School of St. Trinity.
5. "National Dances," Tamburica orchestra.
6. "Taking Leave," song.
7. "Valz," danced by a girl dancer.
8. "Dalmatian Seaman," song solo.
10. "National Dance," danced by a girl.
11. "Croatian National Songs," accompanied by guitar.
12. "Medley of Croatian Songs," sung by the Croatian Singing Society "Hrvatska."

II B 2 e

I C

- 8 -

CROATIAN

Memorial Book, March 28, 1937.

The Croatian American Radio Club broadcasts from 4 to 5 P. M. each Saturday over station WGES, 1360 Kc.

Znanje, Vol. XIII, No. 7, Feb. 15, 1936.



NEW JUGOSLAV-AMERICAN HOUR.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 16, from 1 to 2 and every Sunday thereafter at the same time there will be a new Yugoslav radio program given over the station WWAE, 1200 kilocycles, which will feature Miss Olga Stefanovich, former member of the Belgrad National Opera, in popular Yugoslav melodies. Popovich's Yugoslav Tamburica orchestra will give a selection of Yugoslav songs.

The program has been arranged by Prof. Alexander Savine. This radio hour is sponsored by John R. Palandech, who will make every effort to give a worthwhile Yugoslav program which will be of interest to Americans as well as Jugoslavs.

The first half hour will be devoted to classical music and will be directed in English. The second part will consist of Yugoslav melodies. Sunday afternoon from 1 to 2, tune in WWAE.



Znanje, Vol. XII, No. 15, April 13, 1935.

CROATIAN RADIO HOUR

The Croatian-American Radio Club of Chicago, which began its broadcasting the first part of March this year, will change its time.

The Croatian program was broadcasted over station WEDC every Saturday from 4 to 4:30 P. M.

Beginning April 13, their program will be over the same station but thirty minutes earlier.

The programs in the future will be on Saturdays, from 3:30 P. M. to 4 P. M., station WEDC.

Novi Svijet, Vol. X, No. 40, Oct. 7, 1933

JUGOSLAV RADIO HOUR

Last Sunday was the first time that Jugoslavs took an active part on the air, over station WGES in Chicago.

The young and energetic member of our colony, George Marchan, succeeded in getting a convenient time on that station.

Who will give his efforts so that the program "Jugoslav Hour" continues as a permanent program on station WGES? According to Mr. Marchan's statement the "Jugoslav Hour" will be held every Sunday, from 9 to 9:30 A. M. Our best representatives will be presented on the program - such as singers and other musical artists.

He appeals to our people who own radios to tune in WGES every Sunday morning, between 9 and 9:30.

Listeners wishing to have certain songs or compositions played for them, may call by telephone or write to station WGES, stating their request. Also those that like our program will please write to the station or to Mr. Marchan.

WGES 9:30 AM

II B 2 e
II A 3 b

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. 2. No. 37. April 16, 1925.

RADIO CONCERT

The Croatian string orchestra "Zrinski" in Chicago will give a program over Westinghouse station K. Y. W. from Chicago American studio, 22nd of April at 10:40 P. M.

The program will be composed of operatic selections, and Croatian national songs. Miss Ratkovic from South Chicago will sing few songs accompanied by the orchestra.

The program will last 45 minutes.

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

f. Special Schools and Classes

Radnik, Nov. 24, 1937.

As time progresses the students will bring to each meeting better written and more concrete news. When the students master the writing of news clearly, they will take up the writing of editorials and articles for propaganda and agitation.

Lessons will be given in grammar which is necessary for comrades, who are not advanced in the English language.

It is most desirable that many of our comrades attend this school for correspondents, not only to know how to write news from factories, but also to learn the English language, which is necessary for organized workers.

For the whole course the fee is one dollar. There is no excuse for more comrades not joining this class, and trying to become able workers' correspondents.

II B 2 f
I A 3

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. VI, No. 5, Aug. 30, 1928.

EVENING SCHOOL

The National Evening School, under the auspices of the Chicago Board of Education, is open now and classes are open for adults four times a week, that is, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The classes are from 7 to 9 P. M. The subjects taught are reading, writing, and English. There is also a separate class for beginners and another for advanced students.

In addition to this every evening school maintains classes on civic government for those applying for citizenship papers, in which case they are prepared for the examination before the court.

All classes are free.

WPA 111-1 PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f
I A 3

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet, Jan. 13, 1927.

CLASSES FOR ILLITERATES

The Yugoslav Educational Association is again, as in other years, sponsoring a school offering two five-month courses: one for illiterates, and the other for those who want to learn English. The instructor is the well-known Frank Preveden, professor of philology at Loyola. The first class will be held January 17, at 8 P. M., in the clubroom at 1345 West 18th Street. Those wishing to take advantage of this opportunity are urged to enroll on that date.

We know that there are many women who are anxious for more education. The present opportunity, we should like to point out, is open to them as well as to men.

We repeat: the course will continue for five months. You can learn much in that time.

The Committee.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3075

Radnik, October 2, 1926.

PROGRAM OF THE WORKERS' SCHOOL IN CHICAGO

Classes start Monday, October 4th, and continue to December 24th. All classes meet once a week for two hours at 19 S. Lincoln St., except class of N. Kaplan, which meets on the South Side, at Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash Avenue. Registration \$1.50 for eleven weeks. "The ABC of the Class Struggle," Mondays, instructor N. Kaplan; "Trade Union Tactics and Strategy," Mondays, instructor A. Swabeck; "The Role and Work of the Party," Tuesdays, instructor, M. Ahern; "ABC of Class Struggle," Wednesdays, instructor, William Simons; "Theory and Practice of Three Internationales," Thursdays, instructor Max Schachtman; "Elements of Communism," Fridays, instructor A. Bittelman.

APR 11 1931
PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f
I A 3

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet, June 10, 1926.

A CROATIAN SCHOOL

The Yugoslav Educational Association is opening a school where the correct principles of grammar and rhetoric will be taught. Classes will be held every Wednesday evening at 7:30. We hereby invite all our members, as well as all other Yugoslavs anxious to improve their knowledge of grammar and rhetoric, to attend this school. There have been many requests for such a class, and here, at last, is an opportunity that no one anxious to increase his mind should overlook. G. Kutuzovic will serve as instructor.

At the same time, the Association will arrange classes in English, which Professor F. Preveden will conduct. Those wishing to attend the English classes should report on the evening of June 16 at 7:30. They will then learn what evening in the week English will be taught.

The Committee.

APR 11 1927
REC. 3027



Novi Svijet, Mar. 19, 1925.

A [CROATIAN] SCHOOL FOR OUR CHILDREN

The Central Educational Committee of our Chicago lodges agreed, at one of their recent meetings, to establish a school where our children could learn the Croatian language. This school is now open, and thus far twenty children have enrolled. The first semester began Wednesday, March 11. Classes are held every Wednesday from 4 to 6 P. M. in the Croatian Sokol hall, 1907 South Racine Avenue.

Brother V. Slamar has donated the space for the schoolroom. Since George Kutuzovic, the instructor, is donating his services, the parents' sole expense consists in the cost of books for their children.

We urge the parents who want their children to learn how to speak, read, and write Croatian to send them to this school. For further information, write to the secretary of the Central Educational Committee: Mr. D. Kruzic, 6233 South Honore Street, Chicago.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f
II B 2 a
I A 3

Novi Svijet, Dec. 4, 1924.



CROATIAN

CENTRAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHICAGO CROATIAN LODGES

At the regular meeting of the Central Educational Committee, held November 10 in the Croatian Sokol hall, the plan to establish a school for illiterates was discussed and approved. The Committee has now provided a hall and an instructor, and as soon as a sufficient number of illiterates enroll, the school will begin. Those who wish to attend are urged to report to the secretary of the Committee as quickly as possible, so that the school can get under way.

The Committee has also established a library, where those who want to may secure books. But since the Committee is terribly handicapped by lack of funds and is thus unable to buy many books, the Yugoslav libraries in America are requested to donate as many books as possible.

Several lodges belonging to our two fraternal associations have, for some reason, failed to join the Central Educational Committee. This imposes a heavy burden upon the Committee, whose purpose is to promote the cause of education

WPA FILE PROJ. 30275



CROATIAN

II B 2 f
II B 2 a
I A 3

- 2 -

Novi Svijet, Dec. 4, 1924.

in our group. More could be done, our effort would meet with greater success, if more of us were enlisted in our work. The annual lodge meetings are near, and it is the duty of the lodge members to discuss the Central Educational Committee and to see to it that the lodge joins the Committee. New delegates should be selected, or old ones reappointed.

The Committee meets every third Monday at 8 P.M. in the National Croatian and Sokol hall, 1907 South Racine Avenue.



CROATIAN

II B 2 f
I E

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 22, Feb. 21, 1924.

START OF A SCHOOL ABOUT THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR

To learn how labor and the Socialist movement developed under American conditions will be possible for those who are interested. For this purpose a school will be conducted, sponsored by the educational committee of the Labor Party. The students will gather each Sunday at 10 A. M. sharp at Soviet Technical School Hall, 1902 W. Division St. The school will last nine weeks. The schedule of the lectures will be as follows:

1. The Class Struggle of Early American Society. Beginning of the Labor Movement.
2. Before and After the Civil War. Knights of Labor and their Predecessors.
3. The Decline of 'Knights of Labor' and the Establishment of the Federation of Labor.



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 22, Feb. 21, 1924.

4. Beginning of the Socialist Movement.
5. The Western Federation of Miners.
6. Development of the American Federation of Labor.
7. Work, Socialism and Imperialistic War.
8. The Socialist Party, Left Wing, and Formation of Communistic Parties.
9. Development of the Communistic Movement and the Contemporary Labor Party.

Besides these lectures there will be presented systematically prepared questions for the pupils. The whole course will cost \$1. Those who want to enrol in the classes have to send in their names to Office of Labor Party, 166 W. Washington, Chicago.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 44, Oct. 15, 1913

NOTICE

The Jugoslav Socialist Branch No. 60 at Chicago opens a school for speakers which will start to function Sunday the 19th of this month at 2337 Wentworthh avenue. Start at 3 P. M. sharp.

Our brⁿch has selected as teacher and lecturer for the school, comrade Theodore Cvetkov.

All comrades have to work to get a big attendance for this shhool, which attendance must be punctual.

The school will be free for members and non-members. Women and guests are admitted.

Comrades! Work hard, so that our school may bear fruit.

WPA (111) FCU 30275

II B 2 f
II D 6
I A 3

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Vol. Vi, No. 43, Oct. 8, 1913

ATTENTION, ALL CROATIANS OF CHICAGO

All of the Croatians of Chicago are hereby notified that the Yugoslav Socialist Branch No. 6 at Chicago is opening a school for illiterates in our settlement. The instruction at the school will be free of charge for all who desire to learn how to read and write Croatian.

The teacher is a capable one for that important task. The teaching will continue until the pupils are instructed completely.

The lectures will be held each Tuesday and Thursday from 7 to 8 P.M. That time can be changed as the majority wishes. For more information apply to Radnicka Straza, 1830 S. Center avenue.

II B 2 f

I A 3

III A

I E



CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 18, 1910.

FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT READ AND WRITE

Our Readers Are Requested to Call the Following to
the Attention of Illiterates

As in past years, the Yugoslav Socialist Educational and Political Federation will arrange a three-months course in the elements of reading and writing. Bearing the caption "The Open-Eyed Are Blind When They Cannot Read And Write," pamphlets are being distributed which point out that: "Illiterates can easily be cheated by anybody"; "Illiterates find it more difficult to learn English"; "Illiterates cannot get good jobs".

Tell those of your friends who are illiterate that the School for Illiterates will open Saturday, November 19. You may learn to read and write Croatian in Room 3 of the [Dvorak] park clubhouse, 20th Street between May and Fisk Streets, each Monday and Saturday from 8 to 10 P.M. Enroll at the Workers Reading Room, 1830 South Centre Avenue.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. II, No. 41, Oct. 1, 1909

FREE LESSONS IN ENGLISH

Regardless in what part of the United States you live, now is your chance to learn the English language free of charge. The first thousand of our countrymen that ask for the course will receive 100 lessons which is a full course. The lessons will be corrected and they will receive the same attention and credit as one that pays for his course, which otherwise costs \$10. We are doing this with the intention of awakening the ambition of our people to learn how to read, write and speak English.

If you wish to accept this offer write to us at once, or you may be late.

Croatian-English Correspondence School
1800 South Center venue, Chicago

**II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational & Intellectual

2. Intellectual

**g. Forums, Discussion
Groups and Lectures**

II B 2 g

II D 1

I M

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 33, March 15, 1928



QUACKERY EXPLAINED

Important for every Yugoslav in Chicago, Throwing money away foolishly and playing with one's health cost our people plenty of money and much suffering. The quacks emptied many of our working men's pockets, and today are doing the same with their worthless medicines and treatments.

Not only does the quacking cost our people lots of money but it also causes loss of time and suffering, at times even loss of health and life itself.

This wrong kind of healing or exploitation by the charlatans costs our lodges and benevolent societies thousands of dollars. Croatian benevolent and educational lodge Bratstvo decided to conduct a few lectures this spring on this question, valuable not only to their own members but to all willing to come and profit by. The lectures will be free to all; no admission charged.

The first of this lectures will be held Saturday, March 17, 1928 in National Hall, 1802 S. Racine avenue, 8 P.M.

The speaker will be our well known lecturer Mr. G. Biankini, who gave many successful lectures sponsored by the Yugoslav Educational Association. Mr. Biankini will discuss the subject mentioned above: the Quackery. The Croatian lodge Bratstvo invites everybody. The lecture will be interesting and valuable to all.

Committee

II B 2 g
IE

CROATIAN



Radnik, Feb. 28, 1928.

EDUCATIONAL LECTURE

The progressive workers' club Milan Glumac is announcing a public educational lecture in their own club rooms, 1703 S. Racine Ave.

Subject: "What is labor power, and is it paid according to its value?"

The speaker will be Comrade L. Fisher. Because of conflicting ideas entertained by the workers concerning this important question in this city, it is necessary that workers come to this meeting and get acquainted with this interesting analysis.

The lecture starts at 8 P. M., March 2.

Educational Director.

II B 2 g

CROATIAN

Radnik, Jan. 4, 1928.

ATTENTION, CHICAGO FRIENDS!

The Workers' Educational Club Milan Glumac is giving its regular lecture Thursday evening, January 5th, in the club's room at 1703 S. Racine Ave. The subject of discussion will be "Imperialism," and Comrade S. Mirokovic will be the speaker.

This is a very important theme, especially now when imperialists are preparing for bigger wars.

Committee.

APR 11 1905 2025

II B 2 g

I E

I G

CROATIAN



Radnik, Vol. X, No. 93, April 21, 1927.

NOTICE

The Yugoslav progressive club Milan Glumac is hereby advising its members and sympathizers that there will be a very interesting lecture given Thursday evening, April 21. The lecture will be held at the club rooms, 1703 S. Racine Avenue.

Subjects under discussion will be: Imperialistic War, Civil War, Revolution, and Counter-Revolution. Comrade George Bojanovic will lead in discussion.

All members and friends are urged to attend and hear this very important lecture.

II B 2 g
I M

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 34, March 24, 1927.



LECTURE FOR MEN ONLY

The Free Forum of the Yugoslav Educational Association is giving another of its regular lectures Saturday, April 2, in Zora Hall, 1802 S. Racine Avenue.

The subject is "Never Told Tales," and the speaker the well known Chicago physician and medical authority, Dr. J. H. Greer.

The Forum Committee has rented for this occasion a bigger hall from the singing club "Zora," in order to accommodate more of our men.

This will be a very interesting and beneficial lecture which will be accompanied by pictures. The lecture will be for men only.

Bring your friends and acquaintances with you, Yugoslavs or other nationalities, as Dr. Greer will speak in English. The lecture starts at 8 P. M. All are cordially invited and there will be no admission charges.

Forum Committee.

II B 2 g
I M

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet, Vol. I V, No. 26, Jan. 27, 1927.

LECTURE FOR WOMEN

The Jugoslav Educational Association of Chicago is starting a new series of lectures known as the Free Rostrum.

The first lecture by Professor F. Preveden, about languages of the pre-historic era, took place last Friday, Jan. 21. The next one will be on January 29, at 1345 W. 18th Street. Theme: "Never Told Tales."

The speaker for the evening will be Dr. T. H. Greer of Chicago. This lecture will be illustrated and is for ladies only.

All are cordially invited. There will be no admission charges.

Committee "Slobodne Govornice," (Free Rostrum).

Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 24, Jan. 19, 1927

THE FORUM'S SCHEDULE

Under the leadership of the Yugoslav Educational Association of Chicago, "The Free Rostrum" will conduct this season a series of lectures and discussions as follows:

Friday, Dec. 2, 1927

Subject: Cradle of Life

Speaker, Mr. George Biankini

Saturday, Dec. 17, 1927

Subject: Love and Marriage

Speaker, Dr. J. H. Greer (in English).

Friday, Dec. 30, 1927

Subject: Man's Struggle with Nature

Speaker, Theodore Cvetkov

Friday, Jan. 13, 1928

Subject: Theory of American Life

Speaker, T. Horvat

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Jan. 19, 1927

Friday, Jan. 27, 1928

Subject: Inquisition

Speaker, Ex-priest Rev. B. Milosevic

Friday, Feb. 10, 1928

Subject: Value of Education

Speaker, Mr. Alex Bozic

Friday, Feb. 24, 1928

Subject: S. S. Kranzcevic, As a Man as as a Poet.

Speaker, G. Kutuzovic

March 10, 1928

Subject: Existing Differences among Slavic Languages

Speaker, Mr. F. Preveden

March 24, 1928

Subject: What Every Man and Woman Should Know

Speaker, Dr. J. H. Greer

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Jan. 19, 1927

April 6, 1928

Subject: Work and Disease

Speaker, George Biankini

April 20, 1928

Subject: Development of Civilization and Water

Speaker, T. Cvetkov

May 4, 1928

Subject: Modern Transportation

Speaker, Mr. Alex Bozic

Beginning at 8 P. M. All are cordially invited. Admission free.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 g
I E

CROATIAN



Radnik, Vol. IX, No. 249, Dec. 22, 1926.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES OF THE CLUB "MILAN GLUMAC"

As announced before in this club, the lectures started December 9th and will continue on each Thursday.

The first lecture was "The History of Our Planet, the Earth." The solar system, all five phases of evolution of our globe, (were discussed).

The second lecture was about geological formations of our earth. As an addition to the second lecture, the Assyric-Babylonian story of the creation of the world was explained.

The third lecture will take place on December 22. This lecture will be a continuation of the first about the geological evolution of our globe.

The fourth lecture will be on January 6, the fifth on January 13, about the origin of man. These series of lectures will follow lectures about the development of human society in different ages of the world. Then



Radnik, Vol. IX, no. 249, Dec. 22, 1936.

three lectures about Socialism, namely, "Capitalism and Socialism;" "The Class Struggle in Class Society;" "Methods of the Working Class Struggle for Final Liberation."

All members are requested to attend all the lectures and bring their friends along.

We take the opportunity again to request members who do not know how to read or write to attend classes for illiterates. English and book-keeping classes are also available.

Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 14, Nov. 4, 1926.

PUBLIC LECTURE

Another interesting lecture given by the Yugoslav Educational Association in its own hall, 1345 W. 18th Street, will take place Friday, November 5, at 7:30 P. M., under the title "Slobodna Govornica" (Free Rostrum).

The speaker for the evening will be Mr. Kutuzovic, ex-editor of Novi Svijet. His theme will be "Did Christ exist in fact?"

The schedule for the season of weekly lectures will be as follows: Saturday, Nov. 13, subject "Man and Mechanism," speaker, P. Kokotovic, representative of the Socialist Party; Friday, Nov. 19, subject "Origin and Development of the Slavic Languages," speaker, Frank Preveden, professor of philology; Friday, Nov. 29, subject "Morals," speaker, Rev. B. Milosevic, editor of Novi Rod; Saturday, Dec. 4, subject "Evolution," with slides, speaker, Dr. J. H. Greer, who will speak in English; December 11, subject "Power and Effect of Human Life," speaker, T. Cvetkov, editor of Novi Svijet; December 17, subject "Birth Control and its Relations to

Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 14, Nov. 4, 1926.

... Health and Welfare," speaker, Dr. Rochelle S. Yarros of the Illinois Birth Control League, Chicago; December 31, New Year's Eve, the Yugoslav Educational Association is preparing an entertainment with singing, music and dancing.

All are cordially invited. There will be no admission charges.

Committee.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 13, Oct. 28, 1926.

PUBLIC LECTURE

Friday, October 29, a third lecture will be given in the Yugoslav Educational Association Hall, 1345 W. 18th Street, under the auspices of "Slobdona Govornica."

Mr. Loyen, representing the Yugoslav section of the Communist Party in America, will speak on the subject of the Proletarian Party and the part it plays in capitalist society.

All Yugoslavs are cordially invited. There will be no admission charges.

The last two lectures sponsored by Free Rostrum were attended beyond all expectations. Here is hoping that this one will receive as good a response.



Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 12, Oct. 21, 1926.

PUBLIC LECTURE AND FORUM

The Yugoslav Educational Association is presenting next Friday, October 22, in the club hall, 1345 W. 18th Street, Mr. F. I. Lupis, editor of the Croatian Herald, who will speak on the subject "Our People in America."

This is the second lecture that the Yugoslav Educational Association is sponsoring under the title "Slobodna Govornica" (Free Rostrum).

A question box will follow the lecture. Admission is free to all. All Yugoslavs are invited to come to all our lectures, which will be regular until Christmas, when our schedule changes.

Radnik, Oct. 16, 1926.

TRIBUNE OF FREE SPEECH

The Yugoslav Cultural Federation of Chicago decided to arrange a series of lectures for all Yugoslav immigrants of Chicago and vicinity.

Representatives of Yugoslav political and cultural organizations were invited to deliver lectures. A few newspapers without regard to their point of view were also invited to express opinions. The purpose of this federation is to give our immigrants an opportunity to get acquainted with the different views of political and economic nature. We believe this to be the best course for cultural enlightenment and progress.

The speakers will have full and unlimited freedom of speech to express their religious, anti-religious, political, economic or scientific views.

After the lecture the floor will not be given to anyone individually, but everybody will have the right to question the lecturer for additional explanations of the topic. Most of the lectures will be given on Fridays,

MPA (ILL.) PROJ 3077

Radnik, Oct. 16, 1926.

others on Saturdays and additional lectures, if necessary, on other days.

All lectures will be given in the quarters of the Yugoslav Cultural Federation at 1345 W. 18th St.

We may reserve some of the lectures for men, others for women. That, however, will be announced in time.

All Jugoslavs of Chicago and vicinity are invited to attend these lectures and to hear the different views on the most important questions of today, for the main purpose of making it possible to choose that road which will best conform with their lives and the improvement of humanity.

Program of Lectures:

Friday, October 22, "Our People in America," F. I. Lupis, editor, Croatian Herald; Friday, Oct. 29, "The Proletarian Party and Its Function in Capitalistic

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 3071

Radnik, Oct. 15, 1926.

Society," S. M. Loyen; Friday, Nov. 5, "Did Jesus Christ Really Exist?" George Kutuzovic; Saturday, Nov. 13, "Origin and Development of Slavic Languages," Frank Preveden; Friday, Nov. 26, "Morality," M. Milosevic; Saturday, Dec. 4., "Evolution," Dr. J. H. Greer, physician of Chicago (in English); Saturday, Dec. 11, "Powers and Factors in Human Life," T. Cvetkov; Friday, Dec. 17, "Birth Control and Its Relation to Health and Welfare," Dr. Rachel S. Yarros of the Illinois Birth Control League (in English).

Admission to the lectures is free.

WPA (HLL) PROJ. 302

Novi Svijet, Vol. III, No. 39, April 29, 1926.

OPEN FORUM

The Yugoslav Educational Association is sponsoring a public forum with a speaker who has recently graduated from the University of Chicago with great honors, Mr. Fran Preveden.

The theme is "The Beginning of Languages, their Contribution to the Development of the Mind." The discussion is divided into the following parts: (1) Given problems and the way of their solution, (2) Historic and contemporary research of the language, (3) Prehistoric languages and their ancient engravings, (4) The groups of languages: Asiatic, Semitic, Ural-Asiatic, etc.; (5) The kinds of languages: a. Monofold and multi-fold, b. Inflective and Agglutinative, c. Synthetic and Analytic; (6) The changes of languages and their reasons, (7) Is language a gift of God? Can evolution explain the origin of the language? (8) The five known theories of the origin of language, (9) The origin of writing and its significance, and (10) Building of the human mind with the aid of the language.

MPA 011.71104.3075

Novi Svijet, Vol. III, No. 39, April 29, 1926.

We are certain that Mr. Preveden will ably develop his theme, as he is the best informed Yugoslav on that subject in America.

We are inviting not only the members of our club, but the sympathizers and all other Yugoslavs in Chicago.

The admission is free and the lecture starts at 8 P. M. After the lecture there will be music, singing and other amusements.

Committee for Education.

II B 2 g

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet, Vol. 2. No. 16. November 20, 1924.

INVITATION TO A LECTURE

Croatian-Slovenian Educational Club, Summit, Illinois is giving a public lecture Sunday November 30th in Zopelis Hall.

Theme: Hardships and opposition in way of intellectual work.

Mr. John Ivošević from Chicago will speak. Admission free to all.

All Yugoslavs from Summit and vicinity are invited.

II B 2 g
I D 2 a (2)

CROATIAN



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 76, June 26, 1924.

BEHAVIOR OF OUR COMRADES IN UNIONS

Thursday, June 26, a course will be started to instruct our comrades in four lectures about their behavior in labor unions. These lectures will be held by Comrade Arne Swabek, district organizer.

The importance of these lectures is easily understood. The comrades will learn what their rights are in the unions and how they are able to use these rights in spite of the reactionary bureaucracy.

To Comrade Swabek such questions are well known. He has had much experience in the American trade movement. He was in many important and characteristic fights of this movement.

He is a member of the Painters' Union and editor of the Progressive Building Trade Union Worker.

The lectures are free to everyone and under the sponsorship of the Labor party. Address: Technical School, 1902 West Division Street, Chicago. Start at 8 P. M.

II B 2 g
II D 10
III H
I E
IV

CROATIAN

Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 47, Oct. 31, 1917.

PUBLIC DEBATE

Thursday, Oct. 18, a meeting was held regarding a debate between Teodor Cvetkov, editor of Radnioka Straza and Dr. Ljubo Leontio, emissary of the Yugoslav National Committee in London.

After an exchange of ideas on what themes should be discussed, one theme was accepted for the debate. The subject is: Will the Yugoslavs achieve their unification and liberation only through socialism?

T. Cvetkov defends the positive assertion, Dr. Leontio opposes it. The debate will be held Sunday, Nov. 4, 2 P. M., Pilsen Sokol Hall, 1814 S. Ashland Avenue.

T. Cvetkov, taking the affirmative, will speak first for forty minutes. After him Dr. Leontio will state his opposing views for forty minutes. Cvetkov will respond for thirty minutes. After that Dr. Leontio will present his final views in thirty minutes. After the debate each speaker will have the privilege to put five questions to his opponent.

Admission 25¢ per person.



Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 47, Oct. 31, 1917.

The clear profit, after expenses are paid, goes to the Society for Education of Croatian Orphans.

The attention is called of those who bought tickets in advance to arrive in the hall before two o'clock to be sure of seats. Those who come late will be compelled to stand.

Radnicka Straza, Vol.7. No.22. May 12, 1915.

Announcement.

The Yugoslav Socialist Branch No.6. will give a home entertainment with a lecture Saturday, May 15th - in its new home at 1944 South Racine Ave.

Topic of lecture: "Origin of patriotism and its influence on Society". Lecturer comrade Blagoje Zikic.

The program includes: Singing, recitations and music. -

II B 2 g
II B 2 f

CROATIAN

Radnioka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 12, March 3, 1915

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Speakers' school on the West side will have its regular lecture Sunday, March 7 in the offices of Radnioka Straza, 1830 S. Racine avenue.

Topic: Geological layers of our Earth. Lecturer, comrade George Kutuzovic. Admission free. Start at 8 P. M.

II B 2 g
II B 2 f

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 44, Oct. 14, 1914

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Speakers' School on the West side will have a home entertainment with lecture, singing, music and recitation, October 17, 1830 S. Racine avenue.

Topic of the lecture: - The Earth and its situation in the World's System.

Lecturer Geo. Kutuzovic.

II B 2 g
I E

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 46, Oct. 29, 1913

ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention Chicago

The topic of lecture at the speakers' school on the West Side the coming Sunday will be:

WHAT IS FREE WILL?

Before and after the lecture comrade V. Sousa will play a few beautiful pieces on the piano.

Agitate for a good attendance! Start at 7:30 P. M.

The topic of the lecture at the speakers' school on Wentworth avenue for the coming week:

WHERE IS THE FATHERLAND OF THE WORKER?

Comrades! Come and bring your family and friends. Start at 3 P. M.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. IV, No. 27, June 23, 1911

PUBLIC FORUM

The Yugoslav Ladies Socialist Association No. 17, Chicago, will sponsor a free public forum to be held Saturday, July 1, in National Hall, 18th St. and Center Avenue.

The subject of discussion will be "Human Progress and Women." Workers of both sexes are invited.

II B 2 g
I E

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. IV, No. 5, Jan. 20, 1911.

"PLEASANT EVENING."

The Ladies' Yugoslav Socialist Association is sponsoring an entertainment and lecture in Association Hall, 1800 S. Center Avenue, January 28, 1911.

Presented by Mr. T. Cvetkov, theme. What we learn in Socialism? Lecture followed by a social evening, when tea, coffee and refreshments will be served. Singing choir "Sloboda" and orchestra "Sloga" are on selected program.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 g
II B 1 a

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 50, Dec. 2, 1910.

MOVEMENT OF JUGOSLAV WORKERS

In our Chicago Federation it was decided to hold an instructive and entertaining hour bi-monthly during the winter season. The first of such hours will be Saturday, Dec. 3, in the offices of the Federation, 1830 S. Center Avenue. There will be a concert by the singers of the club "Sloboda," and the string orchestra "Sloga."

Ivan Masten will give a lecture entitled, "Socialism and Science," which will be followed by entertainment.

There will be two lectures each month. One of them will include entertainment.

Comrades! Try to bring a big crowd to these lectures.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. II, No. 45, Oct. 29, 1909

FORUM AND LECTURE

Today October 29th at 8 P. M. in our Lodge Hall, the Yugoslav Socialist Association is giving a public lecture and discussion. The theme is: "What we learn from Social Democracy." Free discussion will follow the lecture, where all may participate. Not only members but guests are invited and given the same privileges. Admission free to all.

Radnioka Straza, Vol. II, No. 13, March 19, 1909.

NEW UNDERTAKING

Attention, comrades in Chicago! Because of being overburdened with agitation and organization work in Chicago, little time was left for a neglected but very useful field which, if cultivated properly, yields good fruit. That is, we have a few educational lectures to which we will devote more attention in the future.

In connection with the lectures, it will be wise to have a question period so that those who do not benefit fully can ask questions and thereby develop a discussion beneficial to all.

A lecture, "Workers' Education," which was announced before, was postponed because of the lecturer's illness and will be given Sunday, March 21, at 9 P. M.

The public is invited and all are welcome.

WPA (ILL) 1901.30275

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

3. Athletics and Sports

II B 3

III B 2

II B 1 a

CROATIAN (1)

Novi Svijet, Vol. X, No. 47, Nov. 25, 1933

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CROATIAN
SOKOL IN CHICAGO



On Sunday, Nov. 26, the Croatian sokols of Chicago are celebrating their twenty-fifth anniversary at the Kedzie Sokol Hall, 23rd street and Kedzie avenue, Chicago.

This great observance should not be missed by anyone, and those of you who are interested in calisthenic exhibitions and in the sokol movement are cordially invited to attend this gigantic event.

Great plans are under way to make this celebration one of the most colorful spectacles ever recorded in sokol history. The sokols and sokolice (female members) are undergoing strenuous rehearsals to make their performances flawless and the more gifted members will perform intricate calisthenic exercises.

At this rare celebration of Croatian sokols - the center of Yugoslav sokols in America - participants in the program will be not only ours but of other Slavic sokols and singing clubs, and the children home orchestra and chorus.

Novi Svijet, Vol. X, No. 47, Nov. 25, 1933

After the program a community supper will be served at popular prices for representatives of all clubs and associations and their guests in the lower hall, while in the upper large hall the Union orchestra will play for the dance.



II B 3
III E

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 42, May 17, 1928

SOKOL'S PUBLIC DISPLAY



The Croatian Sokol on the west side of Chicago is having **its** thirty-third annual display with elaborate and amusing programs in the Pilsen Sokol Hall, 1814 S. Ashland avenue, Sunday, May 27 at 3 P. M.

Because this public performance serves as an example to our children for further sokol work, it is necessary for every one in our colony to be present at this performance.

In that way the youth will get the recognition from its elders, and that is an important part of these displays, when both sexes of our youth perform in large groups, and so beautifully coordinate in executing difficult movements.

II B 3
III B 4

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, June 16, 1927.

[NATIONAL MEETING OF SOKOLS]

Report of three day national meeting, July 2, 3, and 4, of all Sokols (Falcons). This was the second national meeting. Festivities included a procession, banquet and public reception.



II B 3
III B 2

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 9, Sept. 30, 1926.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The Croatian "Sokol" on the West Side of Chicago is celebrating its 15th anniversary and 30th public appearance, which will be held Sunday, November 24, 1926, in Pilsen Sokol Hall, 1814 S. Ashland Avenue.

The entertainment committee has arranged a very interesting program, which will be announced later.

The celebration starts with a program at 3 P. M., and "Sokol" calisthenics at 7:30 P. M.

The committee guarantees a pleasant evening for all.

Admission is 75¢

WPA (L.L.) PROJ. 30275

II B 3

II B 1 c (3)

I C

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. 2. No. 4. August 28, 1924.

SOKOL (TURNERS)

The Yugoslav sokol group is arranging an entertainment Sunday, August 31st in Sokol Havlicek Tyrsh Hall, 2619 South Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Beside the Sokol group, there will be speakers, singers, musicians and soloists taking part in this entertainment.

All Croatians, Serbians and Slovenians are invited. The program will start at 7 P. M.

Admission tickets may be bought at all our merchants and from all Sokol members.



WPA (111) 640049-1

Jugoslavia, Vol. XI No. 10, Nov. 26, 1921.

MARTIN PLESTINA WINNER

The 13th of this month there was a wrestling match in New York between the Dalmation Martin Plestina from Chicago, and John Pesek from Nebraska. Mr. Plestina was the winner. His next match will be with Stanislaw Zbyszko, the Pole.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

1. Benevolent Societies

II D 1
III G

CROATIAN



Znanje (Knowledge), Vol. XIV, No. 19, May 15, 1937.

TIME PASSES. WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR YOUR C. F. U.?

The campaign for new membership of the Croatian Fraternal Union is progressing. It started three months ago. As it is known, this campaign for new members will last for three months more, to the end of August.

There are no reports on how far this campaign succeeded to make possible a conclusion for the final success. It seems the start was exceedingly good, but the work should be continued.

The members of the Croatian Fraternal Union have reasons to work for the enlargement of their organization. They have in it their personal benefits in case of sickness and accident, and besides there are benefits for their friends and relatives.

The campaign gives to the members some prizes, and many of the members will be spurred to more activity in the hope of winning a prize.

Besides, we must think for the future of our organization. If the



Znanje, Vol. XIV, No. 19, May 15, 1937.

membership declines instead of growing, there is no doubt the organization will become weak and will not be able to fulfill its numerous duties.

At present there is no fear for the organization's existence, though it is a fact that in these days our people are not immigrating to the United States. There are from ten to a hundred thousand of our people who have not joined the Croatian Fraternal Union. Many of them must do it, of course, if they are not too advanced in age and if they are able to pay their dues as members.

There are our youths, from where we can have thousands of members, for the junior department will in due time become a strong unit of the organization.

The Executive Committee of the Croatian Fraternal Union has published a booklet containing many statements about the organization. This booklet explains how the Croatian Fraternal Union became the oldest and biggest benevolent organization among the Croats.



Znanje, Vol. XIV, No. 19, May 15, 1937.

It was established in 1894. For 43 years it acted helpfully among our people. Its ranks are distributed all over the United States and Canada. The organization has 83,000 members at present. The treasury has more than \$8,000,000.

The Aim of the Organization:

The Croatian Fraternal Union was established for Croatian immigrants. For that reason its official language is Croatian. Ten years ago the children of our immigrants and members of the Croatian Fraternal Union began to establish Croatian-speaking branches. We have eighty such branches at present. By that an opportunity is given to those who were born here of Croatian parents to join such lodges where the official language is English.

The main purpose of the Union is to unite the Croatians and other Slavs of good Character, who are sound both mentally and physically, to benefit and assist them nationally, socially, mentally and morally.



Znanje, Vol. XIV, No. 19, May 15, 1937.

Any Slav between 18 and 50 years of age may join the C. F. U. if his character is good. The new applicant does not pay any registration fee.

In the junior department it is possible to insure children of Slavic parents from 30 days old to 18 years. The members can be insured only for a death benefit if they do not care for accident and sick benefits.

The purpose of the Croatian Fraternal Union must spur on each member to encourage the campaign for 20,000 new members. The campaign is in full progress now.

Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 19, May 12, 1937.

WHY WE MUST JOIN THE CROATIAN FRATERNAL UNION

We must interpret our union the way it really is. Many talk against their own organization. They do it out of ignorance. They do not read the official organ, they do not read the by-laws, they do not attend meetings, but at some other place they gossip against the fraternal union.

If you ask someone why he did not attend the last meeting, he will be in a dilemma as to what to answer. The answers are mostly self-invented thoughts, such as: "I think my reserve is exhausted. I did not pay dues for so long. I am out of the Fraternal Union." All these excuses are wrong. If a member did not receive a note from his secretary he still belongs to his local, or he will be invited to pay up before he is dropped from membership. The members forget the union until they need it.

Many say insurance is better than the Croatian Fraternal Union. Why?

Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 19, May 12, 1937.

In an insurance company the children are insured for ten cents per week, that makes forty cents per month. The Croatian Fraternal Union insures for 25 cents per month. From this union there is a benefit for the first year of \$25; from an insurance company, \$15. I think it is clear why each member of any family should join during this membership drive. There is no initiation fee, doctor's fee or other expense.

Many fathers are the only members of a family who belong to the Union. If each of these fathers brings his whole family into the Croatian Fraternal Union, we will have 150,000 members.

Then, fathers, register your children in the Union. By that you will have three benefits: your family will get insured, you will receive all the benefits given by the Union and you will double the ranks of our union. For that reason join the Croatian Fraternal Union.

Jerkobezic

Zajednicar, (English Section), Vol. XXXII, No. 15, April 14, 1937

ANNOUNCE ANOTHER SERIES OF CAMPAIGN MASSMEETINGS

In connection with the membership campaign now being conducted, the Supreme Board of the Croatian Fraternal Union decided to arrange for a series of massmeetings in various parts of the country, at which meetings members of the Supreme Board will appear as speakers.

For the time being, in accordance with the decision of the Board, meetings are hereby announced in the following cities:

Monday, April 19, South Chicago, Ill. Meeting will be held at 8:00 o'clock in the evening in the Croatian Home; Tuesday, April 20, Joliet, Ill. Meeting scheduled for 8 o'clock in the evening; Wednesday, April 21. Summit, Ill. Meeting for C. F. U. members in Summit and vicinity.

The speaker at all these meetings will be William Piskulic, president of the Board of Trustees of the C. F. U.

In this work, dedicated to the success of the membership campaign, the

Zajednicar, (English Section), Vol. XXXII, No. 15, April 14, 1937.

first requisite is the wholehearted campaign of all lodges and all members. It is hoped that the members will recognize their duty in this work.

Other similar meetings will be announced in the forthcoming issues of the official organ.

John D. Butrovich
Supreme President.



Znanje, Vol. XII, No. 23, June 8, 1935.

ANNOUNCEMENT

"Turopoljac" Lodge No. 97, Croatian Fraternal Union, will celebrate its 30th anniversary November 16, 1935 in the Croatian National Hall, 1903 South Racine Avenue.

Clubs and lodges are requested not to prepare any doings the same day. The program will be announced well in advance.

Entertainment Committee.



Novi Svijet, Vol. XI, No. 25, June 23, 1934

FORTIETH ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THE CROATIAN FRATERNAL UNION IN AMERICA

The Croatian Sons and Daughters' Lodge No. 229 of the Croatian Fraternal Union will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the Croatian Fraternal Union's existence, Sunday, July 1, in the Forest Preserves, 114th street and Avenue D.

Because this is one of the rare and significant celebrations we ask all lodges and members in the city and vicinity to come and celebrate with us.

A member of the central executive committee will be a main speaker, who will outline the history, purpose, work and the part the Croatian Fraternal Union played by lending its hand when most needed in sickness and death during its forty years of operation among our people.

A committee will see that there will be ample barbeoued lamb and refreshments. Various plays and entertainments, and for those who like to dance the well known orchestra Jadran will play on an open air platform.

Committee.

II D 1
III H

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, June 25, 1932.

THE CROATIAN FRATERNAL UNION'S CONVENTION

The nineteenth session, held Friday, June 25, spent most of its time in reading resolutions of pleas and complaints by the committee of the third Croatian Fraternal Union's convention.

In connection with the decision of the complaints committee, the judgment was upheld against president Gazdic and secretary Jonic, the whole supreme executive board with the editor of Lajednicar.

Following that, uneasiness was evident among the majority of the delegates, and especially in the audience, which was quieted down after the committee was ordered to reconsider and show necessary proofs of such a general accusation.

At Saturday's session, the convention voted lack of confidence in president Gazdic and treasurer Jonic because they received decorations

II D 1
III H

-2-

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, June 25, 1952.

from the king of Yugoslavia. Although they returned the same decorations under the pressure of indignant members. The votes cast against president Gazdic and treasurer Jonic numbered 241 - with only 8 favorable.

II D 1
I D 2 c
III H

CROATIAN (1)



Novi Svijet, Vol. IX, No. 17, Nov. 28, 1931

PROTEST

Because the official agent Mr. George Kolombatovic, representing the Belgrade military dictatorship, tried to tie our lodge to his Fascist machine in presenting a program for the relief of the poor.

Our members met on November 15 and discussed his plot, and our executive committee was ordered to publish the following protest:

"An announcement in the Chicago Daily News of October 29, stating that lodge number 209, C. F. U., participates in preparation of a carnival, which is only a preliminary campaign to the celebration of a military regime in Yugoslavia, is untrue and was inserted into said paper by the servants of the Belgrade government and without a permission or authority of our lodge.

"Therefore, our lodge is most vigorously protesting against this



Novi Svijet, Nov. 28, 1931

sinister and unauthorized announcement and declares that it has nothing in common with the preparation of said carnival as our members are well aware that this affair will not benefit the poor and unemployed people, but will favor American magnates and the Belgrade military dictators.

"Our lodge supported and will always support in the future the struggle of the working people against poverty and tyranny, but will not allow employers' tyrants to use them politically.

"Further, our lodge invites all Croatian fraternal unions' lodges to support the demands of the unemployed which will be presented by a special delegation to the United States Congress on December 7, 1931. At the same time our lodges should support the revolutionary struggle of our brothers in Yugoslavia against military dictatorship."

Lodge 202 C. F. U. of Chicago, Illinois.

M. J. Brzovic, President.

G. M. Skokie, Secretary.

Novi Svijet, Vol. IX, No. 5, Aug. 29, 1931

ENGLISH-SPEAKING LODGE REUNION

On Sunday, September 6, the day before Labor Day, the English-Speaking lodges of the middle west section of the Croatian Fraternal Union will hold their first annual reunion at Desplaines, Illinois, at the Children's Home.

This event is being sponsored by the following groups: Slav Leaders, No. 728; Croatian Boosters of North Chicago; Spirit of Indiana, No. 712, East Chicago, Ind.; Croatian Sons and Daughters, No. 727, Gary, Ind.; Van-guards, No. 735, Milwaukee, Wis.; Amity, No. 629, Kenosha, Wis.; and Progress, No. 749, Chicago.

A very fine program has been prepared for that day.

There will be baseball, dance music, athletic events, singing and contests, barbecued meat and refreshments.

Dr. Edward L. Miloslavich, world famous pathologist from Marquette university, will be the principal speaker. A representative of the mayor



Novi Svijet, Aug. 29, 1931

will also be there. A crowd of five thousand persons is expected. Many high officials from Pittsburgh will be there and an invitation is extended to all members and friends of the Croatian Fraternal Union to attend the affair.

Committee.

Novi Svijet, Vol. IX, No. 2, Aug. 8, 1931

BRANCH NUMBER 1, CROATIAN RADISA ENDS CONNECTION
WITH FEDERATION OF CROATIAN RADISA
OF AMERICA

Branch No. 1, Croatian Radisa, in Chicago, condemns the self-styled action of the Central Committee of the federation of branches of Croatian Radisa in America and Canada. By breaking the by-laws and besmearing the name of the executive president as well as violating the trust of the branches, the Central Committee displayed its selfishness and absolutism, lack of respect for order and peace, as well as interest in the purpose for which the Croatian Radisa is dedicated, not to mention the political partiality which they in so unjustified a manner have pulled into the federation to its detriment..

Branch No. 1, after a reasonable and sincere effort to solve the difficulty with the Central Committee in a just and becoming manner, is convinced that the committee does not care to respect the by-laws, and that with such a committee work and solidarity is impossible.



Novi Svijet, Aug. 8, 1931



Therefore, at their regular meeting held last July 28, Branch No. 1 unanimously decided to quit the Fédération B. C. R., and, in the future, work independently for Croatian Radisa. This we announce to all the branches in America and Canada, and to the public in general.

V. Kovacic, president.
G. Horvatic, secretary.

II D 1
III A

CROATIAN

The Voice, June 1, 1931.

THE WORKING SCHEDULE AND POSITION OF THE FRATERNAL UNION

The Name and the Home Office

The name of organization is "Narodni Zajednicari" (The National Union Men).
Its home office is in Chicago, Illinois.

PURPOSE

- a: The purpose of the National Union Men is to spread among the members of Croatian fraternal union the feeling of national fraternal solidarity.
- b: To support the broadening of the ranks of the Croatian fraternal union.
- c: To safeguard the Croatian Fraternal Union from all party propagandists, and their selfish aims.



II D 1
III A

- 2 -

CROATIAN

The Voice, June 1, 1931.

d: To see that the members do not participate in any religious or political discussions at their meetings.

e: That they help one another to better their own conditions, and become better United States citizens.

f: To respect the interests of their older members.

g: To spread all-Slavic solidarity.



II D 1
III A

CROATIAN

The Voice, June 1, 1931.



OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE CROATIAN FRATERNAL UNION

The Croatian Fraternal Union is a national benevolent organization established by our Croatian immigrants. Paragraph four of its by-laws states explicitly that:

"The Croatian Fraternal Union of America is exclusively a benevolent and fraternal organization, and as such, is based on democratic principles. There is no room in its ranks for party lines, or political and religious discussions. Its business is managed according to its by-laws, based on the State charter."

Its purposes are as follows: (a) To mutually support its members in sickness and disability, and to pay to the heirs of the deceased members any insurance due, according to the by-laws adopted from time to time, at their conventions. (b) Through its ledger, to unite Croats and other Slavs, and their offsprings who are mentally and physically sound, and of legal age, according to our by-laws. (c) To uplift its members nationally,

II D 1
III A

- 2 -

CROATIAN



The Voice, June 1, 1931.

spiritually, mentally and morally, urging them to become citizens of the United States, or of any country where Croatian Fraternal Union operates. (d) To care for and support children's homes, where orphans, whose parents were members of C.F.U., may find protection. (e) To spread among Croats and other Slavs in the United States and Canada the motto: "One for all, and all for one."

We are in full accord with this noble purpose, and stand firm in defending Croatian Fraternal Union and its ideals, which must remain on this foundation upon which our pioneers placed it and have kept it since its inception. To be able to keep this noble organization on its foundation, it is necessary that the organization be kept in the hands of men who are capable and sincere, men who have national feeling, without which, one cannot successfully carry out the purpose of the Croatian Fraternal Union.

II D 1
II B 1 a

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. VIII, No. 53, March 14, 1931.

THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF "OBILIC"

Sunday, March 1, 1931, the Serbian Benevolent Society "Obilic" celebrated its 25th anniversary at the National Hall, 1302 S. Racine Avenue, Chicago.

For this important event a rich program had been arranged, which started at about 4 P. M., when the hall was well filled.

Among the girls we saw many dressed in Serbian costumes who danced the "Kolo," (national dance), till finally the president of the society, Mr. Skokic, stepped on the stage.

In a short speech the president, secretary and founder of the society gave a general review of the origin, the purpose, and the work of the society in the last 25 years, and its present standing.

The officials of the society were followed by delegates of various

Novi Svijet, Vol. VIII, no. 33, March 14, 1931. .

benevolent, singing, and dramatic clubs who came to congratulate "Obilic" for its success, and urge the need of cooperative work among the American Jugoslavs, which made a very good impression on all the intelligent members of the audience.

As it would be impossible to give a description in detail of all eighteen numbers of the program, I must confine myself to simply mentioning the groups that participated in it. They were the "Tamburica Orchestra Sar Planina," the mixed chorus of the Serbian Singing Society "Sloboda," from South Chicago; and the women's chorus from the Singing Society "Radicevic."

The trio (two violins and banjo, played by Savo & Stevo Galovich, with Mary Lalica) earned ample applause. The duet, "Dalmatinski Saskas," was sung by Nada Sulich, soprano, and Mary Duich, contralto. Nada Sulich sang two solo numbers. The audience liked her singing very much.



Lovi Svijet, Vol. VIII, No. 33, March 14, 1931.

Mary Duich also sang a solo. Her voice and diction were pleasing and clear. A violin solo remarkably well played was given by M. Bisich.

The program was concluded with the dancing of the "Kolo." It was a very charming picture to see the young men and women dance these dances with rhythm and grace; their bodies swayed to the tunes of the string orchestra.

The only thing that spoiled to a great extent the enjoyment of the program was the noise of the audience. These people, who kept on talking while the program was in progress, showed their ignorance and lack of good manners. A more unruly crowd could never be imagined anywhere.

To celebrate the 25th anniversary is a great achievement. The membership of "Obilic" is only 148, which after many tribulations have a tidy sum of \$14,000 in the bank, which is proof enough of the perseverance and the unity of its members, who mutually assist one another morally and materially.



Novi Svijet, Vol. VIII, No. 33, March 14, 1931.

May this society keep on their good work under the banner of liberty, equality and fraternity, the only one under which the Yugoslav nation can find happiness and peace.

Reporter.

Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 39, April 26, 1928

MASS MEETING

The association for support of Croatians in America is calling a mass meeting Sunday, April 29 in Zvonimir Building Corporation Hall, 3018-20 South Wells street.

This is the first mass meeting the association has ever called.

Speakers will be Mr. T. Cuckovic, association president, and Dr. A. Biankini. They will talk on the subject: "The Association's duty."

Mary Mrnjec, Sec'y.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 1
III C
I E

CROATIAN



Radnik, Jan. 24, 1928.

AN EDITORIAL

The gentry, priests and their lackeys with other misleaders are preparing a more intense campaign against progressives and Communists. We notice continuous and increasing attacks in the columns of Hrvatski List & Danica, Hrvatski Glasnik, and a few more Croatian newspapers. Their bitter attacks are especially directed against those with Radnik in Chicago.

Those who had the opportunity to follow the development and procedure of the last C. F. U. convention should have been convinced as to what happened.

While a few years ago a real understanding prevailed among the working class, they knew the way to render their imitators in a manner that would not prevent their rising again in some other form.

Since then workers have learned much from them. They also learned in other struggles to benefit their own interest, to fight for their rights.

We may mention here about conditions after the first C. F. U. convention. As soon as they manipulated control of the majority, the clerics with

Radnik, Jan. 24, 1928.

their aid, immediately decided on action to eliminate at all cost anything that is progressive, regardless of what side it comes from.

An enlarged committee of C. F. U. is in session at present. Our clergy expects a lot from it; they may get it, it wouldn't surprise us.

But as far as workers are concerned, they don't expect much. We know what they did in the miners' strike. We have had experiences with their organ, Zajednicar, which ridicules our fight between labor and capital, and their assault on the International Labor Defense.

Members of C. F. U. should not expect better executives from the present central committee; they are not to be found there.

The only way out of this predicament is for members to take daily a more active part in current business affairs of lodges, and to educate themselves so that they can better understand conditions in general and will

Radnik, Jan. 24, 1928.

know the gentlemen of C. F. U., so they will be able to supervise their work and eventually take over the management.

All who have the progress of Zajednicar at heart and feel injustice and corruption in their ranks, must sooner or later find their place among progressive lines.

WPA (U.) P.O. 3035

Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 9, Sept. 29, 1927

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

On November 20, 1892 our first lodge was organized in Chicago, Illinois. In November of this year we will celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary. The first year the lodge was independent, had its own by-laws and emblems - gold and silk. They named the lodge "Crvenikriz" (Red Cross), and it had the distinction of being the first Croatian benevolent society.

Later the lodge joined the Czech-Slovak Union, as the Croatian National Union did not exist at that time. But when the National Croatian Union was organized, the question came up to transfer it into the Union. Following a regular procedure and after a reasonable amount of discussion, the "Crveni Kriz" joined the National Croatian Union as unit 103. Some of the members that joined the young Croatian organization, also returned their membership into the Czecho-Slovak Union. Some members were in both unions, others in only one, and difficulties followed that could not be overcome, so members of Czech Union split with us, maintained their No. 22, and divided the work equally.

Saturday, November 26th of this year, the "Red Cross" will celebrate its thirty-fifth year of existence in the National Croatian Hall at 18th Street and Racine Avenue. With this we invite all our lodges and clubs to attend and raise our celebration to the level becoming Croatians.

Committee.





Novi Svijet, Vol. IV., No. 30, Feb. 24, 1927..

CELEBRATION

The benevolent lodge "Beluvarska Sloga" is celebrating its 15th anniversary Sunday, March 6, in the National Hall, 1802 S. Racine Avenue.

A wonderful program is arranged for the evening. The string orchestra "Sokol" will furnish the music for dancing late into the night. Refreshments will be served.

Jugoslavs in Chicago and vicinity are welcome.

II D 1

CROATIAN

Zajednicar, Oct. 6, 1926.

THE CROATIAN FRATERNAL UNION

Names and addresses of lodges under the new plan since the National Croatian Society of Pittsburgh consolidated with the Croatian Society of Illinois and are now called the Croatian Fraternal Union, are as follows:

Lodge No. 7, "Hrvatska Sloboda"; secretary V. Rudar, 2818 So. Turner Avenue.

Lodge No. 9, "Napredak" South Chicago, secretary A. Saric, 3255 E. 95th Street.

Lodge No. 15 "Hrvatski Sinovi;" secretary I. Majdak, 1822 So. 18th Place.



Zajednicar, Oct. 6, 1926.

Lodge No. 24 "Sv. Petar i Pavao"; secretary N. Predovic, 3009 So. Central Park Avenue.

Lodge No. 30 "Hrvatska Vila"; secretary Violet Terihaj, 2614 Troy Street.

Lodge No. 32, "Sloboda"; secretary M. Juricek, 5630 So. Homan Avenue.

Lodge No. 40, "Hrvatska Sloboda"; secretary G. Kovac, 1946 So. Racine Avenue.

Lodge No. 52, "Strosmayer"; secretary E. De Este, 5930 So. Honore Avenue.

Lodge No. 53 "Hrvat Primorac"; secretary M. Gecan, 3421 N. Houge Avenue.



Zajednicar, Oct. 6, 1926.

Lodge No. 70, "Krizari"; secretary I. Mikulicic, 6040 S. Ashland Avenue.

Lodge No. 73, "Hrvatska Danica"; secretary Anna Jakovcic, 6012 So. Winchester Avenue.

Lodge No. 97, "Turopoljac"; secretary M. Smolcic, 1458 W. 18th Street.

Lodge No. 103 "Crveni Kriz"; secretary M. Smiljaniki, 2857 So. Ridgeway Avenue.

Lodge No. 118, "Istarska Braca" South Chicago; secretary A. Peloza, 8900 Green Bay Avenue.

Lodge No. 148 "Istarska Braca"; secretary J. Zec, 2956 Ferrell Street

Lodge No. 155, "Juraj Biankini"; secretary T. Males, 3050 Wentworth Avenue.



Zajednicar, Oct. 6, 1926.

Lodge No. 163 "Katarina Zrinjska"; secretary Vera Sirovica, 1852 So. Throop Street.

Lodge No. 174, "Gospa od Rozarija"; secretary Anna Kolmota, 2810 Wentworth Avenue.

Lodge No. 188, "Uznesenje BL. DJ. Marije"; secretary Mary Majcen, 6002 So. Ashland Avenue.

Lodge No. 202, "Hrvatski Radnik"; secretary F. Coban, 3150 W. Monroe Street.

Lodge No. 225, "Belovarska Sloga"; secretary, G. Skokic, 1924 So. Loomis Street.

Lodge No. 227, "Hrvatski Sinovi"; South Chicago; secretary M. Andrijasevic,

Zajednicar, Oct. 6, 1926.

2901 E. 96th Street.

Lodge No. 229, "Rodoljub"; secretary P. Belandija, 3258 So. Wells Street.

Lodge No. 260, "Split"; secretary P. Blazevic, 3642 So. Wells Street.

Lodge No. 269, "Brtsko Jedinstvo"; secretary, Joseph Horvat, 2102 Highland Avenue, Berwyn.

Lodge No. 272, "Cudotvorna Gospa"; secretary, A. Delin, 3134 Princeton Avenue.

Lodge No. 275, "Slobodna Hrvatska"; secretary E. Brovet, 9713 Prairie Avenue.

Lodge No. 285, "Jadranske Sestre"; secretary, Mary Tadin, 3541 Princeton Avenue.



Zajednicar, Oct. 6, 1926.

Lodge No. 290, "Sv. Josip"; secretary, P. Knezevic, 9622 Commercial Avenue.

Lodge No. 457, "Sv. Ana" South Chicago; secretary, Fanny Radocaj, 9456 Commercial Avenue.

Lodge No. 559, "Mir Medju Nama"; secretary M. Zarkovic, 2705 Michigan Avenue.



II D 1

II B 1 c (1)

II R 1 a

I C

NOVI SVIJET, Aug. 19, 1926, No. 3, Vol. IV.

"Concert"

The National Croatian Home Association of South Chicago is preparing an extensive program including a concert drama and social, for Sunday, Aug. 22, in their own hall, 9616-22 Commercial Ave.

Invitations are extended to all Croatians and other Slavs in this vicinity specially. Members of the Association are urged to assist in making the program a success. Therefore, it is the duty of every member to not only be present, but to help on various committees, as a large amount of work is connected with this immense program. Its financial success will benefit all as it goes toward financing the Hall which we all use. Further, the program is so select and varied every person should go home satisfied and pleased. Doors open at 5 P.M. program 6 P.M. Admission fifty cents.

The Dramatic Club, "Sloboda", will present an original comic play, "The Country Cousin." Koluder's orchestra will furnish the music. A mixed choir made up of the Singing Glee Club, "Velebit," will give three selections.

The Slovenians club, "Slovan," will sing a popular selection.

CHRONICLE
NOVI SVIJET, Aug. 19, 1926, No. 3, Vol. IV.

"Concert"



Slovenians will contribute another choir on the program from the club, "Triglav," with selected popular songs. The Croatian Singing Glee Club, "Preradovic," from Gary, Indiana will participate in a program. Mr. Bubas will render a vocal solo. The Singing Clubs, "Velebit," and "Preradovic," are under the direction of Professor Ivan Horvat.

After the program there will be general entertainment and a dance. A good time to all is guaranteed by the committee.

Zajenicar, Aug. 4, 1926.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHICAGO LODGES

Chicago Office Croatian Fraternal Union

All lodges and members under the Chicago jurisdiction of the Croatian Fraternal Union will hereafter send all their correspondence concerning business of the organization exclusively to the Grand Lodge office address: The Croatian Fraternal Union, 1012 Peralta Street, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa., where all of the official papers from the late Croatian society of Illinois were transferred. Since the new by-laws became effective, the organization will have its office in Pittsburgh. The members, and especially the lodge officers, are advised to take notice thereof, and address all future correspondence to the above mentioned address.

Chicago office of Croatian Fraternal Union, formerly Croatian Society of Illinois.



Zajednicar, Feb. 17, 1926. Vol. XXI No. 7.

[CHICAGO REPORT OF CROATIAN SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS]

The Croatian Society of Illinois, with executive offices in Chicago, at its special convention last year consolidated with the Croatian National Society that has offices in Pittsburg, and formed a Croatian Fraternal Union.

The financial report of the Chicago office reads as follows:

"There are 185 lodges affiliated with the Croatian Society of Illinois, of which, 23 are in Chicago.

"The membership dues collected during January amount to \$29,352.23. Other income from investments and rentals total \$5,716.75. Expenses during January amounted to \$31,007.76.



Zajednicar, Feb. 17, 1926. Vol. XXI No. 7.

"The balance in the treasury, as of December 31, 1925, was \$614,886.53. Paid into the treasury of the Croatian Fraternal Union, in Pittsburgh, \$25,896.

"The Chicago treasury now has a total of \$593,033.74.

"The Executive Board of the Croatian Society of Illinois.

President Anton Gazdic, 7042 Princeton Avenue; secretary M. L. Matanonc, 2552 Wentworth Avenue; secretary-treasurer B. Jonic, 2552 Wentworth Avenue; treasurer P. Badorinac, 3948 W. 32nd Street."

The total number of members in good standing was 15,479, according to this report.



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 140, Nov. 21, 1925.

CONSOLIDATION OF CROATIAN UNIONS CONFIRMED

Officially it became known that the authorities have given permission for the consolidation of the Croatian unions; the National Croatian Union and Croatian Union of Illinois, and the Benevolent Society of St. Joseph.

The consolidation was announced by the following communication:

State of Illinois
Department of Trade and Commerce
Springfield, Ill., Nov. 6, 1925.

Mr. Vinko Solich, Secretary of the Croatian Union of the United States
1012 Peralta St., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: For reasons expressed in the opinion of your chief counsel and upon the decision of the director of this department, the consolidation

WPA
62-1551-4076

Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 140, Nov. 21, 1925.

of the Croatian unions was granted. These are: Croatian Union of Illinois, National Croatian Union, Pittsburg, Pa.; and St. Joseph National Croatian Benevolent Association, Kansas City, Kansas. The certificate of approval was sent to your respective departments.

Sincerely,

Alex J. Johnson
Superintendent of Insurance.

When this announcement was officially confirmed, a busy time began in the offices of this organization. In a short time, a new supreme board must take over the new consolidated Croatian fraternal union.

The members awaited the consolidation anxiously. The law obstacles were removed at last. Heartily we greet the consolidation. That is the first step in the progressing unification of our people.

II D 1
III G
III H
I E

CROATIAN



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 95, Aug. 8, 1925.

PROBLEMS OF THE LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA
THE SITUATION AND OUR TASK AMONG JUGOSLAVS OF AMERICA

In America there are about 800,000 Jugoslavs. Of them the greater part are hired workers who came to America from villages.

Most of them came to America in anticipation of being able after a certain time to return to their homeland and continue their primitive life as before. In the interim the misery, taxes and assessments which drew them from their homeland grew larger. On the other hand, the development of great industries in this country held the immigrants back from returning home. Restriction of immigration and bad conditions at home, as well as a forced Americanization, are also reasons why the immigrants stayed in this country.

The Yugoslav newcomers to America, without a knowledge of the life, language and customs of the land, encountered great difficulties. They were exploited, put to the most dangerous work, under the worst working

Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 95, Aug. 8, 1925.

conditions and lowest wages, what also is the case today.

While the American-born workers knew the customs and language and found at least some protection in their trade unions, even state authorities gave them some attention. The Yugoslav workers were deprived of all that and compelled to take care of themselves in some mutual way.

In small groups at first, later in great numbers, in their settlements they formed clubs, associations and organizations of immigrants. The main purpose of such organized units was to help the immigrant. Later on such clubs, associations and organizations were consolidated and developed in benevolent aid organizations.

With more immigrant workers arriving there also came members of small



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 95, Aug. 8, 1925.

bourgeoisie, a few intellectuals and clergy. The purpose of their coming was not work, but business, connivance and speculation and to live on the workers. Little by little this kind of immigrant was augmented by newcomers who became small proprietors, merchants and tradesmen. A separate, distinct group, of which the attitude was inimical toward the working class. This element invaded the benevolent organizations, where most of the workers were represented. Then they succeeded in wresting control of the organizations for themselves over the members' heads. As there are different political currents in the old country, they developed also among the immigrants here. We see benevolent associations of immigrants divided into political groups.

With the development of a Socialist and workers' movement in Europe, the Socialist agitation reached America and spread among Jugoslavs.

The working class was not easily accessible to Socialist teachings because of the old patriarchic spirit left from feudal times and later.



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 95, Aug. 8, 1925.

influenced by the clergy and downcast intellectuals. Just the same in benevolent organizations it came to a clash between the working class, reactionary and nationalist elements. This clash was most intensive during the war. Many Socialist leaders instead of remaining true to the Socialist cause and its principles, brought Socialists from other lands who became traitors to the proletarian cause.

The Russian revolution brought, as in many other things, great changes here. The working masses were for revolution. They thought that the unions and benevolent associations were for reaction and they had to be destroyed.

After the victory of the Russian revolution and the establishment of the Communistic internationale, the Yugoslav workers' movement became a Communist movement, accepting little by little the tactics, aims, mode of work and the spirit of the Cominterne, under the slogan: "With the masses."



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 95, Aug. 8, 1925.

Reactionaries around the former Austro-Hungarian throne were disappointed by the downfall of this throne. Some of them worked for the creation of a new Yugoslavia. They were also disappointed because not one of the promises made to them was fulfilled. Contrary to the system, they became more reactionary, with just a new lord. Some became drunk with the victories of Serbian monarchists and expected a better economic life, but in vain. Hopes and expectations of all were destroyed. For that reason these cheated elements are accessible for a Communistic movement now.

In the last few years, among the workers of America, a movement was introduced from Europe, of which the leader is Stephen Radic. Its members are disappointed reactionaries as well as Socialists who do not believe in a revolutionary movement of the masses.

Taking into account all of what has been said, the Committee of the Yugoslav Section of the Labor Party of America came to the conclusion



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 95, Aug. 3, 1925.

that (1) The benevolent organizations, according to the majority of their members, are workingmen's organizations and associations; (2) That in these organizations prevails the spirit and thoughts of small bourgeoisie, because their members think that such organizations and societies are an ample defence against capitalism; (3) In politics such organizations and societies support the politics of the capitalist class, with the slogan that politics are excluded from benevolent organizations. In fact, they exclude any other except their own reactionary politics.

To the facts stated above the committee of the Yugoslav Section of the Labor Party of America replies:

(a) Members of the Labor Party shall attempt to gain confidence among the benevolent organizations, so that these organizations will serve the interests of the labor movement. The most conscious fighters, the Communists, must appear in the first ranks for the protection of the

Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 95, Aug. 8, 1925.

workers' rights and their economic as well as political interests.

(b) The duty of the progressive labor bloc is to free benevolent organizations of reactionary influences for the creation of a Labor Party as a party of the whole working class of America.

(c) The slogan "no politics" in benevolent associations must be changed for class consciousness and the struggle for liberation of the working class.

(d) Because of so many victims who belong to the working classes, benevolent organizations and associations must join the International Workers' Aid, to bring their share for the working class.



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 95, Aug. 9, 1924.

CENTRAL CULTURAL COMMITTEE OF CHICAGO
IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST REACTION

The management of Radnik received for publication a resolution issued by the Central Cultural Committee of the United Croatian Societies and other organizations of Chicago, protesting against those who are plotting against the consolidation of all Croatian unions in America. The resolution is addressed to all locals of the Croatian Union of Illinois. It reads:

Honorable Brethren: Three years have passed since all the more advanced men and women, who are members of different Croatian unions, have been working for the consolidation of these unions into one great fraternal union, which will cover all Croatian benevolent societies.

This work has resulted in the decision of the great majority of members of the National Croatian Union and of the Croatian Union of Illinois, to vote for the consolidation of both.



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 95, Aug. 9, 1924.

After the Croatian Union of Illinois voted with two-thirds of its votes for consolidation, which was, at the convention of the National Croatian Union, unanimously accepted, the consolidation in one great Croatian fraternal union seemed assured.

But some of the enemies of the Croatian nation started court injunction proceedings against the accomplished consolidation. They based their claim on the assumption that the voting was illegal.

After the convention at Cleveland of the Croatian Union of Illinois, the court released this injunction, and now there are no obstacles in the way of the consolidation of these unions. And yet, the supreme board of the Croatian Union of Illinois is hesitating, giving our enemies an opportunity to act against the consolidation of our unions.

Taking all into consideration, the Central Cultural Committee of all Croatian societies in Chicago, at its regular meeting on August 21, 1924,

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 95, Aug. 9, 1924.

adopted a resolution requesting all locals of the Croatian Union of Illinois to insist with pressure on their supreme board to sign the contract for the consolidation of the Croatian Unions.

For the Central Cultural Committee of Croatian Societies
in Chicago, Illinois.

Ivan Vrbanac, President
Dragutin Kruzic, Secretary.

II D 1

Novi Svijet, Vol. 2, No. 39, April 30, 1924.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL CELEBRATION

The Croatian Workers' Benevolent Lodge St. Joseph is giving a banquet and an elaborate program, Sunday, May 3, 1925, in the National Croatian Hall, 9616 Commercial Avenue, Chicago.

This is a celebration of the 20th anniversary. The banquet starts at 2 P. M., and is followed by a program which is very elaborate. There are several speakers on the program.

The Croatian orchestra will entertain with select music. A dance will follow with a good time for all.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Dec. 16, 1914



ABOUT BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

We want to say to our new members that comrades and other workers should become members of the benevolent associations for insurance in case of sickness, accident and death.

Our immigrants suffer without such organizations in case of sickness or accident. Their families get nothing in case of death of their father, son or husband.

To avoid such calamities it is necessary for the workers to join the benevolent organizations. We do not claim that they are perfect, but because a member contributes a certain amount to the society while he is working he has the right in case of need to request what is his according to the by-laws of the society.

There are many working men who bring the excuse that it is hard to keep up the dues in such an organization. Wages are small and there is much

Radnioka Straza, Dec. 16, 1914



unemployment. That is true. There are so many poor workingmen. But there are many who would be able to pay if they cut unnecessary expenses. Somebody will ask, what are unnecessary expenses? Here they are: Alcohol, tobacco, cards.

These are quite unnecessary expenses which kill the worker's health and his pocketbook. Many a worker spends for beer or tobacco more than the amount for dues in an organization.

A man must be his own friend because we know very well the consequences which arise if a man dies and leaves a family without support.

For that reason it is important that a workingman gets insured.

Comrades, take care of yourselves so as not to become a burden to your comrades in case of death, sickness or accident.

**II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent
and Protective Institutions
4. Orphanages and Creches**



Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, no. 24, June 16, 1937.

Croatian Orphans, the name of which was later changed to Corporation for the Building of a Croatian Orphan Home. In 1916 about 30 locals of both Croatian unions became members of this corporation. In 1918 both unions decided that their members be assessed two cents per month for the building of an orphanage. In 1921 this assessment was raised to five cents and in 1924 to ten cents per month for each member. At the end of 1925 the contribution of the National Croatian Union was \$138,668.18, the Croatian Union of Illinois, \$45,000, the Corporation for the Building of the Orphan Home, \$23,146.70. In 1926 both unions merged into one Croatian Fraternal Union, which took the Croatian orphan home in its hands but changed the name of the institution to Children's Home of the Croatian Fraternal Union.

This is a short history of the Children's Home, the foundation of which was laid by the locals of Chicago. From a small beginning the home developed into a shelter for 150 children; on 49 1/2 acres of ground, where ten buildings (including a school building) were erected. The value of the ground and buildings is about \$250,000 today.



Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 24, June 18, 1937.

The home is under the supervision of the State of Illinois Department of Public Welfare, and is conducted under laws regulating children's homes. Many changes that were made in the last eight years were made at the request of the State Department. For instance, that the home must have a playground, its own nurse, dentist, etc. The state insists that the children have the best facilities for their mental and physical development. The supreme board as well as the committee in charge of the home try their best to give such facilities to the children, which sometimes is impossible, like keeping the place from being overcrowded. But for the most part the home deserves the certificate given each year by the state to homes which merit credit.

Now the building of a swimming pool for the children on the grounds is in progress.

Many things have to be completed in the future, mostly on the farm. It will be done because it was proved that the farm pays good returns to the children's home.

Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 23, June 9, 1937

(Official Organ Croatian Fraternal Union)

CHILDREN'S HOME OF THE CROATIAN FRATERNAL
UNION. POST-SCHOOL SEASON FINDS ALL BOYS
AND GIRLS ON THE FARM.

Among other news of the Children's Home, we believe that our members would like to hear something about our farm. There are about twenty-five acres of our own land under cultivation and thirty-five acres which are rented every year close to our farm. In the last six years our farm has improved very much and, although we have only one man taking care of the farm work which includes the fields, garden, cows, horses, pigs and chickens, our products are increasing every year.

A few years ago we had only six cows. Today we have twelve milking cows and five heifers. We have two horses, which are considered the best in this part of the country. Every summer we have about fifty young pigs which are used in the Home. Every spring the Home used to buy 500 small chickens.

Our grade school will be out this week and the children will be assigned to do some work in the garden and fields. The bigger boys will have to help with the hay and harvest and the smaller boys and girls will help in weeding and picking

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 23, June 9, 1937

the vegetables.

This year our work will be organized under special supervision of a man who will divide the children in groups and supervise the work. Our superintendent has many other things to do, which makes it impossible for him to stay with the children when they have to do garden work. To tell the truth, many children have to be closely watched at work, otherwise they turn everything into play. Those who will not perform their work properly will be deprived of the swimming pool privilege.

Our committee bought a new Allis Chalmers tractor, a disc and corn planter which makes our farm work much more productive.

John Kirasic and
John Crleencic.

MPA 111.1.1-101 30276

II D 4

II D 1

CROATIAN



Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 22, June 2, 1937.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CROATIAN CHILDREN'S HOME

This year it will be ten years since the opening of our children's home, that is, the tenth anniversary since for the first time children of our deceased members were admitted under the roof of our Croatian Fraternal Union, whose members replaced their dead parents, whom fate took away from them.

To mark this tenth anniversary in a solemn way, the Supreme Board decided, at its last meeting, on a celebration to be held on July 4th. The Supreme Board empowered two of its members, in company with the advisory board of the home, as well as the home's manager, to prepare a program of festivities for this occasion, which program has to be worthy of its purpose.

The celebration will include all members of the Supreme Board and all the officials of our organization. It is expected that thousands of our

Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 22, June 2, 1937.

members from near and far will arrive for this celebration to honor by their presence the tenth anniversary of this noble institution.

There is no doubt that it was necessary as well as honorable for all of us to have such an institution, which is lauded and admired even by strangers.

Each of our members, who had the opportunity to visit our children's home, to watch its work and the life of the orphans there; to see the amount of sacrifices which our organization offers just for the one purpose of taking decent care of our children in our children's home, such a member as an eye witness of all, will be more proud of being a **member and participant** in this our greatest national and fraternal institution, which endeavors with all might by noble acts to fulfill its purpose, to aid all who by fate are forced to appeal to generous hearts.



Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 22, June 2, 1937.

All former outings to the children's home were a complete success. They brought income, which was used for the needs of that home.

Brethren and sisters came from all parts, to aid as much as possible the responsible purpose of the children's home.

This year this outing is of a more important significance for each member, because as it was stated above, at the same time we will celebrate the tenth anniversary since the opening of the children's home with an excellent program, in which will participate not only members of the Supreme Board, but also all our singing societies and our children of the home. No doubt this program will satisfy everybody.

Taking into account this very important celebration of our children's home, it is desired that all Croatian organizations participate in this celebration. This celebration will be more proof that we have been devoted to the principles and purposes of our organization from the beginning.

II D 4
II B 3

CROATIAN:

Lajednicar, Vol. XIII, No. 13, May 5, 1937.

CHILDREN'S HOME OF THE CROATIAN FRATERNAL UNION

Desplaines, Ill. In the fall of 1929 Mr. H. C. McNeal became the principal of our school. Since there were no athletic activities at our school at that time and the children lacked exercises, he decided to introduce the sport of basketball. He found it a very difficult job because the boys showed no interest in the sport.

Some of the boys were even forced to play in order to get the sport started. After having a few games with other schools the boys became interested and were willing to play their best.

By practicing every day after school was dismissed, the team developed into a stronger team.

That same year they entered the Cook County tournament and took first place. They defeated teams that had played for years, while our team had played only for several months.

Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 13, May 5, 1937.

The next year we had a stronger team. With the cooperation of all the players in the years that followed, we won five Cook County tournaments in succession.

In all the eight years of basketball we participated in thirteen tournaments and had succeeded in winning eleven first and two third places along with several sportsmanship trophies.

This year our team entered one tournament and failed to win the first place trophy, but received third place.

II D 4

III C

II D 1

I B 4

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. XI, No. 39, Sept. 29, 1934.

PROTEST AGAINST ILLEGAL RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CENTRAL

COMMITTEE OF THE CROATIAN FRATERNAL UNION

In minutes of the last meeting of the Central Executive Board we found a decision which is contrary to the constitution and by-laws of not only the Children's Home, but the Croatian Fraternal Union which owns the Children's Home.

According to this decision an American Catholic society should be allowed to send a priest once a month to the Children's Home to teach them the catechism.

Paragraph 4 of the Croatian Fraternal Union's by-laws says that it is forbidden to spread or agitate either religious or political propaganda, and in the Children's Home's by-laws it is stated that the children in the Home are allowed to visit church on Sundays, but the children

MPA (114) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

- 2 -

CROATIAN

III C

II D 1

I B 4

Novi Svijet, Vol. XI, No. 39, Sept. 29, 1934.

that desire not to, or if their parents or guardians so desire, the administration or manager of the home should not mix in, nor have they right to order or force children in any manner.

We think with great confidence that the above excerpts from the by-laws of the Croatian Fraternal Union and the Children's Home are in place, and the management has observed them, which helped it to develop and succeed so much, which was impossible six or eight years earlier.

Children's church-going was never interfered with before. If they wanted to go, the bus was provided every Sunday morning.

This way they satisfied both those who wanted to go to church and those not wishing to go. Children were forbidden to participate in any celebration or concert which was not in direct contact with the Croatian

MPA (11.1) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

III C

II D 1

I B 4

- 3 -

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. XI, No. 39, Sept. 29, 1934.

Fraternal Union or the Children's Home.

The best example is a recent incident, when the children were not allowed in the celebration of "Jugoslav Day" at the World Fair in Chicago. And it was right. The management observed that rule, so did its executive committee and there is not one example in the home's history which could show that in the name of a home they acted in any political or religious matter.

The Children's Home pursued this course in the past and accomplished great success, and proved to us members of the Croatian Fraternal Union that this is the only right and successful way.

According to the by-laws and based on facts which at times speak clearer than the law, the central committee of the Croatian Fraternal Union is

WPA (H) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

- 4 -

CROATIAN

III C

II D 1

I B 4

Novi Svijet, Vol. XI, No. 39, Sept. 29, 1934.

wrong when it adopts such a resolution. This kind of decision can only be made by the Union's convention or a referendum vote by union members.

Concerning the above, the central committee of the Yugoslav Educational Association demands - in the name of the members of the Croatian Fraternal Union who belong to our association, that the central committee of the Croatian Fraternal Union reverse their decision at once, but if someone desires to push it on the union and spread in it, or in the Children's Home, religious teachings, let them bring it up before the next convention and at the same time ask for the abolition of Paragraph 4 of the Croatian Fraternal Union's by-laws.

Any attempt by the central committee to carry out their decision and bring the priest to the home will be considered a violation of union and home by-laws, and publicly prove deliberate interference with the

WPA (44.) PROJ. 50275

II D 4

- 5 -

CROATIAN

III C

II D 1

I B 4

Novi Svijet, Vol. XI, No. 39, Sept. 29, 1934.

management of the home which does its work to the general satisfaction.

Let us not create more disagreements in union ranks; it interferes with normal development.

Should we allow priests to bring in a religion, it stands to reason others will bring in politics; some may demand Croatian nationalism; others may expound Pan-Jugoslavism, Communism, or any other religious or political creed.

Meanwhile enemies of the Croatian Fraternal Union and the Children's Home, see destruction in it and that is what they want.

To end the disagreement, we repeat, there is no room in the Croatian Fraternal Union, nor in the Children's Home, for religion and politics.

WPA (L.I.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
III C
II D 1
I B 4

- 6 -

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. XI, No. 39, Sept. 29, 1934.

It should remain only as a benevolent, educational and humanitarian institution.

Anyone wishing to put through some political or religious creed is an enemy of the Union and the Children's Home, whether he is doing it intentionally or unconsciously.

We think that the central committee acted thoughtlessly in this case, and we are reminding them of a mistake, demanding them to recall their decision. Otherwise we will hold them responsible for the bad consequences arising out of their illegal decision.

The Central Committee of the Yugoslav Educational
Federation of America.

MPH (111) P110.30712

Novi Svijet, Vol.7. No.23. January 2, 1930.

Christmas Party in Orphanage.

The program was given on December 22, 1929, by boys and girls who have found shelter in the Croatian Childrens Home, DesPlaines, Illinois.

In spite of the bad weather and blanket of heavy, thick snow that made roads almost impassable with abstractions, many had the courage to brave nature and make their way to Des Plaines, to visit the little ones whom a cruel fate had separated from their parents, and who depended upon the understanding of National Croatian Union members. (H.B.Z.) And on this understanding depends whether the children will, some day, become men and women, healthy physically, and spiritually, who can report with honor to the members of the H.B.Z. or National Croatian Union. On account of lack of space in the paper we regret that we cannot give the program in detail. But we will touch on some high spots.

The program was opened by Mr.Kutuzovic, Supt. of the Home who congratulated the public for their interest and thanked the Board of Trustees for arranging presents for the children so that they would not feel forgotten.

The program, of twenty-four parts, was listened to with quiet and sympathetic

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Jan. 2, 1930.

understanding, and on the faces of listeners one could see an unusual appreciation. "Mother", recited by J. Cindric, touched us. It begins with these words:

"I don't know what is Mother dear,
Nor what is flame of Mothers heart,
I don't know all she was to me,
But that she was I can dimly see."

Following this, "Be Yourself" was recited by Helen Kutuzovic. The school orchestra composed of twenty-six little musicians surprised us with a few nicely played marches which they had learned in last few weeks. That proves Mr. H.C.McNeal, as a good high school principal.

The honor goes to the Central Executive Board of H.B.Z. for making it possible to teach the music in school.

Mr. McNeal, in his speech given in English, thanked the audience for their interest in the welfare of the children. He mentioned that the executive board could not find² better pair to manage the Institution than Mr. and Mrs. Kutuzovic.

It would be a good idea for the children to present the same program once in Chicago so that others may see what they know. Also, on that occasion, we could realize enough profit to buy Christmas presents, next year, for every child and eliminate the worries of the executive board in that respect.

Radnik, May 23, 1929.

OPEN MEETING

The Association for the Support of Croatian Orphans is calling a public meeting in the Croatian Sokol Hall, 1903 S. Racine Avenue. The meeting will begin at 3 P. M.

Speakers: T. Cuckovic, S. Zinic, and L. Borzic.

Subject for discussion: How the Croatian orphanage ought to function.

The general Yugoslav public is hereby invited, especially those brothers and sisters who are interested in our orphanage question. The Croatian orphanage is a responsibility, not only of the Croatian Fraternal Union ranks, but of the public at large. The Chicago colony has not yet forgotten the controversy between the C. F. U. and the orphans' association. From the time the C. F. U. took the orphanage under its control, many things have changed and the functioning of the orphanage is not what it originally was intended to be. Therefore, brothers and sisters, come to this meeting and learn the present position of the association for support of the

Radnik, May 23, 1929.

Croatian orphanage.

You will know then how to instruct your delegates. Soon there will be a meeting at the C. F. U. convention, where the orphanage question will be thoroughly discussed.

Everybody welcome.

Committee.

II D 4
II D 1

CROATIAN

Radnik, March 29, 1929.

WHY DID WE BUILD A CHILDREN'S HOME?

Many years ago a few of us in Chicago conceived the idea of establishing an institution where our orphaned children might be sheltered and cared for.

On this basis the association for the support of Croatian destitute children in America was founded. The intention of this association was to support these children by means of various contributions. But after several years our biggest benevolent organization, the Croatian Fraternal Union, extended its support to the association so that the desired goal could be reached sooner.

We worked industriously on all sides, contented that our dreams were materializing, not suspecting disruption. When the C. F. U. took everything in its own hands we thought that, if ever, now it must go ahead smoothly. The association was eliminated and the C. F. U. with its president, the famous Chicago "master," Mr. Cazolic, had a free hand.



Radnik, March 29, 1929.

After reading recent correspondence from various sources and persons, the heart breaks to hear and see that some children, after being subjected to maltreatment, were told they must also pay if they wish to remain in the orphanage. Why is this done and what is the meaning, why do the members pay their monthly assessment when unfortunate widows must pay only to be abused and humiliated?

We have thousands of children in America who should be taken care of, they should be considered first. Why take those unable to pay and why assess those unable and poor. Every child in Desplaines knows there is something wrong somewhere. We have six buildings and a school, and in Villa Detroit (name of one building), one Swedish lady reigns alone. Four of the buildings are empty and have had not fire in them all winter, walls are cracked and crumbling, while thousands of our children throughout America are hungry and freezing. What do they intend to do with these buildings? Do they want the elements to destroy them unused?

The president and officials seem disinterested. The C. F. U. convention

Radnik, March 29, 1929.

is approaching and we will discuss this question. The building must be filled with the children and if there are not enough children, we have old folks, old members, that have been ruined under this system and must sell pencils on the streets for a living.

Chicago Worker.

Radnik, April 27, 1928.

MASS MEETING FOR ORPHANS' AID

The association for the support of Croatian orphans in America will hold its first mass meeting, Sunday, April 29, 1928.

The meeting will be held at Zvonimir Building Coporation Hall, 3018-20 S. Wells St., Chicago. The meeting will start at 2 P. M.

The speakers are Mr. T. Cuckovic and Dr. Ante Biankini.

All Jugoslav workers are cordially invited.

Committee.



Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 8, Sept. 22, 1927

DEDICATION OF AN ORPHANAGE

The door of the children's home was solemnly opened Sunday, September 11, 1927. That day will remain marked in the history of the Croatian Brotherhood Union.

From a humanitarian view that day ended a noble wish of many past conventions; rather, the wishes of the whole membership of the Croatian Brotherhood Union.

The committee for dedication arranged a pionic for that day in Desplaines, Illinois, on the home grounds.

There were many noted speakers representing the Croatian Brotherhood Union, the chief supporter of the orphanage.

About one thousand persons were present, indeed too small a group considering the noble undertaking and in view of the fact that there are 20,000 members of the Croatian Brotherhood Union here in Chicago, not counting non-members of the union, but otherwise friends and supporters of the orphanage.

Remarks were heard that the local management is to blame for not announcing the event in all the newspapers, so that all, or most members and sympathizers would know and **turn** out in numbers to satisfy interests of the home.

Novi Svijet, Sept. 22, 1927



The opening of the wooden door is not so important in itself, September 11, 1927 either. Most important must be the fact that this day we brothers and sisters opened our hearts wider in shaping the destiny and the future of those children. You mothers, whether members or not, noticed in raising your own children the cruelties and injustice of the present system. You should not be unconcerned in this work. You that know motherly love, place yourselves at the head of this noble work and see that it is successful.

Shelter and food is not all that children need in raising them. You may, with your work and interest, at least in some measure, supply to the orphans what they lost: father and mother.

It is not true that everything failed and is corrupted and that one can not succeed in that field. This field is wide and rich; all we need is work and more workers.

Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 25, Jan. 20, 1927.

NOTICE TO ALL LODGES AND CLUBS

The Association for Aid to the Croatian Orphanage is arranging a concert, February 20, 1927, in the New American Hall, 1436-40 W. 18th Street.

The program starts at 2 P. M.

Invited are all Croatian and Yugoslav organizations and the public in general to attend this entertainment as much as possible. The program will be rich and very choice.

With this we ask all other organizations not to prepare their own entertainments on that date, as we want all to help us, since the proceeds of the concert are for a much needed fund in the new Children's Home.

APR 11 1927 10:30 AM 30225

II D 4
II D 1

CROATIAN

Zajednicar, Feb. 10, 1926.

CROATIAN ORPHANAGE

The financial statement for the year 1925, accepted by the executive board of the Croatian Fraternal Union in Chicago, is as follows:

Receipts from various sources during 1925, \$135,661.99; expenses during same period, \$108,695.55.



APR 1822 PRO. 30215

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Novi Svijet, Vol. 2, Feb. 19, 1925.

ENTERTAINMENT AND PROGRAM

The association for support of Croatian Orphanage is giving its annual entertainment Sunday, March 1st, 1925 in Czech-American Hall 1438 West 18th Street.

We are inviting all lodges and individuals to come and enjoy the program the net proceeds of which will go to the Croatian Orphanage of America which is being built at present in Des Plaines, Illinois. The entertainment starts at 3 P.M. and the stage play at 7 P.M. With other rich program we will show on the stage, the play "Zrtva" in one act. Admission is 50 cents a person.

Majority of Croatians and Yugoslavs know the energetic work of this association which as a rule gives one concert annually and it is desired that all our people, in Chicago and vicinity be with us that day.

This year we have much larger hall, and we hoped to satisfy our guests with the new hall as well as with service.

Committee.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
II D 1

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. II, No. 10, Oct. 19, 1924.

ORPHANAGE SUPPORT

In the National Croatian Society's 15th convention, held in the city of Detroit, Michigan, a resolution was adopted to pay out of the national fund to the Croatian orphanage the sum of \$5,000, as a present for the laying of the corner stone.

Resolution for support of the Croatian orphanage: The 15th Convention of the N. C. S. recognizes the association's efforts to support a Croatian orphanage in America, with the seat in Chicago, Illinois.

For that reason that association moved its operation for welfare of the orphanage out of Chicago, and because of that it is misunderstood in other places. It is thereby concluded that the Association for the Support of a Croatian Orphanage in America in the future will limit its operations to the city of Chicago and its immediate vicinity.

It is further recommended that in other places where our people live,

II D 4
II D 1

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. II, No. 10, Oct. 19, 1924.

a similar action should start, and devote time and work toward raising and supporting Croatian orphanages in America.

Members of the National Croatian Society are continuously contributing regular monthly assessment toward the Orphan's Fund.

NOV 11 1924

II D 4
II D 1

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. II, No. 10, Oct. 10, 1924.

ORPHANAGE SUPPORT

In the National Croatian Society's 15th convention, held in the city of Detroit, Michigan, a resolution was adopted to pay out of the national fund to the Croatian orphanage the sum of \$5,000, as a present for the laying of the corner stone.

Resolution for support of the Croatian orphanage: The 15th Convention of the N. C. S. recognizes the association's efforts to support a Croatian orphanage in America, with the seat in Chicago, Illinois.

For the reason that association moved its operation for welfare of the orphanage out of Chicago, and because of that it is misunderstood in other places. It is thereby concluded that the Association for the Support of a Croatian Orphanage in America in the future will limit its operations to the city of Chicago and its immediate vicinity.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
II D 1

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. II, No. 10, Oct. 10, 1924

It is further recommended that in other places where our people live, a similar action should start, and devote time and work toward raising and supporting Croatian orphanages in America.

Members of the National Croatian Society are continuously contributing regular monthly assessment toward the Orphan's Fund.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

APP. 11.1. PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Sept. 11, 1924.

Novi Svijet, Vol. 2, No. 4, Aug. 28, 1924.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE FOR THE CROATION ORPHANAGE

Celebration will be held September 1st, 1924 (Labor Day) on their farm in Des Plaines, Illinois. Nearly all Croatian benevolent and cultural lodges, also the youth organizations and representatives of our organizations that donated toward erecting of our orphanage or rather the home for our poor and needy children in America will take part.

It was decided at the last meeting, that Sunday before the celebration we will have a parade with the decorated autos and a band. Our lodges, merchants and individuals will be notified. All auto owners are asked to kindly report to the secretary, so that entertaining committee will know how many cars there will be at its disposal.

All our newspapers please reprint.

Novi Svjet, Vol. II, No. 1, Aug. 7, 1924.

RIGHT FIGURES, GOOD FRIENDS!

Ten years ago the now deceased H. C. Jankovic started action to erect a home for orphaned children and disabled feeble old folks. He was the first who thought of that, and with a few associates he proceeded to organize the Association of Croatian Orphanages in America. Like any new undertaking so did this one encounter opposition. From experience we know that our people lost millions of dollars in various gold mine shares. There are thousands who invested all they had so that they could be gold mine owners. It is no fun for anyone with two or three hundred dollars to become shareholder in such a corporation.

There were also various other investments where our people intrusted their hard earned money to speculators. The Croatian people are fortunate with such "friends," who would take one's last dollar for their own personal profit.

With all those drones it is little wonder that people do not trust in

Novi Svijet, Vol. II, No. 1, Aug. 7, 1924.

bona fide undertakings. The home for Croatian orphans is the noblest act of our people in America. Even if slow, it is moving ahead, and for the building of the home \$100,000 there are already collected, and building of the houses has started. Six houses size 33 x 99 feet each. The basements are dug out, and cement is being poured in their construction.

All the work is directed by the Central Board of Directors of the Croatian Orphanage.

To make the matter more understandable, I will mention that said board pays all collection to some company in Michigan, and they send their man to handle the work and other detail. He is said to be an expert.

According to my information the weekly pay of that man is \$75. One contractor digs the foundation, another will build the basement walls, then the carpenters. The houses will be made of wood. Since it was planned before and the blue prints were made for a structure of \$200,000, from which sum we are very far, we have changed plans. But there is urgent necessity to build an orphanage, and we started with the work, as I stated before.

Novi Svijet, Vol. II, No. 1, Aug. 7, 1924.

In spite of the work having been started, the executive board has not as yet rendered an estimate of the cost of these six houses.

This, like all other buildings, has a definite estimate of cost, and every expert builder is able to give a correct estimate of the work entrusted to him. Our people are paying the bill and demand to know what is being done with their money. "Once burned, always careful," is an old saying. Our people do not believe anymore in empty phrases, they demand exact accounts.

It is up to the executive board to give out an account of the building. People, in their lodge meetings, are asking for it in vain and get no satisfactory answer because the figures are kept as a great secret.

We do not need inspectors nor pay their expensive transportation and wages because of the needs of poor children.

We hope that the executive board will understand this notice and do its duty; otherwise we will start cleaning rank. There are plenty of us for that job.

Marka Smicikas
Chicago

MPA 101.3 P11.30275

Radnioka Straza, No. 17, Vol. X, April 4, 1917.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF CROATIAN ORPHANS

At the end of February the Association for the Education of Croatian Orphans held its annual meeting. From the report which we received it is seen that the work is progressing and that the purpose of the association is to give refuge and education to any Croatian orphan.

The association takes care of thirty-nine Croatian and four Slovenian children who are sheltered at the Czech Orphan Home at Lisle, Ill., not far from Chicago.

According to the report of the manager of this orphans' home, the monthly cost per child is \$11.74. That means that the association is very hard pressed to meet its obligations. It was decided at the meeting to name confidants for the association with the duty to collect contributions from private persons and societies. The children have their own Croatian teacher and are progressing fine.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Radnioka Straza, No. 17, Vol. X, April 4, 1917.

The meeting decided to order the printing of a Croatian school reader for the second, third and fourth grades.

From the statement of the financial secretary, at the end of 1916 a total of \$1,085.76 was received, expended \$387.91, balance, \$697.85.

This association has fifty one societies, 138 private persons and the National Croatian Union as members.

The purpose of this association is a noble one that is shown by the resolution adopted at the meeting to give the children a healthy and real education. For that reason the association deserves support from all.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275



Radnicka Obrana, Vol.7. No.46. October 28, 1914.

Jugoslav Students' Fund.

This year is very profitable for fishes, ravens and wolves; likewise for our patriotic leaders.

Never did a year abound with as many "funds" as the year 1914. All these funds are for the people (?). That is at least what their organizers say. But alas the names of these funds sound as if the funds collected are not for the working class. We have; "National Defense"; "Jugoslav Defense"; "Serbian Red Cross"; "Croatian Red Cross"; "National Fund" and recently "Jugoslav Students' Fund".

This is the youngest patriotic baby only 10-12 days old. Its father is a professor of "experimental" pedagogy - may be ~~demagogy~~ - at New York.

We do not doubt his good intentions. But we have to ask just the same; who will benefit from these patriotic funds? Do you think the Croatian or Serbian laborer? Not at all. The name says it is a fund for students. That means that students will receive help to finish school and then climb on the backs of poor

Page 2.

Radnicka Obrana, Oct. 28, 1914.

working people and manage them like the rest of the bureaucrats do in Europe.

Just such gentlemen are to blame for our people fleeing their fatherland to make their living here and suffer from cold and hunger in time of unemployment.

Is it wise that workers in America support such students' funds? Will they not in this manner keep in school their future exploiters and society's hangers on?

No, the working class has its funds. They are the economic and political organizations of which the Socialist Party is composed where International Socialism is taught. The Socialist Party is the only political party which is fighting for the salvation of the working class. Only through Socialism will parasites of society perish and equality reign among peoples.

AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

6. Settlement Houses and
Community Centers

II D 6
II D 1
II B 1 a

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 12, Oct. 20, 1927.

DEDICATION OF HALL

The independent Croatian benevolent lodge "Bratstvo" (Brotherhood) has purchased a building known as the National Hall, and will dedicate it to the use of all Jugoslavs. It will be known as the National Croatian Center.

There are few Croatians who did not visit this hall in the past, because it is centrally located in our West Side colony and because of it it was more often used by Croatian cultural and benevolent groups than any other hall of its size.

Our West Side colony did not have a large-sized hall in their hands in which all our activities could be accommodated. Lodge "Bratstvo," without shareholders, undertook to buy the hall, which will serve all our clubs and lodges. This is the first and only lodge to realize that ideal to serve and honor the whole Croatian colony in Chicago.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 6
II D 1
II B 1 a

- 2 -

CROATIAN

MPA (11) PROJ. 30275

Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 12, Oct. 20, 1927.

We therefore recommend and offer it to all Slavic organizations of the West Side of Chicago for their use.

A new stage is being erected, and we have smaller rooms for clubs, meetings, lectures, house parties and the like.

At the same time we are announcing the opening celebration, which will take place Sunday, Oct. 23, at our hall, 1800-02 S. Racine Avenue.

A select program and a pleasant time is in store for all. "Zora" will sing a few selections, as well as Mr. Babin, who will sing a tenor solo.

Among the speakers, there will be some Chicago aldermen and various Croatian leaders. M. Skvorc's orchestra and a string orchestra will furnish the music.

Novi Svijet, Nov. 13, 1924. Vol. 2; No. 15.

DEDICATION OF NATIONAL CROATIAN HALL IN SOUTH CHICAGO

The Croatian Center of South Chicago has completed the building of a hall and will celebrate its opening Sunday November 23, 1924. The celebration will take place in the new hall on 9620 Commercial Avenue. The Committee is promising a rich program for the occasion. It is hoped that all fraternal and cultural groups will help to make the celebration a success.

BUILDING THE WORKERS' CENTER (Hall)

The attention of the Croatian people of Chicago is called to the public meeting, Sunday August 12. The meeting will be held in the National Hall, 18th St. and Center avenue at 2 P. M. The program of the meeting is: Building Croatian National Center. All members of Croatian Educational and Political Associations and all sympathizers are invited.

Our duty is to be awake and watch what happens in our colony and to define our position. Here we must show our approval to the committee for calling for public discussion because more eyes see more.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

**TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

D. Benevolent

and Protective Institutions

10. Foreign and Domestic Relief

II D 10

III B 4

II D 4

III H

I G

CROATIAN



MEMORIAL BOOK FIFTI ANNIVERSARY 1929-1934

CROATIAN WOMEN'S CLUB "HRVATSKA ZENA"

SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1934

FIVE YEAR ACTIVITIES OF THE CROATIAN WOMEN'S CLUB

"HRVATSKA ZENA," BRANCH 1, CHICAGO

Memorial Book Fifth Anniversary 1929-1934.

The Croatian Women's Club, "Hrvatska Zena," Branch 1, was organized January 27, 1929. At the first meeting seven patriotic Croatian ladies came together to organize the first branch of "Hrvatska Zena" in the United States, following the call of the central office of the organization in their homeland, Croatia, at the city of Zagreb.

To the committee were elected: Klara Skvorc, president; Agate Gjurak, vice-president; Rose Cesar, secretary, and Dorislava Absac, treasurer.

After its organization, by-laws for the club were drawn up and work started. The foundation of this work is to create sociability among Croatian women. To be interested in national and feminine activities, in humanitarian fields, in health preservation, enlightenment of the Croatian people, betterment of their economic life, and earning capabilities. Finally, to induce members of the club to become citizens of the United States.



Memorial Book Fifth Anniversary 1929-1934.

The club has to attend funerals of its members and decorate their graves on certain occasions.

The first and most important duty of a Croatian woman must be to encourage patriotic feelings and charity toward the poor, not only in this country but also in the native homeland, which looks forward to our help with great expectations.

At their second monthly meeting these patriotic Croatian women and mothers decided that, as a women's club, their first step must be to make a pilgrimage to the Children's Home of the Croatian Fraternal Union at Desplaines, Illinois, where they left presents of toys, books and candies for the children.

The club "Hrvatska Zena" helped the central office at Zagreb to improve the graves of the Croatian martyrs who fell in the demonstrations

Memorial Book Fifth Anniversary 1929-1934.

at Zagreb, twenty-seven in number, on December 5, 1918 and June 20, 1928. They were just common people, but by their death, as a sacrifice for their nation, they became great.

Their everlasting memory was secured by erecting a single monument for all at the cemetery Mirogoj at Zagreb, Croatia. This monument was built with the modest help of the club "Hrvatska Zena" of Chicago.

The club "Hrvatska Zena", Branch 1, gives help in money and supplies to poor families, makes donations to the Croatian church and school, to the Children's Home; makes visits to the sick and distressed and brings help whenever possible. During this unforgettable crisis many families received clothing, shoes and groceries from the club "Hrvatska Zena."

At Christmas and Easter the poor in Croatia are not forgotten. They receive at least a small amount of money. The club "Hrvatska Zena"



Memorial Book Fifth Anniversary 1929-1934.

brought through its members theatrical performances of patriotic value to the stage, thus showing the patriotic feeling of its members for the Croatian homeland.

The club "Hrvatska Zena" encourages its members to prefer their national Croatian embroideries, their colors and styles and work on them. Because of this at the International Exhibition of Embroideries held at the Hotel La Salle in Chicago, the exhibited articles of the club's members received first prizes.

The club arranges picnics and excursions in summer; teas and musicales in winter. At the meetings refreshments are served. In conversation many forgotten Croatian words are brought to mind, and love and longing for the old native Croatian country is restored.

The good example of the "Hrvatska Zena" branch one. of Chicago, was



Memorial Book Fifth Anniversary 1929-1934.

followed by many Croatian settlements throughout the United States, where additional branches were established. Each branch is working independently according to the by-laws, but the leader for all is the pride of Croatia, the central office of the "Hrvatska Zena" at the Croatian capital, Zagreb, the center of Croatian culture.

The work of the central office reflects the true character of the Croatian women.

In connection with its fifth anniversary the Croatian women's club "Hrvatska Zena" Branch 1 of Chicago, called the first convention of all Croatian women's clubs' branches in America for the first of May, 1934. At that convention means will be found and ways adopted to (discover) what to do to secure a better future of all the branches of the Croatian women's clubs "Hrvatska Zena" throughout the United States.

II D 10
II B 1 a
II A 3 b

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. IX, No. 48, Nov. 19, 1932

CHARITY BALL

Following the lead of the Chicago Daily News, the Yugoslav group has organized a grand ball for the purpose of raising money which will be equally divided between Croatian, Serbian, and Slovenian unemployed poor families.

America's foremost Yugoslav artists, under the direction of Prof. Alexander Savine, are donating their services.

See and hear Ivan Baric, Kataryn Brayak, Andrew Cosme, Ljubica Koenic, George Marchan, Dorothy Schubert, Joseph Sipusic, L. Skala, Anton Stipulin, Gloria Strmic, Mildred Zuanic.

Colorful costumes, national songs and dances. Everybody welcome at the La Salle Hotel, Sunday evening, November 27, 1932.

Committee.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 10

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (2)

III C

III H

I G

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet, Vol. VII, No. 40, May 1, 1930.

FIRST ANNUAL CELEBRATION

Sunday, April 20, 1930, the Croatian women's society "Hrvatska Zena," (The Croatian Mother), had its first public entertainment and with it celebrated its first year of existence. The event was held in the American-Bohemian Hall and was well attended.

The dance was scheduled for the afternoon and the program for 7 P. M., which actually took place at 8:30. The president, Mrs. Kloro Skvorc, opened the program with a laudatory address.

The program was composed of many various sections. The principal attraction was the dramatic play, "Na Duvaniskom Polju." (The first Croatian king was crowned on Duvanjsko field, 1005 years ago).

Lovi Svijet, Vol. VII, No. 40, May 1, 1930.

This fantastic picture symbolizes, and in patriotic phrases depicts, a meeting of legendary fairies on Duvanjsko field, as follows:

The fairy Majka Hrvatska (Croatian mother) called the fairies from ten districts to the meeting to discuss the destiny of their homeland, based on the glory of Croatian history and to promise a better future.

The ten Croatian fairies were dressed in native costumes according to the ten original districts. The costumes were beautiful. Obviously more time was given to the decoration. If that much attention and time was devoted to the lines of one's particular part, the presentation could have had more artistic value. The biggest handicap was that fairies talked so low that the public could hardly hear what was happening in the fairies circle. Only about two or three were fairly good.



Novi Svijet, Vol. VII, No. 40, May 1, 1930.

The best act on the program was the part where children played "Volo," (National dance). Eight boys and eight girls, all dressed in national costumes, clasped hands and formed the circle. The Urbancic Brothers String Orchestra furnished the music. This part undoubtedly would have come out the best if it was not for the interruption. The dance was in proper order and everything was going well when a few priests entered ceremoniously into the hall. Then the whole clan got stirred up and rushed to greet them, bow to them and provide proper seats for them. A real riot and disturbance was created and the young dancers and players were neglected. One would rightfully expect, even of a priest, to be more respectful in a case like that, and remain at the door at least until the act was over.

In the children's dance we must mention the expert leadership of

Novi Srijet, Vol. VII, No. 40, May 1, 1930.

Danica Hrbanasa in a Russian national dance in acrobatic style and "Naughty Waltz," masterfully presented by Helen Sutler, Gertrude Slirka and little Margie Hans. (She is at present a radio artist). The dance followed the program.

We stated that this was the first public appearance of "Hrvatska Zena," and will express a few impressions in connection with same. In the first place, with the appearance of the new group, we expected something new in the way of an entertainment, something that would lead us one step ahead, but instead, we were transferred back to the war time delirium from which we have hardly recuperated.

We heard from one member that the purpose and the aim of the society is exclusive and consists only in helping Croatian poor children and orphans here and in the old country to the complete exclusion of religious and political questions. Very noble purpose, indeed!



Novi Svet, Vol. VII, No. 40, May 1, 1930.

This affair, however, showed no indication of existing poverty nor did anybody as much as mention the poor. On the contrary, here was where the Croatian would-be aristocracy displayed itself and decorated themselves as in a contest to show how good God was to them.

Judging by the program and the conduct of the whole affair, it seems that this society has a different purpose more energetically displayed than the original one, that is, the propaganda of Croatian chauvinism among the immigrants. Whether this society as a whole knows it or not, it is obvious that "Hrvatska Jena" is a tool of some newspaperman or some individuals who have been late spreading some potent Croatianism among our people for their own selfish interests. From this we see that many put on good clothes for mere petriectism and display.

After all, this chauvinism is nothing new, but the issue of old Austrianism, Hungarianism or Pan-Croatianism of the deceased "Hrvatski Savez,"

Lori Svijet, Vol. VII, No. 40, Nov 1, 1930.

(Croatian Federation), or war Yugoslavism and many other evolutionary avenues which our quack patriots in America have traveled in the past. The description of this newest patriotic mania of our aristocratic foolishness would be interesting and entertaining if it wasn't so tragic.

Now we would like to advise the members of "Bructske Zena" if they wish to put their new lodge on a strong foundation and if they are sincere in their undertaking and want to devote their activity to the humanitarian purposes which they claim as their aim and which in itself has a large field, then they ought to leave aside the clergy and chauvinism. The history of our immigration in America teaches us that clergy and chauvinism are very bad company and lodges and clubs run by them have a short life.



)
)
Novi Svirlet, Vol. VII, No. 40, May 1, 1930.

It would be more sensible if "Hrvatska Zena," as a society which took as its duty to help the poor, had devoted more attention to the question of poverty.

For instance, why are there the poor? That makes men poor and how to remedy misery and poverty? That would be by far more appropriate for them.

Reporter.

II D 10

I. D 2 a (4)

CROATIAN

Radnik, Sept. 30, 1929.

OUR YOUTH FOR GASTONIA

The working class children and youth, as well as numerous working class organizations, are mobilizing for the Chicago tag days for Gastonia defense and relief on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 28 and 29.

At the conference of the Joint Committee for defense and relief held on Sunday, Sept. 22, forty-eight working class organizations made preparations for the successful conducting of the tag days and the campaign for Gastonia.

On Friday, Sept. 27, four groups of the Chicago Relief Scouts, a children's organization under the auspices of the International Workers Relief, will meet to arrange for participation in the tag days and the campaign for Gastonia.

WPA 61-11-1100-30275

II D 10
I D 2 a (4)

CROATIAN

Radnik, Aug. 28, 1929.

TO HELP GASTONIA STRIKERS

The second convention to aid the Gastonia strike is called to meet Augst 31, 1929, at National Hall, 1800 S. Racine Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Brothers and sisters:

Representatives of organizations and societies gathered at the first conference arranged by the temporary committee for the Gastonia strike aid, are coming before you with brotherly pleas to remind you of your duty toward fellow workers in the textile industry and to examine the situation of the strikers in Gastonia, and the danger confronting them from the bosses' side. Only we workers and friends of labor can save our brother workers from savage assault and brutality, and also make the strikers' struggle a successful one. The Gastonia strikers are facing their fate - this is the burning question of all the working class and their friends. They are facing heavy material losses, but they are determined to stick and to

WPA 6111 21001 30275

Radnik, Aug. 28, 1929.

depend upon our ever ready and unlimited help. Fifteen courageous workers will be burned to death in the electric chair, and many have been convicted and sentenced to long prison terms; only our solidarity and cooperative work can save them. They need our help at once. Can we allow our fellow workers in this fatal moment to suffer. Our answer must be no! It was with this thought that our first conference decided to call all Yugoslav workers to help their striking brothers in Gastonia. Elect your representatives and send them to this convention. Elect at least two from each lodge or club.

For the Strikers Aid Committee.

Ely Majetorovic, Secretary.

APR 11 1930
FBI - CINCINNATI

II D 10

III H

I G

II D 10 (Serbian)

III H (Serbian)

I G (Serbian)

Radnik, Feb. 26, 1929.

HRVATSKI RADISA (Industrious Croat) AND
SRBSKI PRIVREDNIK (Industrious Serb)

CROATIAN



Recently the Croatian dollar-patriots were engaged in a tremendous campaigning throughout our lodges and clubs in the name of non-political Croatian national consciousness (which we will describe more in detail), Serbian dollar-patriots are also in our intensive drive for the Privrednik. (Croatian Radisa and Serbian Privrednik are the respective people's organizations established for the purpose of taking care of the orphans of the World War to provide food, clothing and education for stranded children.)

On several occasions we have proved and will expose in the future that Hrvatski Radisa is nothing, but an agency to sell youth to cheap large Croatian manufacturers. On the other hand, what Serbian Privrednik is, the following letter from one of their students proves:

"As an apprentice of Privrednik I hate the institution. Privrednik is not doing a thing to stop the exploitation of youth, much less to improve the position of students and their conditions in existence and education.



Radnik, Feb. 26, 1929.

If any apprentice complains to the supervisor or committee against the master and demands an intervention, he is told: 'Well, you are an apprentice. That is your lot, shut up and stand him until you grow up.' Privrednik is raising a very thin class of qualified workers, out of which they intend to make enemies of the working class. Therefore, Privrednik may be called the central for skilfully molding fascists from the workers' ranks. That is the principal aim of Privrednik. It was plain to me when they came to us with this question: How may a student be a valuable orthodox Serb? Then they teach the student to answer thus: A valuable orthodox Serb must obey his master, must always pray before he goes to bed, go to church on Sunday, congratulate his master on his birthday and kiss his local priest's hand. And above all, a valuable orthodox Serb must never oppose his master's wishes.

"Recently, idiotic circulars were sent to Privrednik students, here is one: 'It is understood that no sensible person will quit his position - regardless of how bad, - before he secures another and better one. It is disgraceful for a young person to be unemployed (bum), bums get into questionable society, violence and eventually ruination. Be a man, keep your job, watch



Radnik, Feb. 26, 1929.

your company, avoid unscrupulous liars, bums and lazy failures, or you will, sooner or later, suffer because of them.

'Be nice to your masters, and when you leave don't forget them, but write to them, especially on their birthday send them a card.'

According to the above, Privrednik is educating the youth to be future strike breakers, who will not hinder the healthy development of our home industry. My advice to every apprentice would be, if anybody from Privrednik tries to influence them, tell them: 'To devil with Privrednik, down with them! Long live independent syndicates!'"

(Signed) Revolutionary Apprentice.

The article from the apprentice is very accurate and fits Hrvatski Radisa with this difference, that Radisa's idea of being valuable is that he must be a good Catholic Croat, while Privrednik appeals to the orthodox Serbian.



Radnik, Feb. 26, 1929.

On this occasion we appeal to our working people to be careful, watch that false propaganda, don't lead them in strike breaking, especially now. There is a contest in this propaganda, therefore we must say to the gentlemen: Neither the Hrvatski Radisa nor Srbski Privrednik, but labor unions and youth workers' organizations.

Translator's note: Both Hrvatski Radisa and Srbski Privrednik have branches in all large colonies. There are several in Chicago, thousands of dollars were collected here and sent to the old country for the upkeep of this humanitarian institution until it became corrupted.

II D 10
I D 2 a (4)

CROATIAN

Radnik, July 27, 1928.

CALL TO JUGOSLAVS OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

All benevolent, cultural, educational, political, and dramatic societies!
Brothers and sisters!

The great coal miners' strike is coming to its highest point. Men, women and children are suffering from police clubs and hunger; they await help from the working people in order to save their union and have a decent living. Throughout the country working people and progressive humanitarian organizations are doing all they can to help them.

The International Workers Defense and Miners Relief Committee are working together to help the miners. From all over groups and individuals are answering the call. Throughout America forces are being mobilized to aid miners and their families in these crucial moments.

Jugoslav working people and their lodges and clubs must not be the last to join. They must show their solidarity and fraternity to miners, their

MPA 611.1-162.3-275

II D 10
III H

CROATIAN



Radnik, May 21, 1927.

JUGOSLAV LABOR DEFENSE FUNDS

Both organizations and individuals have contributed \$1,472.60 to the fund for class prisoners and their families, of which sum, to date, \$1,000 has been sent abroad. Workers' organizations from all over the United States participated in this fund.

N. Britric, Secretary
Chicago, Ill.

II D 10
III H

CROATIAN

Radnik, May 7, 1927.

AID TO THE FLOOD SUFFERERS

An appeal is hereby made to our people in Chicago and vicinity to gather at a massmeeting to be held May 15, at 2 P. M., in National Sokol Hall, 1905 S. Racine Avenue. The speakers will be M. Krasic and M. Goreta, and the question for consideration will be the consequences of the flood and earthquake in Yugoslavia and our duty towards it.

The Yugoslav government does not intend to take the necessary steps to allay hunger and suffering, which predominates in the whole country, but resorts instead to the age old tactics of police and suppression, while the surplus which was gained by the sweat and suffering of the people is used to build more fortifications and army barracks, so they can continue to suppress the people's miseries and sufferings with those means.

We are forced for these reasons to speak publicly, so that people may learn the true conditions prevailing in the kingdom of the Serb-Croats and Slovenes.

WPA 4112 1-10-30275

II D 10
III H
I E

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 68, June 6, 1925

JUGOSLAV WORKERS' DEFENSE

The above is the name of a newly organized association for the defense and help of the victims of the white terror.

Many times we called attention to the atrocities of the white terror in all lands, especially in Yugoslavia, because our people in America are concerned about it.

We greet the new association with all our heart, in its aim to help the victims of the white terror.

Here we bring the proclamation of the Yugoslav workers' defense. It reads: Dear brothers and sisters! The workers and poor farmers of the world are exposed to persecutions, maltreatments, even death, because they dare lift their voices for more liberty, more bread, more working hours and better conditions for living. Capitalist stupidity caused half a million workers and farmers to be jailed and held in prisons and dungeons. The number of persons beaten and killed amounts to one hundred thousand. Let us recall the

WPA (111) PRO-30275

Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 68, June 6, 1925

thousands and thousands who have fallen victims in the space of a few years, to the monarchistic-white guards of the reigning class of Yugoslavia. All of them call for help and wring their gnarled hands toward us across the ocean. Can we refuse help? No, never. It is our duty to help our martyred brethren, not with words only, but with deeds!

For this reason, we organized the "Jugoslav Workers' Defense", the purpose of which is to help morally and materially all the victims of white terror in Yugoslavia and their families.

The committee of the "Jugoslav Workers' Defense" announces that said organization is non-political. It is just a benevolent association of workers for workers, who suffer from persecutions of the capitalistic classes. It will help all the victims of the white terror regardless of their political affiliations.

Temporary address: "Jugoslav Workers' Defense", 1806 Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
President: Magde Rajkovic; Treasurer: Mary Mrnjec; Organizer: Matt Goreta.

WPA (ILL) PHUJ.30275

Jugoslavia, Vol. XIII, No. 17, Nov. 10, 1923

JUGOSLAV RELIEF



November 11th is the fifth Anniversary of the Armistice between America and her allies and the Central Powers.

The Jugoslavs of the United States may, on this day, with pride point out to an action, started on that day which was honorably accomplished to the satisfaction of all those who participated in it.

It is a known fact that the world forgets easily. Things good or bad have the same fate. We have had bad undertakings aplenty, but we had successful ones also. The most successful of our undertakings was the Yugoslav Relief Action which was sponsored on the day of Armistice, 1918, in Denver, Colorado, by two men; Walter Predovich and the late Peter Mladineo.

This undertaking among our people was the first one, which once started, was finished honestly and successfully.

This enterprise can serve as an example for other similar.

Great sacrifices were necessary. One of the original organizers Peter Mladineo succumbed under the strain of work. But before he died he saw his efforts crowned with success in spite of obstacles, in spite of suspicion and efforts to hamper this great humane action.

At the time of greatest need in the home country, when parents, brothers and sisters and relatives turned to America and expected help, when among political

Jugoslavia, Vol. XIII, No. 17, No. 10, 1923



upheaval, there was neither time nor will to take care of the suffering poor, the Yugoslav Relief sent 1,774 boxes valued at a quarter of a million dollars, filled with food, clothing and other supplies to the fatherland.

Testimony of official persons gives credit for the value of this action for moral and material support. All money was disbursed by May 16, 1921, from that date the Yugoslav Relief ceased to exist.

But its aim and purpose were honestly fulfilled. Its name belongs to history, so that our people will not forget those who participated in this most needed, most honorable performed and most successfully accomplished action.

II D 10
III H

CROATIAN

Jugoslavia, Aug. 5, 1922. Vol. 12; No. 4.

THE NATIONAL CARE AND THE IMMIGRANTS

Many immigrants in the United States ask the Association of National Care in Zagreb for its intervention in different cases. The same is done by the families of emigrants at home.

The intervention of this association is given without any charges.

II D 10

III H

I G

IV

CROATIAN



Hrvatska Zastava, Vol. XIII, No. 10, Jan. 13, 1916.

INVITATION

The committee to collect donations for Croatian war prisoners is requested to come to the special committee meeting which will be held Sunday, 16th instant, at 8 P. M., in Mr. Lackovic's home, 1819 Fisk St., Chicago.

Dr. Eiankini.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 49, Nov. 18, 1914

ACTS OF BENEVOLENCE

The European war opened the door for begging in America. It looks as if American dollars will dry many a European tear.

For example, in New York they collected for the American Red Cross, \$293,-627; the German Aid Fund collected \$150,699; the Belgian, \$246,997; the Fund of the Prince of Wales, \$64,516; the Fund for the American Hospital at Paris collected \$108,136.

More money was collected also by different nationalities in America.

America has thousands of unemployed persons today and nobody helps them. Here is money collected and sent to Europe, where hundreds of thousands of dollars are thrown away with the purpose to kill each other and devastate the land.

Today anything may happen. Any absurdity is taken seriously.

II D 10

II B 2 d (1)

IV

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 32, July 23, 1913

PUBLIC APPEAL

It was reported to the central committee of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation that comrade Milan Glumac (former editor of Radnicka Straza, who on account of bad health is living in California) is also in great financial need.

About the work in behalf of our federation done by Mr. Glumac, we hardly have to write, that is well known to all comrades.

The central committee appeals to comrades to make contributions to help comrade Glumac. All money has to be sent to the Federation's secretary, 111 North Market street.

44-111-1001-3025

II D 10
I D 2 a (2)

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Vol. II, No. 48, Nov. 19, 1909

DONATION FOR A TUBERCULAR

The Croatian trade union of Chicago decided at its last meeting to buy one \$25.00 watch which will be raffled for the benefit of Melakovic who has been unable to work for a whole year.

The trade union paid his twenty weeks regular benefit and twenty weeks special. We warmly urge our readers to buy tickets for his benefit.

II D 10
I D 2 c
III B 2

CROATIAN

Radnioka Straza, Vol. II, No. 7, Feb. 5, 1909.

FUND FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

The Croatian Workers' Educational and Political Club in Chicago started a movement to come to the assistance of the needy unemployed. Last year they sponsored an entertainment that brought forty dollars net profit. Out of this little fund we have already helped a few unemployed workers, account of which was already given.

There was \$5.80 left, which sum the club donated to A. Subotic, the carpenter with a large family who has been out of work for almost a year.

II D 10
III H
I C

CROATIAN

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 25, 1903.

PROTEST BY CROATIANS

Almost four hundred sturdy Croatians met in a hall at Center Avenue and 18th Street, in order to protest against the licentious ruling of the Hungarian government and its henchmen, the baneful Khuen-Hedervary in Croatia. Conditions there are known to our people from newspaper reports. Martial law exists in many towns today. The soldiers shoot people without mercy and whoever is arrested is tried and hung mercilessly. This is the reward of the Croats for having defended the Emperor and his government in 1848, against these same Hungarians, who today are oppressing them, and this because they are defending the rights given them by law. There are no rights in Austria-Hungary and as a Croatian student predicted: "There will be no rights for the Slavs in Austria until the hoofs of Cossack horses beat upon the market-square of Vienna."

The meeting of our Croatian brothers was dignified. The chairman was Mr. Juraj Mamek; vice-chairman, Ivan Bozie; treasurer, J. C. Jankovic, secretary, T. Lackovic; auditor Stivelic. Before the meeting was called to order, voluntary donations were brought to the treasurer's table. It was impressive, the way those hard,

Denni Hlasatel, May 25, 1903.

calloused hands contributed for the home-land, how willingly and how enthusiastically they contributed money earned by sweat and blood upon the altar of their "Home-land". Each of them gave at least a dollar, though we know, that Croats are mainly workingmen and that they have no wealthy people among them. In the meeting the following was accomplished: The resolutions committee consisting of Messrs. Dr. Bianki, Pavel Hajdic and Ivan Bozic composed two telegrams; one directed to the National Defense Committee at Zahreb calling on the brothers to continue the fight for Croatian rights; the other to Franz Josef, present Emperor of Austria, in which he is called upon to put an end to the reign of the Hungarian monster in Croatia. There was collected since Thursday by means of subscription sheets and in the meeting a total of \$355.80 and \$51.00 for telegrams. Certainly a distinguished showing of the conscientiousness of our brother-men.

One more word. It is our duty as Bohemians, to make collections for the benefit of our Croatian brothers and help them in their battle with the savage Hungarian hordes. Croats live among us, associate with us, and participate in all our national undertakings. At the protest meeting, when martial law was declared in Prague, they took part in our meeting, spoke at the meeting and collected contributions for us. They celebrated Bohemian Day with us in 1893 contributing

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10

III H

I C

- 3 -

CROATIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 25, 1903.

almost \$1000.00 for the occasion. However it is now time that we showed, that we sympathize with the unfortunate Slovak nation, which is being set upon, destroyed and murdered, and that as true Slavs we stand with them.

MPA 0111, PROJ. 30275

~~CONTINUED~~
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

1. Organized Crime

II E 1

II E 2

III G

I E

CROATIAN

Znanje, Apr. 12, 1920.

AMERICANS AND FOREIGNERS

From statistics of the year 1918 we learn that one out of eighteen American-born citizens is a criminal. Among the inhabitants of the United States who were born abroad one out of sixty-six is a criminal.

If we were to count as a criminal any common law-breaker, the number of criminals among native-born Americans would be still larger. Indeed, if we watch the newspapers, we shall find that those who are most active in crime are Americans born here and not immigrants.

If these facts were clear to Americans, they would renounce their hatred and contempt for "foreigners". From a purely scientific standpoint we are all foreigners, since our residence on earth is very short. Why then not try to live this short life in brotherhood and love? Why be divided into classes, nations, and races, besides creating an artificial division, expressed by the terms "American-born" and "foreigner"? This would not happen except for the

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Znanje, Apr. 12, 1920.

plutocrats, who wish to distract the attention of the people from misery and injustice by exaggerating the menace of the foreign-born.

There is no good reason why Americans should despise foreigners. They also, or their forebears, were "foreigners" once. Besides, the foreigners have elevated this country to prosperity. Foreigners do the heavy work today. If they suddenly left for their native countries, there would be a crisis here.

On the other hand the foreigners are the most peace-loving element in this country, more peaceful than the Americans themselves. This is shown by these statistics of crime.

The situation in America is not promising. That is understood by the element in control, which fears revolt and resistance. Those who compose this element have many ways of explaining the situation, and they try to blame the socialists, the communists, and the "foreigners" for it, but the robbers on Wall Street are never blamed for anything.

**II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

E. Crime and Delinquency

2. Individual Crime

WIVES EXCHANGED

A very unusual incident came before Chicago courts recently. John Los made a contract with Steve Labinovic to sell his own wife for the sum of \$100.

Both signed the contract and Labinovic paid down \$25 in good faith. Mrs. Los, 23-year-old wife of John Los, told the judge that five years ago he returned from America and married her in the old country. When they came back to America he treated her as a slave. They have two children: a girl, four and a boy three years old.

"John always tried to get rid of me," she told the judge. "When we were at Steve's house they made a bargain. For the sum of one hundred dollars I was to belong to Labinovic. This is the price of a good cow at home in Poland."

The judge fined the men \$100 apiece, and they will have to work it out in jail as they have no money for the fine.



Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 33, March 15, 1928

SORROWFUL ACT

Last week much was said on the West side of our city about things that happened in the Croatian Catholic church and school basement.

Some newspapers described the sorry act (sodomy) and as lightning news spread to Croatian homes.

I will not describe what happened, it is an ugly thing, but I ask: What would our Catholic priests say, headed by the editor of their paper Nasa Nada if something like that happened to one of our children attending public schools or if it happened in our orphanage?

They would undoubtedly, as is their habit, accuse the non-Catholic upbringing of the children, and would jump on all our progressive people and institutions. The editor of Nasa Nada would in one draught drink a whole gallon of wine, happily sit down to write a beautiful "stuff" against educators and heathens. They would be blamed for everything, as this could only happen -- according to priests -- as a result of the upbringing by educators. (Jugoslav Educational Association in control of Croatian orphanages).

I am sure that the educators will not blame Catholic teachings for this moronic act, they are not so mean or ignorant.

The editor of Nasa Nada may say the word.

J. C.

MPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30215



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 49, Nov. 18, 1914.

WHY DO GIRLS FAIL?

Municipal Judge Goodnow spoke at a meeting recently about the causes of the downfall of girls. Judge Goodnow expressed the belief that there are two things which cause the downfall of women: betrayal by men promising marriage and drunkenness.

From two hundred cases which were examined it was established that 77 girls fell by betrayal by their lovers; of 20, the downfall was caused by their own drunkenness; 19, because they wanted nice clothes; 15, on account of lack of friendship and parental care. For one girl the cause remains unsolved. The majority of these lost women were American-born. The greater part of them left school before the age of 14. Only a few of them attended high school. Most of them were working girls at very low wages.

All causes for which girls fall down may be construed into one general cause, which is: Want and misery.

III. ASSIMILATION
A. Segregation

The Chicago Tribune July , 1934

SILVER JUBILEE FETE PLANNED BY LITTLE CROATIA. 10000 SO. CHICAGOANS TO
ATTEND PICNIC.

Picturesque little Croatia, approximately three miles from and with 96th Street and Escanaba Ave. at its hub, will celebrate its 25th anniversary with a colorful old Country picnic Sunday August 26, in Evers Grove 114 St. and Ave. D.

At least 10,000 Croatians are expected to be present in native costumes--fancy full shirts and blouses, braided shirts and breeches. All will speak Croatian, although some of them know French and some can speak English fluently.

The Rev. Spiro Andrijanich, pastor of the Croatian Roman Catholic Church will assist with the program. Masses will be held under trees.

"Every Croatian is requested to join in the festivities and demonstrate to Chicago the beauty and simplicity of our people", Father Andrijanich says. For those who do not have native costumes, women of the church are now making garments. These costumes are to be saved and worn at our future celebra-

The Chicago Tribune July 8, 1934

tions.

TRY GEO I. 2 WO-A000.

Nearly every Croatian in South Chicago who has a small garden tries his luck at tobacco raising after he is through with his toil at the steel mills. Back in the old country where the climate is similar to Chicago's, much tobacco is raised, so it should grow here, says Mr. Brunski, one of the picnic directors. And tobacco is not the only thing the Croats of S. Chicago try to raise, for, according to Mr. Brunski, a big family is the pride and joy of every man. Instead of wanting more boys than girls, however, the South Chicago Croats want more girls, because, it is said, more than five-eighths of all children born are boys.

III A
I C



CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Mar. 7, 1931.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE SECOND GENERATION

A lecture and discussion took place Friday, February 27 at the Yugoslav Free Forum, with Mr. T. Cotton, director of the Foreign Language Information Service of New York, as the principal speaker.

Mr. Cotton defined the term "second generation" to mean the offspring of parents of foreign birth who reside here as aliens or as citizens. He referred with concise brevity to the ancient Greeks and Chinese, to the Romans and other nations which had at some time achieved a high degree of civilization. He pointed out that each of them had received other peoples into its midst, had taken over the best in their cultures, had adopted their most useful customs, and had emulated their finest traits, thereby enriching its own native civilization. The speaker urged that this hospitable reception of "foreign" elements should be practiced by America, which is nothing more than a mixture of various nationalities and races.....

III A
I C

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Mar. 7, 1931.

Mr. Cotton also urged the children of the foreign-born to learn, in addition to English, the language spoken by their parents, since they have such a ready opportunity to acquire a knowledge of two languages. It was likewise his opinion that the children should make their own the best that their parents have brought over from the old country--its poetry, its music, its beautiful dress, and its high ideals--and should acquaint the American public with these aspects of the culture of the Old World. In this way, he said, a twofold purpose would be served: first, the children would know two languages, and would thus broaden their mental horizon, their culture, and their knowledge of languages; and second, American civilization would be enriched. (We don't always find ourselves in agreement with all this talk about high ideals. We have observed too often that the English element here regards itself as superior to all others, and that the Germans consider themselves the most cultured, ueber alles.--The Editor.) In this way, he continued, the prejudices of chauvinist Americans against foreigners would be dissolved. Americans would realize the significant contributions the immigrant could make toward increasing

III A
I C

- 3 -



CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Mar. 7, 1931.

the cultural wealth of America, and in this way a more advanced civilization would gradually emerge.

Mr. Cotton urged his audience to participate in the ensuing discussion. The response was gratifying; some agreed with his views, others disagreed. Several people maintained that his ideas were not feasible in view of the obstacles offered by the American school system and American public opinion.

One of our well-known leaders, George Mamek, in a brief talk, criticized sharply the cruel, materialistic philosophy of life professed by most Americans, who think in terms of their pocketbooks, and forget their souls. It is in that spirit that they bring up their children, and it is that philosophy which gradually communicates itself to the immigrant, especially to the one who comes here to improve his economic condition. Mr. Mamek's words were enthusiastically acclaimed. After considerable further discussion, the following resolution was offered:

III A
I C

- 4 -



CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Mar. 7, 1931.

"Our Credo

- "1. We believe the presence of a variety of people stimulates creative cultural activity.
- "2. We believe our children should be brought up in such a way as to develop their individuality.
- "3. We believe our children should know, at the very least, two languages and two cultures.
- "4. We believe that the organizations of the foreign born are the best medium for cultural assimilation and transformation.
- "5. We believe the children should join their parents in these organizations of the foreign born.
- "6. We believe that this credo is in the best interests of our children and of our new country, America."

Everyone must certainly have benefited from this lecture. It stimulated many

III A
I C

- 5 -

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Mar. 7, 1931.

to think, and that in itself is a big gain. Our only regret is that there were not more people at the lecture, especially young people, since the principal topic was youth, and our young people could have profited by attending.

NOVI SVIJET, June 2, 1927, No. 44, Vol. IV

"Mass Meeting"



Representatives of various of our cultural and benevolent groups held a conference April 21st for the purpose of making plans, concerning the legislation aimed against foreigners in this country. A temporary committee of eight was elected, with instructions to call a mass meeting for American citizens of Yugoslav extraction so that all together could take necessary steps against such bills. In first place there is the bill in congress now, according to which admission of our immigrants would be based on the number of entrances in the year of 1890, which would curtail our peoples chances of coming here as our immigration of 1890 was very small, and the new law would reduce our quota to about twenty admissions. Another bill in congress is to stop all foreign language newspapers. A third bill calls for registration of all aliens who are not American citizens.

There are similar bills, which may become law, as in the past many such laws were enacted, if aliens themselves, rather American citizens don't start action to prevent it.

Against those laws is the whole worker's press in America, there are also free thinking organizations who are willing to aid us in the struggle. Before all it is necessary that the foreign born come forth supporting their countrymen.

NOVI SVIJET, June 2, 1927, No. 44, Vol. IV.

"Mass Meeting"

Considering all this, a temporary committee is calling a mass meeting, Saturday, June 4th, in the Croatian Sokol Hall 1903 S. Racine Ave. The delegates of all our organizations as well as individual citizens of Yugoslav origin are cordially invited, the admission is free to all.

Following the thorough discussion a resolution will be introduced, which will be sent to Chicago congressmen, to the government and congress. The meeting starts at 8:00 P.M.

Brothers Yugoslavs, our national and economic interest demand of us to answer this urgent call and work together for our collective and individual future.

Temporary Committee.

III A

I C

IV (Bohemian)

IV (Jewish)

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 38, April 21, 1927.

CONFERENCE

Presidents and secretaries of all Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian lodges and clubs, as well as representatives of all our newspapers, are invited to come to a conference, Thursday, April 21, 1927, in the Croatian Sokol Hall, 1903 S. Racine Avenue.

Congressman A. J. Sabath will be present and will explain the significance of the meeting and necessity of organization for the defense of foreigners.

Organizations of other nationalities have long functioned in that direction, then it is time that we Yugoslavs should move.

Let us all come. Conference begins at 8 P. M.

Temporary Committee.

III A
II A 3 b
III B 2

CROATIAN

Hrvati in Americi, 1st Volume, 1927

SOCIAL LIFE



Collective interest among our people is not as it should be. Various social and political problems force us into the new era of wider diversion. Our people are separated and live an isolated life. Only the most popular groups such as "Zora," "Jadran" or "Velebit" may with their entertainments attract the colony irrespective of political, social or religious status. Collective undertakings in which all of our elements are represented, are getting rare and only assemble when some important jubilee is being celebrated or in the event of the appearance of some famous violinist like Mr. Balokovic or famous opera tenor like Mr. Culic Dragun. Institutions like our reading rooms in the old country are not found here. There are some club rooms, however, but they are exclusively for the members, like "Zora" and "Bratstvo". When our working men come from the factory they usually stay at home or go to the saloon to discuss questions concerning our colony.

III A

II B 2 d (1)

II D 1

III G

CROATIAN



Hrvati u Americi, 1st Volume, 1927

Number of Croats in Chicago and
Their Cultural Center in America.

It is hard to determine the actual number of Croats in Chicago. By the census taken in 1920, 9963 Yugoslavs were reported, but we are more than sure that there are 40,000 Croats alone in Chicago.

The map of Yugoslav colonies in the United States prepared by the emigration office in Zagreb, Croatia, shows 125,000 Yugoslavs in Chicago and vicinity. Because of such a number Chicago was destined to become the center of our cultural life in America. The first pioneers of the so-called American "iliric era" came here. Under the editorship of Jhon Kovacevic the first Croatian newspaper in America, Zora, was founded, followed by the Chicago Sloboda, edited by Nick Polic. Georg Mamek later edited Branik, and Dr. A. Biankini started Hrvatska Zastava, later the Jugoslovenska Zastava. Most Croatian newspapers had their beginning in Chicago. Up to now some forty have appeared. Chicago is the seat of the first Croatian lodge in the new world, - the Club Strosmyer - which in 1892 became a fraternal order.



Hrvati u Americi, 1st Volume, 1927

Chicago gave America the first Croatian Sokol in 1908, also the first Croatian singing society, Zora, was born here.

Chicago is also the center of two of America's most important economic institutions. The fraternal order, Croatian Union of Illinois, united with the Fraternal Union of Pittsburgh, Pa. This organization and the First Croatian Building and Loan Association play a very important part in Croatian life in America.

III A
III G
I C
I E

CROATIAN



Radnik, Oct. 18, 1926.

FIGHT AGAINST REGISTRATION OF IMMIGRANTS; PROCLAMATION
OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF IMMIGRANTS

With the opening of Congress in December, the capitalist employers will undertake the registration, fingerprinting and photographing of immigrants in this country. This was foreshadowed by the news received from Washington at the close of the last session of Congress.

The demand to treat immigrants as criminals are treated has been repeated in Congress for the last three years. The first attempt was made in 1923, then in 1924, and again in the last session of Congress.

That the bills introduced did not become laws was the result of the united front of the workers's being against it.

What does this law against immigrants mean? There is only one answer. The capitalist employers, who dominate the government of the United States, want, by introduction of severe laws against immigrants who are mostly workers, to intimidate them and make them refrain from demanding higher



Radnik, Oct. 18, 1926.

wages and better working conditions through their trade unions, also to prohibit their participation in strikes. The capitalists want to hold the big stick over the heads of workers who dare to fight for the betterment of their living conditions.

The disadvantages will work not only against immigrants but also against American workers as well. If the capitalist employers are able to force the immigrants to work for lower wages and under bad conditions, and create a lower working class of immigrants, they will be able to do the same thing to American workers. The fight against registration is not only a fight of the foreign-born, but also of American-born workers.

At the last session of Congress many bills were introduced which advocated registration of immigrants-workers. The Answella bill asked for registration at the department of justice each year.

Another bill demands deportation of immigrants who are not citizens of the United States of America, or do not declare an intention to become citizens. Those immigrants who do not register must be deported.



Radnik, Oct. 18, 1926.

According to Holliday's bill, any person punished with one year's imprisonment for any crime, has to be deported. According to that law, workers sentenced to a year in prison for participating in strikes, picketing or for not obeying injunctions in the interest of the working class, must be deported after expiration of their prison term.

The purpose of all bills introduced is to make of the immigrants victims at the mercy of capitalistic employers under the threat of deportation in case they resist exploitation.

We must mobilize for the fight in the coming Congress session.

Immigrants as well as American-born workers were saved when those bills failed to pass because of the vehement protests of their organizations. Now looms the danger that the bills will be introduced and accepted before there is a possibility of organizing protests.

The national committee for the protection of immigrants, organized from delegates of different organizations, numbering half a million workers



Radnik, Oct. 18, 1926.

from trade unions and benevolent societies, at a conference in Washington, invited all those who in the past had protested against introducing the bills to organize their forces for a renewed fight.

The fight was successful for three sessions of Congress. It may be successful again if the work of protesting the bills is started immediately.

Face the new Congress with more vigorous protests against those bills. In all places organize councils of immigrants for protection.

National Committee for the Protection
of Foreign Workers.

III A
I F 3
I E

CROATIAN



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 76, June 26, 1924.

FOREIGNERS

Secretary of State Davis writes a series of articles in the newspapers in which he brings out banalities against workers who come from the East and South of Europe. People from this region of Europe he puts in a lower category, and wishes by that to explain his reactionary standpoint. The bourgeoisie believes such trash because the economic situation of this country is bad: the foreigners are blamed for it.

The main reason for the economic crisis is the fact that a small minority controls all the industrial output and is not willing to allow anyone to make use of it if the profits are not big. As long as such conditions exist crises will occur even if the population of America diminishes to one half of what it is.

But who are those workers against whom the American bourgeoisie is clamoring? You will find them wherever there is hard work and danger.



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 76, June 26, 1924.

We see them leaving their bones, their lives and health in American mines, on railroads and tunnels. For all their hard work they are persecuted, hated and maltreated.

The Secretary of State Davis himself is a foreigner, but he belongs to a higher class, so that does not matter.

How will the foreign workers overcome this shame and injustice? Not by lamenting, but by actual struggle. Only with actual participation in the political life of this country, in a common fight with the American workers, in workers' unions and workers' political parties will the working class be able to secure its rights and destroy this system of slavery, which requires from the workers more and more sacrifices, giving them only an existence and maltreating them as exploited humanity.

III A

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

I D 2 a (4)

III G

I F 3

I C

I E

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 72, 73, 74, June 17, 1924.

NEW FACTORS IN THE POLITICAL LIFE OF AMERICA
THE NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS

Europe gave to America hundreds of thousands of immigrants as workers who helped to lower wages and break strikes.

The first period of immigration, the so-called "old immigrants," brought great conflicts, because the "old immigrants" came mostly from Western Europe, the Scandinavian countries and Germany, being for the most part tradesmen and industrial workers who easily assimilated with the American working class.

This old immigration did not form a great obstacle for a uniform American working class. But then came a new wave of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe (Russia, Austria, Italy and the Balkans) which led to a conflict between the native and foreign-born workers.



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 72, 73, 74, June 17, 1924.

The English, German and Scandinavian tradesmen were Americanized quickly; those tending to agriculture moving West to become farmers instead of remaining in the cities.

With the new immigrants it was different: They were farmers and rural workers settling in industrial centers of the East and becoming factory and mill workers. Peasants and rural workers from Russia, Poland, Hungary, Italy and from Yugoslav lands remained foreigners in the United States as to language and customs. These immigrants, coming from villages, settling in great American cities as industrial workers, represented quite a different stratum from that of the old city aristocracy of workers who were proud of their trade.

The old immigrants were able to read and write; the new were illiterates. The old ones learned English; few of the new ones did. The old ones became citizens of the United States; very few of the new ones did before the war.



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 72, 73, 74, June 17, 1924.

The new immigrants occupied in cities closed settlements of their own nationality.

Each new wave of immigrants, bringing millions of foreigners, increases the stream of unorganized workers with a lower standard of living than the real American worker. This has caused a conflict between the native and the foreign worker; between the organized natives and the unorganized foreigners. Friction between the skilled and unskilled labor grew: a social aristocracy originated among the workers. On the top of this social pyramid was the skilled American worker, in the middle appeared the semi-skilled working man, and the base was made up out of new immigrants working in mines, steel mills, etc., as a great unskilled mass of workers performing all kinds of heavy, dirty and dangerous work for the lowest pay.

We will not be able to understand the role or the history of the "Knights of Labor," the Western Miners' Union and Industrial Workers of the World



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 72, 73, 74, June 17, 1924.

(I. W. W.) nor we will understand the question of dual unionism, the cancer on the body of American labor movements unless we try to understand and investigate the difference in the structure of the American working class.

This difference is shown by the fact that the skilled American workers' aristocracy joined capitalism as an ally. On the other hand, that explains why every revolutionary workers' party appearing in America was a party of foreign-born workers. That goes for the Socialist as well as for the Labor Parties, simply because the majority of the workers in factories and heavy industries are foreigners who are exploited, ill paid and oppressed.

The three different features: dual unionism, the workers' aristocracy with capitalistic ideology, and the fact that each revolutionary movement is caused by foreigners, show the difference which existed among



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 72, 73, 74, June 17, 1924.

the American working class.

The World War and the years after the war brought a big change in the structure of the American working class. The conflicts, if they did not disappear entirely, are at least smoothed. The differences between skilled and unskilled labor are vanishing. During the war the great demand for labor improved wages of unskilled workers. The standard of living for these workers became better. The wages of skilled workers did not go up in the same proportion, but the standard of living for skilled and unskilled labor was equalized.

Before the war and mostly during the war, the unskilled workers became organized in trade unions. The steel strike in 1919 shows the first big battle of organized foreign workers. They became a new factor in American trade unionism. W. Z. Foster, who was the leader of the steel strike of 1919, says that the foreign workers behaved better during the strike than the Americans.



Radnik, Vol. VII, Nos. 72, 73, 74, June 17, 1924.

It was a long road from the unorganized strike breaker to the organized striker for the foreign-born worker in 1919. The same happened in 1922 in the miners strike. The relation between the unskilled foreign laborer and the skilled American worker changed. They are not strike-breakers, but strikers. They struggle shoulder to shoulder. Thus the conflict between the working class of America is disappearing.

The war stopped immigration to America; the working class is not increased from foreign lands. Mass naturalization of foreigners during the war helped to decrease the differences.

All changes made in the past few years in the structure of the working class hold today. This process is not yet finished, but the changes effected a conciliation so that we are able to speak of a solidarity among the whole American working class.



Radnik, Vol. VII, Nos. 72, 73, 74, June 17, 1924.

Only the great equalization of the different categories of the American working class made it possible to conduct great strikes in mining, railroad and textile industries, where more than a million persons were in action. Only such an equalization made it possible for the few hundred trade unions to accept the resolution for a general strike.

The amalgamation of the whole American working class in a homogeneous body created the idea for a great American political workers' party, which would represent the interests of the whole American working class.

III A
I F 3
III G
I E

CROATIAN



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 37, March 27, 1924.

PROTEST MEETING OF JUGOSLAV WORKERS OF CHICAGO

On Sunday, March 23, the Council for the Defence of Foreign Workers and the Educational Committee called a protest meeting at the National Hall.

The response of Yugoslav workers was good. That shows that these workers feel the importance of bills introduced in different legislatures of the United States, which are against foreign-born as well as against domestic labor.

The hall was packed with people. There were three speakers. Two spoke in Croatian; one in English. After the speakers finished, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolution: Adopted by the Committee for the Defence of Foreign Workers and the Educational Committee.



Radnik, Vol. VII, no. 37, March 27, 1924.

Whereas there are before Congress twenty-five different bills which are against foreign-born workers; and,

Whereas these bills have as a purpose to restrict the immigration of foreign workers to this country by registration, photographing and fingerprinting, etc., and some of the procedures will be used against workers already residents of these United States; and,

Whereas the bill No. 4098 goes as far as to force workers residing here or coming here to live in certain localities decided in advance and remain under surveillance of the Justice Department, and of other laws; and,

Whereas these legal measures have just one purpose: to make the workers slaves of their employers, thus to lower wages and disrupt workers' organizations and for that reason will add to the misery of the working class; it is hereby



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 37, March 27, 1924.

Resolved: To call all workers, native born or foreigners, to join in the Workers' Councils for the defence of foreign laborers. We urge foreign-born laborers to join unions and united to lead a fight against these bills and measures, introduced solely for the benefit of employers against workers, and it is further

Resolved: To send one copy of this resolution to the members of Congress and state senators with the request that they vote against said bills. One copy has to be sent to the press for publication.

III A
I A 3
I J

CROATIAN

Znanje, Vol. III, No. 26, Oct. 2, 1920.

HOW TO ACHIEVE IT

It is figured that there are in the United States seventeen million persons of foreign birth. Six millions of them are not able to read, write or speak English. Seven million of them like rather to talk and to read their own language than English.

These figures scare some of the Americans. They wonder why these people do not learn English. The Americans are the only people in the world who care little or not at all for foreign languages. If they know English they believe that the world is theirs. Other languages are vulgar, unnecessary and funny. There exists fanaticism and chauvinism regarding language like regarding the fatherland. These same people would like to have foreigners, as soon as they reach America, to be able to master the English language. That is impossible. Languages are not learned easily if they are not taught in childhood. That is known to all those who either in school or by their own study acquired knowledge of languages. Besides foreigners are not welcome here very well. They are compelled to mix with their fellow nationals, and just for that reason have no opportunity to learn English.



Znanje, Vol. III, No. 26, Oct. 2, 1920.

If there would be more congeniality, less pride and exposing of Americanism, the foreigners would like America better than they do. How could they love America when they are persecuted, made fun of, when they are scorned. Theirs is the hardest and dirtiest work.

Only economic and civic equality could draw foreigners to America and make them learn the English language little by little, of which the cultural wealth is certainly great. This fact is not comprehended by millions of foreigners, because they are broken by excessive work, besides they suffer from social inequality, national fanaticism, false pride, many of them consider themselves to be just temporary residents, nursing hopes to return to their own country as soon as possible.



III A
III G
I G

CROATIAN

Znanje, Nov. 24, 1919.

INJUSTICE TO FOREIGN WORKMEN

It seems that for all the wrongs which torture the world in its social unrest foreigners are to blame in this country.

If there is a strike, it is the work of foreigners or of foreign agitators. If there is an explosion somewhere, of which the origin cannot be explained, this occurrence is blamed on foreigners. It looks as if the foreigners in America were not here for any purpose but to create chaos and disturbance.

This situation is becoming unbearable for foreign workers, and they are eager to leave this country.

On the other hand the foreigners are apparently treated well....to be better exploited.

This has happened to most foreigners in America. Most of them came from countries, where they were treated brutally by the officials of bureaucratic

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Znanje, Nov. 24, 1919.

governments. They had to take their hats off and bend their backs before any one who had the humblest official position.

This humiliation was a crying shame, not only for the people but also for the whole country from which they came--the more so because they were pictured as heroes in their national poetry and as saviors of culture. It is easy to believe that our workers were agreeably touched by the fact that they will not be humiliated in America by having to be servile to officials. If they were hard driven at work--they attributed that to the necessities of American life, or to their ignorance of the language. However, they agreed they were treated better here than in their own country.

This was the principal reason why our workers kept away from any movement to better their condition. They were astonished to find workers in America who wanted a change for the better. Such fighting workers were called malcontents, unruly persons, socialists, and the like. As long as they could call the foreman by his first name, they thought that everything was all right; whatever the foreman said must go.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Znanje, Nov. 24, 1919.

But conditions changed. In the foreigner one saw an enemy because America was at war with his country. America wanted to make patriots out of foreign workers overnight. But patriotism may be roused [only] in a man, who has something to be proud of, some property. The hired worker does not possess anything; he cannot feel like a property-owner who lives well. Overnight they wanted to make rich and poor alike in thought, word, and deed. They failed.

As was to be expected the foreign workers remained cool toward this patriotic propaganda, though many workers, out of fear, declared themselves first-class patriots. As soon as one part of the foreign workers was considered patriotic, wrath was roused against those who remained calm and were not swayed by artificial sentiment.

The propaganda against foreign workers is in full swing today. In the lead for it is the American Legion. The legionnaires are armed. They usurp the right to arrest people, to disband meetings of foreign workers, to demolish business places, to destroy libraries, and to commit other acts of violence.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Znanje, Nov. 24, 1919.

The effect of all this is contrary to what America wants to do for the foreigners by preparing schools to teach them Americanization and the meaning of the American constitution.

On the one side they try to make citizens of the foreigners through education, and on the other side the Legion tries it by violence. The result will be that foreigners will hasten to leave America.

The authorities are against all foreigners who disapprove of conditions in America. If the workers are dissatisfied, we must look for the cause of that dissatisfaction, but not brand them "foreigners" and seek to jail, lynch, or deport them.

It is well known that in all heavy industries foreigners are employed. From Gary some eight thousand Yugoslav workers have left for home on account of the steel strike and the bad treatment received from employers. All over the world it will be said that foreigners are fleeing America.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Znanje, Nov. 24, 1919.

That is not the way to treat foreign workers--assault them, jail them, beat them up, break up their organizations--that does not lead to anything. That is not the way to make good Americans. On the contrary, that will give a bad reputation to America.

America must devote more time to social questions to maintain better order; it should not turn over the fate of the country to a chauvinistic Legion.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30276

III A

I A 3

I G

I E

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Mar. 1, 1916.

THE ACCURSED FOREIGNERS AGAIN

In recent times in the United States, like mushrooms after rain, many patriotic societies have sprung up, of which the purpose is to save "the fatherland" from the enemy.

The last word in patriotic foolishness and raving is the "National Committee for Americanization". Behind this committee for capitalistic interests, working as its agents, are sold-out newspapermen and unscrupulous politicians. They think that America cannot prepare for slaughter as long as 13 millions of immigrants are here who are not citizens and have no deep feelings for their "fatherland".

So it has been discovered that these foreigners ought to be "educated" and made over into citizens and impregnated with the "ideals" of this free Republic.

These people are unorganized, dispersed all over the country, knowing neither

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Radnicka Straza, Mar. 1, 1916.

its laws nor its language; they are of various nationalities and various religions. As long as such diversity and ignorance prevail, these people will remain strangers to American conditions, and they will be a great danger when the defense of our country is at stake.

For that reason they must become united, and in their hearts must be planted love for country and common ideals against all external and internal enemies.

We have no objection to the state's spending more money to teach the foreigners the language and the laws. But if that is to be accomplished, the foreigners must have better working conditions and not be treated with contempt and arrogance.

Then, too, those institutions must not be shown to the foreigner as ideal for which he left his native country, such as the army, for instance. If the patriots plan to unite the foreigners under the flag of militarism and defense, they will be disappointed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Radnicka Straza, Mar. 1, 1916.

The unification of the working masses not only of America but of all the world will be possible only under the standard of Socialist Democracy, international solidarity, brotherly love, and holy peace.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275



Radnioka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 5, Jan. 13, 1915

FOREIGNERS

"Foreigner!" - that is the expression used by "free" Americans for every worker coming from the old country. This name sticks to him for over twenty years, as long as he does not master the English language correctly.

The expression "foreigner" has for the American the same meaning as the word "barbarian" had for the Greeks.

"Foreigner," a savage expression indeed, accepted in the vocabulary of "civilized" Americans.

But let us see what do these "foreigners" do for America. Could America exist without them? From statistics of the year 1911 we see that "foreigners" work and produce:

Eighty-five per cent of all packed and conserved meat, besides working a great number of slaughter houses.

Seven-tenths of workers in mines.

Seventy-nine per cent of all work connected with wool.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

1. Effect Upon U. S. Government and State Policies

III B 1

II D 1

CROATIAN



Zajednicar, Vol. XXIX, No. 13, March 31, 1937.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE SEPT-ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE SUPREME BOARD IN MARCH 1937

Whereas, there is now before the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, a bill to modify the personnel of the United States Supreme Court, embodying changes recommended by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, and

Whereas, the intent and purpose of this bill is to so adjust the membership of the Court, that younger men may be appointed from time to time to replace or to aid those passing the age of seventy; and

Whereas, it is a generally accepted fact that the Supreme Court of the United States, as now constituted has made impossible the enactment and enforcement of laws necessary for the advancement of the laboring people of this country, and

Whereas, it is plainly evident that the people of the United States on

Zajednicar, Vol. XXVII, No. 13, March 31, 1937.

numerous occasions in the past, have expressed a desire for a more liberal and more humane interpretation of the Constitution, so that it may better serve the interest of all people, and

Whereas, the members of our organization have always opposed reactionary interpretation of law, of government, of government and of constitution, and favor such legislation as would provide a more abundant life for every man, woman and child.

Be it therefore resolved, that the Supreme Board of the Croatian Fraternal Union of America, representing one hundred thousand native and naturalized citizens of the United States, do hereby declare their wholehearted support of the principles enunciated repeatedly on this subject by the President of the United States, and be it

Tajednicar, Vol. XXXII, No. 13, March 31, 1937.

Resolved, that we direct John D. Butkovich, Supreme President, to convey these expressions of support and cooperation to the President of the United States; to Senator James J. Davis, Senator Joseph F. Guffey, and to each and every member of the House of Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of the Croatian Fraternal Union of America, and that it be published in the official publication.

WPA 0117-601.30275

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic
Societies and
Influences

2. Activities of
Nationalistic Societies

III B 2
II P 1 a
II B 3

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. VI, No. 4, Aug. 23, 1928.

CONSOLIDATION OF CLUBS

The Croatian singing clubs, "Zvonimir," "Jadran," and "Dalmacia," and also the football club, "Jug," finally consummated their union and the same day began to function under the one roof, one administration and one name: "The Yugoslav-American Club."

The administration is in the hands of experienced and industrious social workers. The names of the executive personnel is an indication that the new club will have proper government, as well as a bright future.

The preparation for the dedication of the club rooms and hall is under way. The program and banquet will be announced later.

Reporter.

91203 30275

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

3. Commemoration of Holidays

a. National

III B 3 a

CROATIAN

II B 1 c (3)

The Daily Calumet, Aug. 27, 1934.

ABOUT 10,000 ATTEND CROATIAN DAY HELD AT EAST SIDE FOREST PRESERVE

About 10,000 Croatians celebrated Croatian Day yesterday at the East Side Forest Preserves. The parade, which wended its way through the South Chicago business district, attracted thousands of onlookers.

Several thousand Croatians marched in the parade, headed by motorcycle officers.

At 11 A. M. at the East Side Forest Preserves solemn high mass was celebrated. Rev. Jerkovich preached the Sunday sermon. The "Velebit" Singing Choir of South Chicago offered sacred songs at the divine services.

After the solemn high mass the jubilant participants in South Chicago's first Croatian Day were served dinner by young Croatian ladies attired in native garb and with tamburica music swelling the air for the diners under the oaks. The festive crowd mixed folk-songs with their dining.

9273870-11-1111

III B 3 a
II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

CROATIAN

The Daily Calumet, Aug. 27, 1934.

Dancing to the strains of tamburica music was one of the popular features.

At the track and field meeting, contests were arranged and prizes awarded.

Alderman Wm. A. Rowan was the principal speaker. Several Croatian speakers were introduced, among them Dr. A. Jelich, prominent Croatian statesman.

The Croatian Day Festival, held last evening at the Croatian Auditorium, 96th Street and Commercial Avenue, was attended by a crowd that packed every inch of space in the upper and lower quarters.

A Plymouth automobile was given away to a happy winner in the windup of the Croatian Day celebration.

The Croatian Day Committee extends its fullest appreciation to every individual or group who assisted in making South Chicago's first Croatian Day a success.

64102 10/10/10 11/10/10

III B 3 a
II B 1 c (3)

CROATIAN

Chicago Daily News, Aug. 20, 1934.

CROATIANS PLAN BIG DAY SUNDAY ON SOUTH SIDE
Native Costumes Feature Program in Calumet District

Thousands of Croatians of the greater Calumet District, many of them in native costume, are expected to participate in a Croatian Day program in the East Side Forest Preserve, 114th and Avenue D, Sunday, August 24th, 1934.

The affair, one of many being held by Croatian groups in many sections of the country, is under the sponsorship of the Sacred Heart Croatian Catholic church, 96th street and Escanaba avenue.

A parade through the south side streets will open the program early Sunday morning. Men, women and children in native costumes will march to the forest preserves site for an open-air mass at 11 o'clock.

The Rev. Spiro Andrijanich, pastor of the Sacred Heart church, assisted by the clergy of other Chicago Croatian churches, will officiate, while

III B 3 a
II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Chicago Daily News, Aug. 20, 1934.

sacred music will be furnished by the "Velebit" Singing Society under the direction of John Horvat.

Preparations have been made to entertain the largest Croatian gathering since the dedication of the Sacred Heart church, twenty-one years ago.

One ton of barbecued lamb, besides other typical native dishes, will be on the menu.

Among the speakers scheduled are Mayor Kelly, Congressman F. H. Moynihan, Alderman Wm. A. Rowan, and Croatian leaders. Many singing societies, among them the Stephen Radic choir of Indiana Harbor, the Croatian Singing Society and the Dalmatian Singers Union of Pittsburg, will take part in the program.

Following this program, which will be augmented with games, contests, wrestling and boxing bouts and community singing, the picnickers at the end of the day will transfer their activities to the Croatian

III B 3 a

- 3 -

CROATIAN

II B 1 c (3)

Chicago Daily News, Aug. 20, 1934.

auditorium, 96th Street and Commercial Avenue, for the remainder of the night.

Peter Rupcich assisted by a large committee of prominent Croatians, is general chairman of the affair.

• III B 3 a
• II B 1 c (3)
II B 3

CROATIAN

The Daily Calumet, August 19, 1934.

ATHLETIC CARD MAPPED OUT FOR CROATIAN DAY

Plans for the Croatian Day Athletic card are nearing completion. A series of track and field events will take place.

James Egan, Calumet Park director and former Notre Dame hockey and baseball star, will be on hand to officiate.

Wrestlers who will stage an exhibition of ten minutes are in training for the coming bout. A local middleweight boxer will box a three round exhibition with the Sacred Heart boxing team middleweight.

A battle royal will be staged by six youths of the parish in feature numbers on the program.

III. ASSIMILATION

**B. Nationalistic
Societies and
Influences**

4. Conventions and Conferences

, III B 4

III H

IV (Bohemian)

IV (Jewish)

Nezavisna Hrvatska Drzava (Independent State of Croatia),

Dec. 7, 1935. Vol. III; No. 49-50.

CROATIAN



(Official Organ of the nationalistic organization Defenders of
Croatia)

THE CROATIANS HAVE SPOKEN

The Croatian congress sends greetings and a message to Dr. Macek.

The American press about the Croatian congress at Chicago, on November 30, 1935:

Herald & Examiner issue from Nov. 30, 1935.

CROATS SEEKING FREEDOM

Freedom for Croatia will be demanded through a manifesto from the heads of the world powers, it was announced by Capt. Antem. Dosen as some 200 delegates prepared for an extraordinary session here today. Croatians from Europe, South America and Canada will help draft the manifesto, the captain said.

Chicago Tribune issue from Dec. 1, 1935.

CROAT PATRIOTS SEEK FREEDOM FOR HOMELAND

Five hundred members of the National Croatian Congress of Croatian Patriots,



Nezavisna Hrvatska Drzava, Vol. III, No. 49-50, Dec. 7, 1935.

in session at the Amalgamated Center, 333 S. Ashland Avenue, yesterday and today, approved a manifesto to the League of Nations asking that steps be taken to assist the Croatians in securing independence from the Jugoslavian kingdom.

According to Capt. Ante Doshen (sic), secretary of the organization, the delegates attending are from all parts of the United States, Canada, Europe and South America.

The manifesto asserted that "The state of Croatia has been guaranteed by President Woodrow Wilson in the peace treaty of 1918, the right to determine its own destiny, but that by false representations of the Serbian Regent Alexander it was incorporated into the so-called 'state of Jugoslavia.'"

The Congress attributed the assassination of King Alexander Karagjorgjevic of Jugoslavia, in Marseilles, France, in October 1934, to the bitter resentment created by the unjust oppression of the Croats. The manifesto termed the king's slayer "a Macedonian patriot" but made no reference to the three Croats on trial in France for the killing.



Nezavisna Hrvatska Drzava, Vol. III, No. 49-50, Dec. 7, 1935.

The Chicago Daily News issue from Dec. 3, 1935.

MANIFESTO ASKS INDEPENDENCE FOR CROATIANS

A manifesto demanding the independence of Croatia, addressed to the League of Nations and to the governments of countries throughout the world, was released today by officers of the Croatian National Representation for Independence of Croatia.

The organization, represented by delegates from many sections of North America and South America, met on Saturday at Amalgamated Hall, Van Buren Street and Jackson Boulevard.

Among the approved resolutions was a request to the French government to grant an impartial trial to those accused of complicity in the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia in Marseilles.

At the meeting Dr. J. F. Skafec of Akron, Ohio, was elected president. Ante



Nezavisna Hrvatska Drzava, Vol. III, No. 49-50, Dec. 7, 1935.

M. Dosen of Pittsburg, Pa., secretary, and Karlo Krmpotic, treasurer.

U. S. Congressman, Hon. Sabath, greets the Croatian Congress. Besides the American press and many important personalities attending the Second Croatian National Congress was U. S. Congressman, Hon. Sabath, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives. Congressman Sabath spoke on the Croatian question. He said that in 1917 and 1918 he implored President Wilson to grant to each nation and also to the Croatians their full independence. He hopes that our wishes will be realized. The injustice done to the Croatians must be righted and he will see to it. He was delighted to see such a big assembly of Croatians, a fact that shows that they are united. Congressman Sabath was applauded by the enthusiastic assembly.

III B 4
II E 2 a (1)
II D 1
III H
I F 3
I E



Novi Svijet, Vol.6. No.9. September 27,1928.

Resolutions.

Adopted at Convention of Yugoslav Educational Federation on
2nd and 3rd September - 1928 at Detroit, Michigan.

Stand of the Yugoslav Educational Federation in regard of
the Croatian Fraternal Union and her Organ.

The Convention is of the opinion that the Croatian Fraternal Union is in the first place a benevolent institution and then a centre of a cultural movement among Croatsians.

For that reason, there is no place in that union for political or partisan propaganda of which the main purpose is to help the members in case of sickness or accident.

Novi Svijet, Sept. 27, 1928.

The official organ of that Union has to keep within bounds described above and not to mix in politics or religion.

Resolution of the Committee on the Press. After listening to suggestions made by the delegates of different organizations during the discussion over the Press the committee recommends the official organ;

- 1). To devote as much space as possible to matters referring to the Croatian Fraternal Union,
- 2). To keep up the level of scientific and educational articles as at present.
- 3). To bring up in the light of criticism social errors and blunders from past and present.
- 4). To defend class interests of hired labor, to help the class struggle through Unions, through strikes and other activities of the masses.
- 5). To enlarge the official organ, if possible. Regarding the widening of cultural circles by the way of books and circulars the committee recommends the distribution of more books of recent publications and to start the printing of new books.

Page 3.

Novi Svijet, Sept. 27, 1928.The Yugoslav Educational Federation and other organizations.

Taking into consideration invitations of the committee of the Proletarian Party, of the committee of the Yugoslav Socialist Union, of the Yugoslav Section of the Labor Party of America that our Yugoslav Educational Federation join those Organizations with the purpose of some cooperation - either permanent or temporary in special questions, as is the case with the Croatian Fraternal Union, our Federation after due consideration resolved at the Convention:

The Yugoslav Educational Federation, as a non-political, cultural organization stands firmly by its program and resolution; to help by word and pen, materially and morally - whenever possible - all sincere attempts of all organized and un-organized workers to get better living conditions and also to repel the attacks of their adversaries on their organizations. But the Yugoslav Educational Federation has no intention of cooperating either formally or actually with anyone of the above-mentioned organizations.

Page 4.

Novi Svijet, Sept. 27, 1928.The Organ of the Yugoslav Educational-Organization.

The Convention considers the press as the best medium to convey education to the working people.

A good, informative, and scientific press opens to its readers new views, entices them to think deeply over different natural and social problems, economic questions, political and social life. The Yugoslav Educational Federation has for its chief aim the enlightenment of our people in this country and, always see to it that its official organ writes of said topics.

The convention recognizes that the official organ followed its duties of enlightenment of the people and helped in great measure to disseminate modern thoughts and scientific principles regarding the better understanding of human life.

The convention wants the Official Organ to continue in the same manner as before

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Page 5.

Novi Svijet, Sept. 27, 1928.

Resolution on Conditions in the Old Country.

The convention condemns the murder of Croatian Representatives in the Parliament at Belgrade, which murder must be considered as the result of the general rottenness of political life in Jugoslaviya, and of the desire of the Serbian ruling classes to create a greater Serbia, instead of a Yugoslav Federation, with equal rights for all nationalities who compose the present day Jugoslaviya.

Because such crimes and tragedies must not be repeated the Yugoslav Educational Federation, though a non-political organization, approves of the deliberations and movement of peasants and workers in the Balkans who have been fighting for years for a complete freedom of each of the nationalities in the Balkans and their joining of a Union or Federation of those peoples. - -

III B 4
IV

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet, Vol. III, No. 21, Dec. 24, 1925.

CONFERENCE

The Central Committee of the Yugoslav Educational Federation of America held a convention in Chicago, November 28th and 29th, and the following members were elected to the Central and Executive Committee:

Joseph Horvat, Chicago, Illinois, president; Louis Ursic, Chicago, Illinois, secretary; Committee: J. Jurinie and J. Matanickin, Chicago; D. Zvonar, from Gary, Ind., and D. Ivosevic, from South Chicago, Illinois.

For all information and announcements concerning the organization and its activities write or see secretary Louis Ursic, 3213 Princeton Avenue.

III H

I C

Radnicka Straza, Mar. 24, 1915. Vol. 7; No. 15.

I G

IV

IS THAT LIBERTY OR REACTION ABOUT THE "ACTION" OF THE JUGOSLAV
CONGRESS

On March 10th and 11th - 1915, in Chicago, at the Hotel LaSalle there was staged a big politico-patriotic bluff with the prupose of creating a "greater Jugoslavia."

The initiator of this tragi-comedy was Dr. Frank Potocnjak, a hollow political figure who introduced himself to the public as representative of "Jugoslav League" at London. The league's purpose is: to influence the diplomacy of Russia, France and England, to help unite all South Slavs into one state.

Who is able to foretell today when the war will end and when it does end that **the** Allies will not fight among themselves over the spoils?

The unification of the South Slav nations can originate only from these nations. The nations must be educated for such an important union. The nations must know why such a union is necessary and how it can be accomplished.

The gentlemen who propose said unity now, never told or instructed the people

Page 2.

Radnicka Straza, Mar. 24, 1915.

about it before.

Their appeal to the european diplomacy is a political beggary, which shows their incompetence for national politics, and comoromises any honest Yugoslav tendency. The Yugoslavs of America were never told who were the persons of the "Yugoslav League in London? For that reason that "League" must be aporoached with suspicion.

For same reason we would like to ask; 1. Is that "Yugoslav League" in the service of the Russian government. Will that government protect the Yugoslav as it protects the best Russian sons who are rotting in Siberia?

2. Has not Dr.Frank Potocnjak come to America to **extract** from the blood of hard toiling and suffering Yugoslavs as much money as is possible to extract for himself and for his friends in the "League".

On the 10th the Congress started with a prayer. Reverend Don Niko Grskovich was elected president who declared that because everybody present knows why this congress convened there must reign here unanimity in everything and no one will be

Radnicka Straza, Mar. 24, 1915.



allowed to contradict. A resolution was read and unanimously adopted about the "Jugoslav" question and unification.

The resolution was printed next day in the paper "Hrvatska Zastava" (Croatian Flag). The main points of the resolution are that; Croatsians, Serbians and Slovenians are of one and the same nationality.

The Jugoslavs in Austro-Hungary suffer from two governing nations, the Germans and the Magyars. For the above-said reasons it is advisable to form a union of all Jugoslav provinces of Austria-Hungary and Serbia. To accomolish that an appeal is made to the Allies.

The following objections are offered to the contents of the resolution:

1. Croatsians, Serbs and ~~S~~lovenes are three different nationalities, they never were one, according to history.

2. The gentlemen assert in their resolution that in Austria-Hungary reign two nationalities, the Germans and Magyars. That statement is a chauvinistic mistake.

Radnicka Straza, Mar. 24, 1915.



In Austria-Hungary does not reign any one of its nationalities, but a bloody, incompetent, oligarchy, which oppresses all the peoples inside the borders of that monarchy.

3. It is not stated in the resolution whether "greater Jugoslavia" is to become a monarchy or republic.

The gentlemen wanted to mislead everybody. There is a great duplicity shown. At the beginning of the resolution Montenegro is mentioned as a Yugoslav State, at the end only Yugoslav provinces of Austria and Hungary and the kingdom of Serbia are mentioned as the countries to be united in a "greater Jugoslavia". Why was Montenegro left out?

Before the congress was called there was talk in the Yugoslav press of a federative republic to which will belong also the Kingdom of Serbia. That means this movement of Dr. Frank Potocnjak was directed against the royal dynasty of Serbia. It is said, after the resolution was adopted, that a Catholic priest said: "The Serbians swallowed the hook."

The evening after the first day of congress many Serbians assembled at the Hotel Victoria for a discussion of the events. Here was decided to send two men Mr. R.

Radnicka Straza, Mar. 24, 1915.

Radosavljevic and John Palandech to the president Don Niko Grskovic and express their distrust of the purpose of the congress and the text of the adopted resolution.

II.

Thursday March 11th the Yugoslav congress was opened again.

On the complaint of the Serbian delegates answered Dr. Potocnjak. He gave the history of the idea of unification of the Yugoslavs. From among the emigrants in France, Switzerland and England a "Yugoslav committee" was formed with the purpose of exerting an influence on the allied diplomats to settle the Yugoslav question. The Doctor said: You can not ask me to show you documents or to name persons, which are engaged in this delicate matter.

At the second session of the Yugoslav congress on the advice of Dr. Potocnjak a "Yugoslav committee", for America was elected. As its president they elected Dr. Ante Biankini.

The congress failed to enact the laws or specify the purpose or duties of the new elected committee for America. However to give "Yugoslav Committee" for America a good start a collection was made which netted \$1740.00. After that the famous



Page 6.

Radnicka Straza, Mar. 24, 1915.

Jugoslav congress adjourned.

MPA (LL) PROJ. 302.1

Radnicka Straza, July 15, 1910.

THE FIRST JUGOSLAV SOCIALIST CONGRESS IN AMERICA

On July 3 at 8 A.M. the congress was called to order by authority of the interim committee for the convocation of the assembly. The delegates were greeted by Comrade Milar Glumac. The following were elected: Tomo Besenich, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, president; Ivan Masten (Croatian) and Frank Petrich (Slovenian), secretaries. Twenty-eight delegates were present, of four different Yugoslav nationalities, Slovenian, Serbian, Bulgarian, and Croatian.

Comrade D. Ekonomoff spoke on "The Immigration of Yugoslavs and Their Status in America". The cause of the large immigration of Yugoslavs in America is economic and political oppression in their native land. They emigrate to find their daily bread. But coming to America, these immigrants are abused; their position is worse than that of other immigrants of various nationalities. Therefore, the speaker stated, a Yugoslav socialist union is necessary in order that the Yugoslav proletarians of this country may be able to fight against American capitalism.

C. National
Churches and Sects

III. ASSIMILATION

C. National

Churches and Sects

III C

IV

III C (Slovenian) Memorial Book, 1913-1933, of the
Croatian Catholic Sacred Heart Church in South Chicago.

CRC. TL. II



THE CROATS IN SOUTH CHICAGO

Croats began coming more than fifty years ago to the section of the city known as South Chicago. In 1902, a Slovene priest, Father John Plevnik, made his way to South Chicago with the intention of organizing a parish of Slovenes and building a church, but he did not succeed.

In February 1903, the Reverend John Kرانجic came to South Chicago and began organizing Slovenes and Croats into one parish, the St. George Parish. A plot of ground for a church building was bought on the corner of Ewing Avenue and 96th Street, and the church was dedicated June 17, 1904, by Archbishop J. A. Quigley.

The new parish prospered for many years, but finally the parishioners became split into two hostile groups; the Slovenes and the Croats. The latter,

III C

- 2 -

CROATIAN

IV

III C (Slovanian)

Memorial Book, 1913-1933.



who were in the majority, complained that the Croatian parishioners were being neglected by the priest, a Slovene. On April 28, 1912, a committee was selected to appeal to the Bishop to send a Croatian priest to the parish. The Bishop advised the Croats to build their own church and assured them that he would get them a priest. And on Christmas, 1912, the Croats of South Chicago did have a Croat priest, Reverend Father Soric, to celebrate Mass. From that time on, many of the leading Croatians of South Chicago became interested in having a church of their own and a Croat priest. They succeeded in getting the Reverend Ivan A. Stipanovich, under whose leadership funds were collected and a new church built. The Daily Calumet of December 24, 1913 wrote the following:

"The new Croatian Church on 96th Street and Exchange Avenue will have its first service Christmas Eve, at 12 midnight. The Reverend Father I. A. Stipanovich, pastor of the congregation, is happily engaged with his people in decorating and preparing his church for the first Mass, which

III C

IV

- 3 -

CROATIAN

III C (Slovenian)

Memorial Book, 1913-1933.



they are so gladly awaiting. Although this young pastor has been in this country only one year, in this short time he has made great progress, together with his countrymen and leaders of the Croatian people of South Chicago, toward uplifting and educating his people by building up their school and church.

"We sincerely wish him every success and increase, as we do every other good work in South Chicago."

The first Mass was read in the new church on Christmas Eve, 1912. The cornerstone was laid August 31, 1913, and the church was dedicated by Archbishop Quigley on May 17, 1914.



III C
I A 2 a

Memorial Book of the 20th Anniversary, 1912-32.

CROATIAN CATHOLIC PARISH OF SAINT JEROME

Before 1912 there was only one church and parish for the Croats in Chicago. It was the Roman-Catholic Croatian Church at South Marshfield and West 60th.

This church was too far for some of the Croatian colonies and for that reason it became necessary to organize another Croatian parish around Wentworth and 25th street, where Croats, especially those coming from Dalmatia, were numerous.

Dr. J. E. Quigley, archbishop of Chicago, on request of Rev. George Violich, a Croatian pastor from Joliet, Ill., asked the Pope to send a Croatian Franciscan to Chicago as pastor, and have a new Croatian parish organized. With this purpose in mind, Rev. Father Leo. F. Medich came to Chicago in May, 1912. On August 22, 1912, Rev. Medich received orders from Archbishop Quigley to organize a parish at 25th and Wentworth Avenue. At that time there were in that district several Croatian

Memorial Book of the 20th Anniversary, 1912-32.

families, 210 from Dalmatia, 200 from Croatia proper, 50 from Istria, 35 from Slavonia, 10 from Bosnia-Herzegovina, altogether about 5,000 souls.

At first services were held at the Czech church of St. Ivan Nepomuk, Princeton and 25th Street.

With the help of the parishioners, Rev. Medich bought in November 26, 1912, a church and rectory for \$15,000 from the German protestants. There were other plans to buy another church or to build a new one, but with the consent of Rt. Rev. Dr. Quigley, the archbishop, it was decided to use the newly purchased church at least temporarily. The Croatians were satisfied, waiting for the newly acquired Protestant church to be consecrated soon, after the Roman-Catholic ritual.

The Chicago papers brought the news that the Croatians had bought a church which would be called "Croatian Roman-Catholic Church of Saint Jerome." This fact was misinterpreted by some misguided men from



Memorial Book of the 20th Anniversary, 1912-32.

Dalmatia, and they started a harangue against the pastor and archbishop, saying that they were not Croatians, but Dalmatians, and requesting that the church be called Dalmatian, not Croatian.

A committee was sent to the bishop to tell him that in the colony there were no Croatians, but only Dalmatians. The archbishop saw at a glance that they were a misguided and uneducated lot who did not know the history of their own country. He explained to them that Dalmatia is just one part of the Croatian state, that there is not a Dalmatian nationality, and that even if they are from Dalmatia, they are Croatian, remain Croatian and nothing else. This explanation did not satisfy the malcontents and one of them said to the archbishop: "If the church is not called Dalmatian, we will not support it." But the archbishop did not change his decision that the church should be called Croatian.

The few malcontents started against the bishop and pastor a campaign among



Memorial Book of the 20th Anniversary, 1912-32.

the parishioners, urging them to use violence. The night before the dedication the windows were smashed on the rectory. After that, a strong police force was ordered around the church for protection of property and keeping order during the dedication ceremonies on December 15, 1912.

As soon as Dr. J. E. Quigley, with his entourage of clergy, started the ceremonies, the few malcontents started a demonstration against the bishop and the pastor. The police cleared the church of demonstrators and the dedication proceeded quietly. After the dedication of the church the bishop gave a beautiful sermon, congratulating the Croatian people. The bishop said that he loved the Croatians, that he knew their history and the Croatian merits in the defense of the Catholic religion and their country. Dr. J. E. Quigley cautioned those coming from Dalmatia to be calm and said that Dalmatia was and is a part of Croatia, adding that he could not accept there any other nationality than the Croatian. The bishop implored the people to honor their pastor, because he had confidence in him.

Memorial Book of the 20th Anniversary, 1912-32.

After the bishop the pulpit was taken over by Father Leo. J. Medich, O. F. M., who exhorted his parishioners to be devout to their God, to their Roman-Catholic religion, to remain Croatians and honor this free country, the United States of America.

The pastor criticized sharply those who were misguided against their own Croatian nationality. The Croatian Catholic parish of St. Jerome prospered and grew better than any Croatian parish in the United States.

The successor of Father Medich was Rev. Father V. Vukonic, in 1922. As stated before, the old church was a wooden structure bought from the German Protestants. Rev. Vukonic bought a church, a school and a rectory at 28th Street and Princeton Avenue from the Swedish Protestants. On Decoration Day, 1923, the solemn dedication of that church was held.

A parochial school with four nuns as teachers was started. The school



Memorial Book of the 20th Anniversary, 1912-32.

staff was inoreased to five, then seven, and later ten sisters as teachers. There were more and more pupils in the school. In 1925 an addition of four schoolrooms was built. In 1927 was the first graduation from St. Jerome's School.

The former old wooden church was rebuilt into a hall for lectures. A teachers' dormitory was also built.

Rev. Father V. Vukonic left St. Jerome parish in 1928, and was succeeded by Rev. B. Yerkovic. This priest, also an energetic man, established a kindergarten and added two bells to the church belfry and organized many church societies which have to take over many needs of the parish.

May God grant that under the patronage of St. Jerome this Croatian church prosper for the spiritual benefit of the Croatian people in Chicago.



Hrvatski Glasnik, Vol. XV, No. 50, Dec. 13, 1923.

GREEK CATHOLIC PARISH MEETING

The annual meeting of the Greek Catholic parish was held last Sunday in St. Peter and Paul Church Hall, at 30th and Central Park Avenue, in Chicago.

At that meeting, among other progressive things, the Gregorian calendar has been adopted. Our thanks to the brothers of Eastern faith who made a real step ahead in spite of the arguing and conniving back in the old country. A real solidarity of our three branches of the same people, and although we have differences in our religions, the fact that we have the same calendar and the old-Slavic language in the Catholic and in the Eastern Church, will bring us closer to acknowledge and understand Yugoslavia as a United Kingdom.

According to the news from Yugoslavia, it will not be long before the Glagolica (old-Slavic) language is used in all Catholic churches. May God speed it up. The quicker the better.

Znanje, Vol. I, No. 8, July 8, 1918.

ABOUT OUR PEOPLE

Not so long ago we printed a very interesting story about an unpleasant experience had by our friend Hrvat Tome Bedrana, who had been assaulted by the priest.

This particular case is interesting for one reason: It proves the well known fact that there is no connection between church religion and the so called God's servants or priests.

In our best opinion the clergy cannot be considered as anything better than a business profession, the same as doctors, engineers, etc..

As we know, all professional people, in order to practice their profession and make a living, must have certain qualifications, and our opinion is that the same principles should be applied for clergy requirements.

Representatives of other than clerical professions do not pretend to

100-1110-1001-30275

Znanje, Vol. I, No. 8, July 8, 1918.

seek more glory than to be useful to their community, which pays for their service. But it is entirely different with priests, ministers, etc., who not only claim their rights for being paid but more than that, they claim also to be of a higher class, and as such entitled to a higher standard of living or service remuneration.

In their opinion, being God's representatives, they must enjoy better life and higher pay. Claiming their close relationship with God, they are trying hard to expand their influence upon the people's soul, mind, political, business and domestic life, and very soon we would not be able to find a single branch of the people's life that will not be affected by the clergy's powerful domination.

In order to keep their dictatorship the clergy did not overlook the possibilities of an outbreak or insurrection, and for that reason they are using all kinds of stratagems.

This is a type of punishment widely used by the clergy. In many places priests are organizing so called Sunday schools. Constant absence from such schools is considered as a great sin and will bring the name of

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Znanje, Vol. I, No. 8, July 8, 1918.

boy or girl into the Black Book, and will bring complete refusal by the priest to perform marriage ceremonies when time arrives for such occasion.

So, as we can understand, it is not the mutual feeling of interested parties that counts in marriage, but the most important thing that will be considered is the complete obedience to rules and regulations set up by certain priests.

So, as we can see clearly, the clergy in their desire for domination are using religion as a cover and in that respect they are going so far that there is no corner or place in the people's life where their influence cannot be found.

The civil government may see it necessary to request confession in the crime already committed, but the priests insist on confession of something which people hold in their minds only.

Trying hard to conquer their dominion, the clergy in many cases or on many occasions, are compelled to seek or use government power or

WPA 1110 2500 20215

Znanje, Vol. I, No. 8, July 8, 1918.

force. They feel justified to use such power or force in cases of insurrection or outbreak against their influence. Great numbers of our people paid already with heavy fines for their resistance to "holy" influence, or are being branded as "broadminded."

In prison cells you may easily discover occupants victimized by such "holiness." Accusation by a priest of someone being an unruly sheep of his flock, is punished severely and such person might find himself behind the iron bars for the rest of his natural life.

It is a well known fact that the clergy use to rule parishioners by "fear," and there seemed to be no limit of using this powerful means.

The keynote of the clergy opinion about people is also known and can be easily described as follows: All people, except the clergy, of course, belong to the low class and their share is to have a great dose of punishment. They must be ruled with a strong arm in order to be kept as God fearing people.

MPA 61.1.3 PROJ. 30276

Znanje, Vol. I, No. 8, July 8, 1918.

And those priests claim that they are the best friends of the people.

Our clergy here in America also is trying to transplant the same rules and regulations as they did it in the old country, but we are happy to notice that they are not lucky in their efforts to get the same fruit.

People here are educated in liberty and are getting tired of the clergy's influence that rules with a strong arm, and the resistance of the people brought a lot of grief to the God's servants already.

The real cause of the people's resistance is of financial nature; people grow tired of being supporters of the clergy, and as a result they do not care for church as they used to.

People got practical. They simply refuse to pay for something they consider as worthless, as they consider the clergy service, and do not agree that such services are absolutely necessary for their welfare.

WPA (L.L.) PROJ. 30275

Znanje, Vol. I, No. 8, July 8, 1918.

We sincerely believe that times will arrive soon when priests will change their opinion of being superiors and will be forced to make themselves useful, or they will have to go away.

People can see clearly that the clergy has been living their easy life too long and must do something that will entitle them to financial support from the people.

Also the people of today are constantly losing their former admiration for God, on account of man's accomplishments, which brought him God's equality.

These things must be sooner or later recognized by the stupid clergy if they want to live with people.

III. ASSIMILATION

E. Youth

Organizations

Zajednicar, Vol. XXI, No. 4, January 24, 1926.

The above reasons are sufficient to make every parent realize the value in sending their children to the meetings. Our youth branch 17 has about two hundred members; about one third of that number should attend meetings. If they do this, we could make it interesting for them. We could arrange entertainments, give lectures, etc. All this, I think, could be done only if parents cooperate and send their children to meetings.

L. Krcivoj,
Youth Director.

F. Special Contributions to Early American Development

III FCROATIAN

First All-Slavic Singing Festival. Given by United Slavic Choral Societies, Sunday, December 9, 1934, Chicago: Nat'l Print. and Publ. Co., 1934. P. 95

"YUGOSLAVS IN THE UNITED STATES"

Their Contribution to American Culture and Civilization
By Jurica Bjankini

"Claims were often advanced that among the crew on Columbus' caravels were some sailors from the Yugoslav dalmatian litoral, although facts to prove the claim are wanting, but not so hopes that the rich library of Dubrovnik might finally yield such substantiating facts.

In August, 1586, the first "white child" was born in British Colonial America and named Virginia. This was in Sir Walter Raleigh's second colony on Roanoke Island, the 350th anniversary of which was just recently celebrated in American history. The colony was under the command of John White, who upon leaving it hurriedly, returning only in the spring of 1590, but then only to find the colony completely destroyed and all the colonists disappeared. As

III F

- 2 -

CROATIAN

First All-Slavic Singing Festival. Given by United Slavic Choral Societies, Sunday, December 9, 1934, Chicago: Nat'l Print. and Publ. Co., 1934. P. 95.

White describes..."One of the chief trees or posts at the entrance had the bark taken off, and five feet from the ground, in fair capital letters, was graven CROATAN, without any cross or sign of distress.

It can be conjectured that a Croatian ship calling at this first permanent settlement in America left its imprint on the tree, or even salvaged the entire settlement from the destruction that was taking place and hurriedly left only the name of their ship, the Croatan on the tree, but that it met destruction by the elements or some other way later, as no trace was ever found of the colonists in question. Whatever the facts, an island in the group off the coast of North Carolinaiis named, in deference to this historical bit, to the present day, "Croatan". This constitutes the first recorded history linking America with Yugoslavs, or their Croatian branch."

III. ASSIMILATION

G. Immigration
and
Emigration

III G
II B 2 d (1)
III A

Hrvati u Americi, 1st Volume, 1927

CROATIAN



CROATS IN CHICAGO

After forty years of settlement Chicago is still considered a new Croatian colony. It is hard to find an authentic record of the first Croatian who immigrated here, for no printed matter concerning the arrival of our pioneer travellers is available. We know that the first Croatian newspaper in Chicago, Zora, was edited by Jhon Kovacevic, but to secure a copy of it is impossible. Nobody cared to preserve it for future generations. A few of the early immigrants, still alive, remember others who came here twenty years before them or in the early Seventies. There were only a few of these and they were not segregated. Ten years later a few hundred were found where the loop is today. They had about fifteen saloons on State, Clark and Wabash Avenue. They called themselves Austrians and must have had some organization because they carried buttons inscribed with "Austrian". Their career in the loop ended during the panic of 1893, which impoverished them. In spite of their disagreements the Croats and so-called Austrians got together and organized a benevolent lodge. To satisfy both nationalities it was named "Slovenska Sloga". One side thought it would win the other to its belief. Neither of them succeeded. The Austrians as such disappeared and the Croatians remained until they died, but "Slovenska Sloga" still lives.



Hrvati u Americi, 1st Volume, 1927

In 1891 the Archer Avenue colony had a club "Strossmayer". There were only about fifteen members in it. It was organized by the more intelligent Croats for the purpose of exchanging ideas and views on life. A year later, however, they turned it into a benevolent lodge. That was the first Croatian lodge in America. It still exists. A year later more immigrants came to Chicago, settling on Eighteenth and Racine Avenue. These people founded a lodge "Crveni Kriz" (Red Cross). At the same time the first Croatian newspaper Hrvatska Zora (The Croatian Dawn) appeared and soon after another was issued on the South Side, named Chicago, and renamed later Chicago Sloboda.

III G
I D 2 a (3)
II A 2

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 125, Oct. 17, 1925.

THE TRADES UNION MOVEMENT AND THE JUGOSLAV WORKERS

It was a little over thirty years ago since our Yugoslav workers started in greater numbers to immigrate to this country. Most of them came here with the purpose of saving some money and returning to their home country. With their savings, they intended to pay off their debts, and thus secure their existence.

In America, the immigrants were confronted with quite a different life and working conditions. From a peaceful village life, they came into a vortex of capitalistic industrial production, where everything was fixed according to the hour and minute. Many could never get accustomed to this life, and they tried hard to leave such an existence. Others became used to the situation and remained without any thoughts of their homeland.

Because our Yugoslav workers were not tradesmen, they had and have



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 125, Oct. 17, 1925.

today great difficulties in getting and holding positions.

They are mostly miners, steel and saw mill workers. Here they perform the heaviest work.

Not having a trade, it was not easy for Yugoslav workers to join unions, the more so because the American trade unions served for the working aristocracy of skilled tradesmen. Our Yugoslav workers were compelled to wander from factory to factory, where they performed the heaviest work under the worst conditions. Another disadvantage for an unskilled laborer is the fact that he changes his work very often and the organization of such shifting workers is extremely difficult. Even if there were a possibility of joining a union, our Yugoslav workers are very slow to join organizations, because most of them consider themselves just transients. On the other hand, as former peasants and villagers, they do not feel the necessity for organization.

But it is different today. Most of our workers learn a trade because they



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 125, Oct. 17, 1925.

know industrial life and workers' unions.

They are interested in political and economic things concerning workers and proletarians. They join unions now.

III G
I F 3
I C
I E

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 91, July 31, 1924.

THE FIGHT AGAINST DEPORTATIONS

Washington, D. C. - The American Civil Liberties Union sent a protest to the Secretary of State about new methods in deportation of Communists.

This organization was able to secure information that the American government uses falsified passports to deport unwanted, undesirable Russian workers.

The Soviet government issued an order prohibiting entrance of deported persons into its union. That was done because of the hysteria shown by American authorities, who deported hundreds of foreigners.

According to the decision of the Russian government, the United States cannot deport any person to that country. For that reason other methods were used. A few Russian workers were deported to Switzerland provided with false passports, where they were stranded without funds.



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 91, July 31, 1924.

The Liberties Union sent a protest to our government, asking it to refrain from such deportation of workers.

These facts show what the laws and liberty of this "free country" are worth. It is the duty of all workers to protest against such unlawful deportation of foreigners, because there is a possibility and danger that all of us will be dealt with in the same way.

The Labor Party of America led a campaign from the start against reactionary government. Workers must join its ranks for the defence of their own interests.

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 33, Sept. 8, 1923.

1,800 IMMIGRANTS DEPORTED

Their steamer docked a few minutes before midnight of September 1st. They will be deported as belonging to the quota for August.

How imbecile and inhuman the immigration law is, was demonstrated by the newest occurrence, which will end in deportation of 1,800 immigrants who were brought to the door of America to be returned to their homeland by decision from the lowest to the highest instances. Their only fault is the fact that they arrived at the American shores a few minutes before midnight of September 1st on the steamers Esperanca, Esthonia, Braga and Byron. The captains of said ships raced to the shores to enable their travelers to be counted in the September quota of immigrants. Bad luck wanted that they arrived a few minutes sooner and the immigration officials booked them on the August quota, which was filled.

Many believed that the mental limitation of the immigration officials

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 33, Sept. 8, 1923.

would not be so great as to prevent such a tremendous mass of people access to the shores on account of a trifling mistake. But it happened differently. The Secretary of Labor and his officialdom won a great victory. Eighteen hundred persons were forbidden to land.

It is for us to state that this procedure was an unheard of act of brutality in our century of civilization and progress.

Jugoslavia, Vol. XIII, No. 6, Aug. 25, 1923.

TRAGIC EXPERIENCES OF AN IMMIGRANT

A Yugoslav immigrant, who was deported after he came to the United States illegally, told the immigration commissioner the following sad story:

"A few of us went to France to work, but a crooked agent told people to go to Cuba or Mexico, from where it is easy to come to America. I telegraphed for money. The money arrived, and we went to Mexico. Looking for work in vain, we met another crooked agent in Monterey, Mexico. He asked for \$100 to bring us safely to the United States. We telegraphed for money again. When the money arrived we went to Juarez. In the evening, at nine o'clock, we were ready to cross the river. There we met three Mexicans and were robbed by them. They forced us to cross the river, so as not to report the robbery in Mexico. That is the way we came to the United States, without a penny.

"Next evening we came to El Paso. The same night, after walking ten

Jugoslavia, Vol. XIII, No. 6, Aug. 25, 1923.

miles, we were caught and arrested, brought back to El Paso, from there to New Orleans and New York.

My partner spent \$400 and I spent \$550. For that money I could have traveled like a gentleman to America, if I had used the legal way.

"Now it is my only wish to be deported to Jugoslavia, where my family suffers."

442 (ILL) PROJ. 30273

III G
I C



Jugoslavia, Vol. 12. No. 15, Oct. 28, 1922.

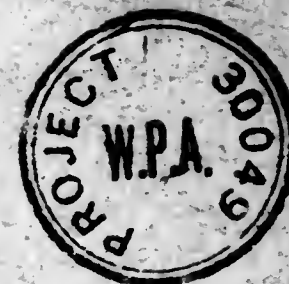
JUGOSLAVS GO WEST TO TAKE UP FARMING

The steamer "Aquitania" of the Cunard Company arrived with 150 passengers from the State of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes of whom a small part only remained in the big cities the rest of them went West to take up farming. A ranchman from the West, returning in the first class cabin, remained a whole afternoon with these passengers of the third class. After leaving he said to the chief steward: -

"These are people desirable in our West. I hope their quotas are big enough to allow them to come to us. They are a healthy and strong people, willing to work. We are in need of such workers in the West.

I left my business card to three of the families, that they may visit me, if they come to my place I will put them all to work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Jugoslavia , Vol. XII, No. 9, Sept. 16, 1922.

TO THE IMMIGRANTS

Brother immigrant, you who come for the first time here, we greet you from our heart.

Look, a blessed sun shines on you, good will is all around you. Brother, this country is good; this state is good, where you have come, where with courage and hope you may start a new life.

Do not fear, brother, do not fear the uncertainty and the unknown, the possibility of defeat, because this country will like you. Do not fear, brother, but have confidence in yourself and in your strength and step on American soil with an invincible faith in a country which is beautiful, good and free. This country will understand you, will return your love if in love you do approach her.

Look around, brother, here is everything great, gigantic. You are not yet used to these tall buildings, the skyscrapers. Brother, these buildings were built by men just like you are, who, poor and unknown



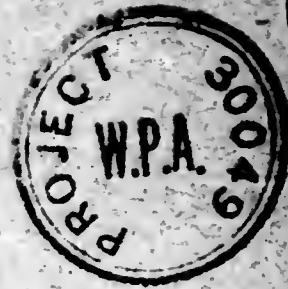
Jugoslavia, Vol. XII, No. 9, Sept. 16, 1922.

came from the old country.

Here everybody is an immigrant or the child of an immigrant. The great and powerful who own millions today did not bring with them anything but their determination and common sense, their busy hands which were able to create, which were able to strike when it was necessary.

It is not true that there are no more possibilities here today. It is not true that life is harder than it was before. Do not believe him who will say to you that here is the bitter bread, the hard life. Do not trust him. Because here is open to you every road, every door, every career. Before you is that grandiose life, this powerful state, which will give you the possibility to live, to work, and to be happy.

Here you are your own master, you are a gentleman, a real man, you are just as good as the owner of millions, and you have not to bow if you pass somebody in a gilded carriage, someone of a royal family.



Jugoslavia, Vol. XII, No. 9, Sept. 16, 1922.

You have not to take your hat off before anybody, only before your God, brother. All is yours, what you make by your work and thinking capacity. Do not fear, brother. That is your country, which is accepting you among her own hundred millions, just like a mother takes a returning child.

Be not afraid, brother. You will efface the black and doleful memories which accompanied you from the old country. Do not care what happened abroad. A new man you are now, the Atlantic voyage changed you, from today alone count what you know and what you do. It may be that you are ignorant, that you will find out soon. The life and school abroad put in your head things which are of no value here. That makes no difference. You will start to learn anew, because you have intelligence, because you have power, because you have tenacity, you are the one whom they need here. You will master life. You will live in palaces and rides in automobiles; to achieve that you must have self-confidence and not waver for a second.

Always be of good cheer. Here they do not like people who despair and



Jugoslavia, Vol. XII, No. 9, Sept. 16, 1922.

worry continually. Here the only person is lost who is his own grave-digger.

Do not fear, brother. Underscore your former life with a double line and start anew.

What you did before does not count. You must forget all. Open your life to a new spirit, to new impressions. You will start here like a big child who must learn everything from the start. Just that beginning from the start will give you force and elasticity. We greet you on the sill of a new life and new fortune.

America bids you her welcome. America encourages you that you will fare well in this country. Keep up your chin, be well disposed, smiling. Step on these shores of this gay, young and rich country. God and fortune brought you here; your courage, your own strength will carry you along.

III G
I D 2 c
II D 1
I F 3

CROATIAN



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 38, Dec. 24, 1921.

JUGOSLAV WORKERS IN AMERICA

Why did we emigrate? During the last decades thousands of Yugoslav workers left their native soil and went all over the world.

The life of our workers is just as the life of the workers in other nations: a life of misery, pain and sufferings.

Jugoslav lands are mostly agricultural. The farm worker has a hard life, so hard that he himself is not able to discover his heavy burden.

Summer is gone, autumn approaches and the farmer with wife and children gathers the harvest, preparing for a cold, long winter. Before the harvest is finished comes the tax collector. If the farmer has no cash he takes away most of the farmer's harvest.



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 38, Dec. 24, 1921.

Taxes, assessments and other expenses which were paid by small landowners, low wages and long hours of work in city or village, as well as the failure of small tradesmen to bear the competition of great industry, were the main causes of emigration.

These were whips which lashed the body and soul of the farmer and worker. These whips in the form of taxes drove away farmers and workers from their native home.

Hard life drove us to seek better fortunes here in America. But what is the life of a working man in America? When we borrowed money for the passage to America, on 40 to 50% interest, we mortgaged our honor and properties of our relatives to repay the debts.

Departing for America we thought of going to a country of liberty as the agents told us. But there is no trace of liberty in America for a working man.

Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 38, Dec. 24, 1921.

Not knowing the language, eager to obtain work, to earn money, to repay the debts, we were ready to work for low wages under any conditions.

Many of us became sick, spent our money on doctors and medicines. Many lost their limbs, many their lives; some lost hope to return home and repay the debts.

Waiting the return of better times for years, many became loiterers, bums, gamblers, thieves. Their hopes of a better future were cheated; they became greater misers.

Such a life of our workers in America compelled us to do something to overcome those ills. First we started to organize in benevolent organizations, to have material help in case of sickness, to give relatives a death benefit in case of our death. But such associations are not of help in case of unemployment. For that reason we joined different workers' unions, of which the purpose is to shorten working time and raise wages.



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 38, Dec. 24, 1921.

More far-seeing workers joined political parties to change the present system and to create more agreeable conditions of life.

III G
I D 2 c
I E
I J

CROATIAN



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 5, May 7, 1921.

IMMIGRATION

Soon a law will be passed to restrict immigration to the United States. According to that law just a certain percent of people from different countries will be admitted to America.

The purpose of this law is to curb immigration and end unemployment. They think that unemployment is caused by a great number of workers.

Without doubt the American Congress has great politicians and diplomats, above all great economists.

One paper remarks: "Those who are against immigration have no brains. This country needs one hundred million more people. Now we cannot sell goods to Europe, but if we had another hundred million inhabitants here, we could sell to them. "

Would a greater number of population lower wages? No. When in America there were four million people, wages were 50 cents per day. Cost of living was



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 5, May 7, 1921.

lower and the worker lived as good as today. The increase of population did not lower wages. Increase to two hundred million of population would increase wages; more people, greater production, bigger markets, more property.

In fact a great flood of immigrants would not harm the workers. On the other hand, it would help them.

The immigrants would make up that great army of workers, by which the capitalist were able to crush any struggle of resident workers for a better existence.

Today there is great unemployment. Numerous immigrants would increase it more. That would make the immigrant think as well as the resident worker that in a capitalistic land, however rich, there is no existence; the less conditions will improve as long as this system prevails.



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 5, May 7, 1921.

It seems that the American capitalists fear this possibility of making workers think. There were times when immigrants were welcome; today they are feared, are becoming dangerous for America.

America is a vast and rich land which could, under more rational management, feed a few hundred millions of people. But to have it cultivated that way, more working hands are necessary.

The trouble is not that there are too many workers, but too few. Now there are too many because the industrialists, bankers and merchants are not able to export their wares and products to foreign countries, while the workers are not paid enough to consume all the produced goods. That is what makes an overbalance of produced goods and working power.

Now to improve this situation.



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 5, May 7, 1921.

The workers must take over the government, take over the means of production and transportation. Then they will solve the problem of unemployment, immigration and all other questions which hover like dark clouds over present day humanity.

III G
I A 3
III A

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 44, Feb. 2, 1920.

CROATIAN



ILLITERATE IMMIGRANTS

The fact must not be denied that we, foreigners, do not feel in America as in a country which likes us. What counted before is not good any more. Many things were considered unimportant, but today if they concern foreigners they are a great evil.

This we apply to illiterate foreigners. Before nobody cared if the immigrants were illiterate or not. The main thing for the immigrant was to have strong hands and to be able to work.

Now, besides many things the foreigner is scorned for his illiteracy. We see and hear the capitalistic press crying today: "Out with the immigrants!" But we remember when these same papers clamored for admission of illiterate workers. Many companies advertised that their workers are not expected to speak English, they may work like at home.



Znanje, Vol. II, No. 44, Feb. 2, 1920.

Posters were distributed around the world to get workers for America. Now these same men who lured the foreigners to come to America as they were, complain about their illiteracy. And these illiterate workers, who worked 12 and 14 hours at the hardest tasks, are not good any more!

How to understand this change?

III G
I A 3
III A

CROATIAN



Znanje, Vol. II, No. 1, April 7, 1919.

RADICAL CHANGES IN IMMIGRATION LAWS

True translation filed with the Postmaster of Chicago, April 7, 1919, as requested by the Act of Oct. 6, 1917.

According to information from the commissioner of immigration, A. Warner Parker, a bill will be introduced in the coming session of Congress calling for an amendment to the present immigration laws, to prevent the entry of undesirable elements to this country.

Parker's statement is the first indication of an amendment of said laws. According to this new law, every immigrant will have to state why this country has to accept his entry. Before anybody who wanted it could enter the United States. Experience during the last war showed that another procedure is needed.

Registration every year. The immigrant will have to register as long as



Znanje, Vol. II, No. 1, April 7, 1919.

he does not obtain his final citizenship papers.

At each registration the immigrant will be examined on how far he progressed in his knowledge of civics. If he fails to register he will be deported.

At each registration a certain fee will be charged. But according to his progress in reading, writing and knowledge of the English language, this fee will be bigger or smaller.

Those who are here already will have to register also. Each registrant will have to bring his photographic picture, which will be filed with the office. The said system has the purpose of making good citizens out of immigrants and makes them learn English and become Americanized. This law will not be a spy system over the immigrants, but a means to prove whether they are worthy to become citizens or not. If they are not, they will be deported to the country from where they came.

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 1, April 7, 1919.



Time of trial. The same law provides to allow the immigrant a stay in this country under bond. If this bond is not at hand upon the entry of the immigrant, the bond will be deducted from his wages later. The bond will be deposited with the postal savings bank and returned to the immigrant when it is decided to let him remain in this country. In case of deportation this bond will be taken along as savings, to the country of his destination.

Inspectors on all boats. According to a law passed before America's entry into the war, illiterates must not be admitted to this country. On all boats which carry immigrants, there will be American inspectors. These inspectors will sail on the boats to American ports, where they will decide the fitness of the immigrants for entry into this country. They will obtain information about the immigrants from the authorities abroad. These informations will be of great value for the American immigration office.

Before the war, the immigrant boats were under the control of foreign

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 1, April 7, 1919.



governments, which opposed the presence of American inspectors on those boats.

Now America has its own boats on which inspectors can be placed. By such control the character of the immigrant will be determined.

From now on the immigrants will be divided in three groups: (1) Those who will be admitted without question to this country. (2) Those who will be rejected, undoubtedly. (3) Those who will be put on trial for a certain time. That will settle what kind of citizens we will get.

It is hard to tell what will happen with the immigration when peace is concluded. Not many will leave America, said the Commissioner. America is able to show that there is an opportunity for an existence for anybody. For that reason America will have more immigrants than emigrants.

III G
III H
I G

CROATIAN



Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 48, Nov. 7, 1917.

EMIGRATION TO EUROPE AFTER THE WAR

The news is going around that after the war two or three millions of people may leave the United States.

Steamship companies receive numerous requests for information as to whether it will be possible to go to Europe immediately after the termination of the war.

Immigration Commissioner Howe says that during the first year after the war over two millions of immigrants will leave for Europe. Other officials of the Bureau of Immigration claim that the emigration to Europe after the war will be three to four millions. It is clear that America will feel badly this emigration to Europe.

The steamship companies report that they have received requests from over one million people anxious to leave for Europe. Many employers from the West report that a great number of workers from the lands of the

Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 48, Nov. 7, 1917.

Central Powers want to return home. A movement exists to prepare these peoples for their return home. The banks report that Poles, Italians and Russians save as much money as they can to return home. The reasons for this are many. Many want to see their parents and relatives, of whom they did not hear for many years.

In America there are about 15 million of people today who were born in Europe. For most of them it was impossible to hear anything about the fate of their relatives and that makes them anxious to go and see how it looks at home.

Many will return on account of family properties, left in many cases without male owners, which properties will come into the possession of those who return from America.

The economic conditions in Europe after the war will not be much worse than here in America. There is the possibility that the European govern-

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 48, Nov. 7, 1917.

ments will forbid emigration after the war, to keep those who are able to work at home.

The English government has plans to distribute lands to soldiers. Germany also will keep her sons at home. To Scotland and Ireland many hundred of thousands will return.

Thus after the war America will feel the loss of many workers who will try to find better opportunities for their existence in Europe. Whether these workers will fare better in Europe nobody can tell. The main thing is they expect great changes in Europe and live in the hope that the economic conditions there will be better than here.

III G
I E
I A 3

CROATIAN



Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 9, Feb. 7, 1917.

ENTRY FORBIDDEN TO ILLITERATES

The struggle long lasted whether illiterate immigrants should be admitted to this country or not. In other times this circumstance was not considered at all. The capitalists needed workers, which this country was not able to supply. In those times they were compelled to favor immigration and the most important thing for the immigrant was his ability to perform the heaviest work.

Today the labor market is overcrowded. There are plenty of immigrants as well as American workers. Immigrants work at the heaviest tasks, but you can also find Americans.

The problem of unemployment is getting bigger and becomes dangerous for peace and order.

The bourgeoisie struggles against immigration now. It does not know better and never will.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 9, Feb. 7, 1917.

Last year Congress passed a law for restriction of immigration. The Senate passed the law with a great majority - 64 against 7. President Wilson vetoed the part of that law which restricts immigration to illiterates, January 31. The President's veto was defeated by a vote of 286 against 106 votes. The veto will be defeated also in the Senate and restriction will become law.

This law is the incarnation of the thoughtlessness and idiocy of the governing class.

People who do not know how to read and write in general are not worse than other people. On the contrary these people are better, more industrious, less bad and more moral than "intelligent" people who are in private and public positions, and who live from others' labors.

The illiterates, we can boldly say, built this republic, created its wealth, position and power. A great deal of thanks goes to the illiterate immigrants of Europe for the fact that America is the greatest land on earth.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 9, Feb. 7, 1917.

And now such people are dangerous and superfluous for America. They will not be admitted from now on, but the conditions will go on in the United States under which millions of illiterates will be counted.

Another shame will be added to Ellis Island and other ports of entry, a sign: "Entrance to Illiterates Forbidden."

Radnicka Straza, Vol. IX, No. 19, April 19, 1916

ENEMIES OF IMMIGRATION

A few days ago Congress introduced a bill under which the immigrants will have to undergo an examination in reading and writing before they will be allowed to land.

If this bill becomes law the number of immigrants will be restricted. It is droll that the greatest enemies of immigration are immigrants themselves or sons of immigrants.

How much we owe to the immigrants and how much they contributed that this land of ours prospered is shown in one magazine article where it is said: "I am an immigrant. Since my birth I tread roads over the whole earth. My fragile ship sails over all the seas. My liking for travel developed out of hope for more freedom and for greater reward for my toil.

"I looked upon America with eyes of strong desire, my heart beat with strong hope. Full of hope I approached the gates of America, and full of hope I entered.



Radnicka Straza, April 19, 1916

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

"I accepted the burden of the heaviest work on my back.

"Today I perform 85% of all the work in slaughterhouses and butcher shops.

"I dig from the earth seven tenths of all the coal. I perform 78% of all the work in the wooden mills. I do 90% of all the work in steel mills, on streets and roads. I make nineteen twentieths of all the clothing. I make more than half of all the shoes. I perform four fifths of all the housework. I make one half of all the ties, shirts and cuffs. I tan four fifths of all the leather. I refine nineteen twentieths of all the sugar. I make one half of all the cigarettes and cigars. And, in spite of all that, I am a great problem for America.

"When I offer my blood on the altar of labor, when I sacrifice my life to the god of industry and perish, many people pay as much attention to it as if a sparrow dropped from the roof. But our national existence is interwoven thickly with my muscles.

"My children must be your children. Your country must be my country, because my blood and my sweat laid the foundation on which it develops."

Radnioka Straza, April 19, 1916

Gentlemen, legislators seem to forget these facts, and lift their noses, but they did not contribute one pebble to the progress of this country. On the contrary, they would starve if dependent on work of their own hands.



III G
II A 2
III A
I E
I M

CROATIAN (1)

Radnioka Straza, Vol. IX, No. 1, Dec. 15, 1915

WHY COMPLAIN ABOUT IMMIGRANTS?

If something is wrong in this country, then the immigrants are blamed in general. Most of the disagreeable things are blamed on the immigrant. Poverty, mental disease, degeneration, lynchings, prostitution -- in short -- all social crimes of our capitalistic order are attributed to immigrants. This assertion is not only brought up by political orators, but also by many very learned men, as are university professors.

Different investigations proved that many of the mentioned things cannot be attributed to immigrants but, to the contrary, to the native-born.

Statistics published about social problems show that evils cannot be laid to racial differences but to bad economic conditions. It is also shown that a greater percentage of evil is on the side of the native-born than on the side of the immigrants. It is all contrary to the statements of orators and historians.

Radnioka Straza, Dec. 15, 1915



Clear facts disperse myths attributed to immigrants, and here are some:

The health department of the city of New York published that of one thousand deaths of boys born in American homes, forty-five die before gaining the fifth year. Under the same conditions only twenty-two girls die. In immigrant homes only thirty-nine boys and twenty-two girls. That speaks in favor of the immigrant.

On the other hand that shows the miserable economic conditions in America, and the longer a family is in this country the more it suffers and the mortality of children increases.

From a racial standpoint America has to be thankful to the immigrants, because there is one more important fact. If there were no immigrants, the population of America would not increase. It would stay on the same level, or even decrease. Immigrant women bear from 30 to 50 children per 1000. Native-born women bear from 12 to 20 children per thousand. The death rate



Radnioka Straza, Dec. 15, 1915

for both is 15 per 1000.

The immigrants are a benefit to this country. America's fate is closely bound to the immigrants. As proof, take American industry, which could not thrive without foreigners.

Among intelligent people such questions should not come up for discussion, but because there are so many Americans who claim that they feed the immigrants, it is sometimes worthwhile to find out who is feeding who.



Radnicka Straza, Vol.6. No.27. June 18, 1913.

Wilson and the Immigrants.

We reported already how the Legislators in Washington are preparing again a law, to make immigration harder. President Wilson not only does not object to that, but is in favor of it. In the last election campaign it was announced, how Wilson in one of his historical writings expressed himself very contemptuously about the immigrants in general and especially about Slavs, Italians and Greeks, to all of whom he preferred even Chinese. Before the election he tried to smooth these statements, but he is more open now when elections are far away. His hatred toward the poor immigrants the "patriotic" Wilson showed also by addressing to the Commissioner of immigration Williams, a very flattering letter on account of his proper handling of immigrants, while it is known - that Williams' treatment of immigrants was to say mildly shameful. Williams deported many without any reason, while others he held at Ellis Island pending a long drawn investigation. Ellis Island received the nickname of "the devil's island". All this was done to frighten Europe's poor to immigrate. Such a man is lauded by President Wilson!

III. ASSIMILATION

H. Relations
with
Homeland

Znanje, Vol. XII, No. 39, Sept. 28, 1935.

BACK AFTER JUGOSLAV TOUR

Mr. John R. Palandech, who has been visiting and studying conditions in Yugoslavia during the summer, has just returned to Chicago, bringing with him interesting news and first-hand information about Yugoslavia and the general European situation.

During his absence the members of the Yugoslav Square Club, of which Mr. Palandech is president, have arranged a banquet in his honor to be given at the Advertising Club at the La Salle Hotel on Sunday, Sept. 29 at 7 P. M.

Although the banquet is being served at a private club by the Yugoslav Square Club, it will be open to all who wish to attend and make reservation for the dinner, which will cost \$1.50 per person.

Those wishing to make reservations should address their correspondence to the Yugoslav Square Club at the La Salle Hotel, or phone its secretary,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
IV

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Znanje, Vol. XII, No. 39, Sept. 28, 1935.

Mr. M. V. Squaroy, at Irving 0394 during the day or in the evening at Irving 1353.

Mr. Palandech will be the principal speaker and his talk will deal chiefly with the economic and political situation in Yugoslavia. Many other guests and prominent citizens will be present at the banquet and make short speeches.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

CROATIAN

II B 1 a (Slovenian)

II B 1 a Novi Svijet, Vol. X, No. 12, March 18, 1933

I C

UNITED FRONT ACTION

A united front committee elected by forty-five delegates from twenty-six various organizations at the conference held January 29, 1933, to handle the work of the struggle against the military Fascist regime of terror in Yugoslavia. The committee is giving a program Sunday, March 19, in Pilsen Sokol Hall, 1812-16 South Ashland avenue.

The program is very rich in selected numbers, our Chicago colony never witnessed a better one. The famous tamburica orchestra "Elias" will play, and the Slovenian singing club Preresen will entertain with their singing.

Pictures of the terror in Yugoslavia and how a heroic and suffering people is leading the struggle against the Fascist regime will be shown. This concert is a part of the mobilization of our people and their organizations for a big protest meeting which will be held Sunday, March 26, in the same hall at 2 P. M.

United Front Committee.

III H
III G
I E
I G

CROATIAN (1)



Novi Svijet, Vol. VIII, No. 37, April 11, 1931

DECLARATION OF JUGOSLAV WORKERS COUNCIL OF CHICAGO

Brothers and sisters! Struggle for existence forced us to leave our country of birth and emigrate into far and foreign lands. There was not enough bread in the beautiful country of our birth. Therefore we had to seek it elsewhere. Some of us came to America; others went to Germany, France, Australia, South America, etc.

We did not look for beautiful landscapes and charming sights to enjoy beauties of nature but we went to find an opportunity to earn bread and other necessities of life. The worker loves the home if he has one. The country is dear to him if he can respectfully live there and enjoy the liberty. Therefore, the country of the workers is wherever he can make his living by work. Once he loses his job he has to look for another job and even another country.

We don't preach animosity against any country in the world. We speak for solidarity and brotherhood among all nations of the world.



Novi Svijet, April 11, 1931

We observe that the industrialists of various countries are creating international trusts which is a natural consequence of the economic development of the society of today.

The world which earlier built high walls and borders, today realizes, in spite of Fascist-Nationalist movement, that division artificially created interfered with healthy development of mankind.

The same way that bosses are merging for their own benefit, the duty of workers is to be united and work his own security.

We come from different parts of the old world, some of our old homes are under the regime of Italy, others under the Jugoslavian diotator.

We don't hate our birth place but we don't want the agents of the regimes to spread hatred and slavery under disguise of "fatherland" or any other disguise.

Novi Svijet, April 11, 1931

Intelligent Yugoslav workers in America and in the old country have been in favor of a united Jugoslavia for a long time now. Not only Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia, but Bulgaria, too. In fact, we want a Balkan federation and eventually the federation of the whole world.

We are for democracy through the government of the people, for the rights of man, for the participation in government of workers of all lands on the broadest basis.

Therefore, we condemn all tyrannical methods and terrorism. Dictatorship in Jugoslavia is not necessary, it does not help the masses. It takes away citizens' political rights who are oppressed and cannot complain nor organize for their defense.

The Yugoslav diplomats are spreading the propaganda in favor of the regime to gain control of our immigrant's soul and are using Mussolini's

Novi Svijet, April 11, 1931



tactics which the American Italians repudiated as well as the American public.

With this we are informing our Yugoslav people that we have established here in Chicago the Yugoslav Workers' Council, which is composed of representatives of educational, political and fraternal societies, Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian; also intelligent and industrious individual Yugoslavs.

This council is founded for the purpose of gaining the understanding and the closest possible cooperation of intellectually advanced Yugoslav workers in important questions, especially those of immediate interest to our people here or in the old country.

Into their work program the council incorporated the following rules:

Spreading the solidarity of the working people for the rights of man; support educational work among Yugoslav workers; repulse monarchist propaganda, and struggle against any reactionary action that sows discord among our people here.

The task of the council will be to use all known intelligent and worthy

Novi Svijet, April 11, 1931



means to accomplish the purpose.

Nobody can contradict that solidarity among workers was always necessary and more so today than ever before.

We protest against the Yugoslav agents who entice our youth to go to Yugoslavia and serve in the army of the bloody regime.

The representatives of our Yugoslav workers in Chicago at the meeting of March 28, requested that the Yugoslav Workers' Council notify not only the Yugoslav but the American as well through the American press about the action and the destructive work the representatives of the Yugoslav regime are engaged in.

We are against the method known as Balkanske. We are for the union of the Yugoslav people; therefore our struggle is directed against all who under any disguise try to spoil our unity.

We are for the Yugoslav federative republic and the democratic federation

Novi Svijet, April 11, 1931



of all Balkan states.

If you are for organized action then participate in the Yugoslav Workers' Council in their noble and strenuous task.

Accepted by first convention of the Yugoslav Workers' Council in Chicago, March 28, 1931.

Geo. Maslao, President
Ivan Jurinic, Secretary

Committee
Ales
Susa
Kopac

III H

CROATIAN

Hrvatski Glasnik, Vol. XXII, No. 22, May 30, 1930.

AMERICAN CROATS FOR CROATIAN FREEDOM

Financial report given by the Central Executive Committee of the Croatian Peasant Party in foreign countries.

Through the efforts of the party, the Croats donated during the month of April for the freedom of their country, \$1,095.

G. J. Absac
Secretary of the Financial Committee.

WPA (111) 8801.30275

Hrvatski Glasnik, Vol. XXII, No. 13, March 28, 1930.

PROTEST OF CROATS IN SOUTH CHICAGO

The Central Committee of the Croatian Peasant Party called an open mass meeting which was held on March 16, 1930, and was well attended in spite of obstructionists whose intention it was to break up the meeting, but they did not succeed.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously and sent to the League of Nations in Geneva, Sw.:

Sir Eric Drummond
League of Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

The Croatians of the City of South Chicago, Illinois, assembled at an open mass meeting, are extending to Your Excellency their most cordial greetings and wish to submit to the High Council and Assembly of the League of Nations a plea that the Croatian nation be made the restitution of an independent Croatian state, within the boundaries of its undisputed national and

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Hrvatski Glasnik, Vol. XXII, No. 13, March 28, 1930.

political territory on the basis of self-determination to safeguard world peace.

In the interest of humanity and the safeguarding right of the subdued peace loving Croatian nation, we demand immediate release of Dr. Matchek, leader of the Croats, who was unjustly accused and sent to the Belgrade prison.

We specially claim an international investigation of police atrocities and control over dictatorial proceedings of law by which masses of innocent Croats were tortured and killed in prisons.

L. Matanic, Chairman.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet, Vol. VI, No. 28, Feb. 7, 1929.

MASSMEETING! PEASANT PARTY!

The Croatian Peasant Party of Chicago will hold a public meeting to discuss recent developments in the old country.

The meeting will start at 2 P. M. and will be held at the Croatian National Sokol Hall, 1903 S. Racine Avenue.

III H

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Vol. VI, No. 21, Dec. 20, 1928.

NATIONAL HERO

A film of the Croatian leader Stephen Radic, recently shot in the Yugoslav "Skupstina" (legislature), will be shown Dec. 20, 21, and 22.

The name of the film is "Stephen Radic in Life and Death."

This is the Croatian picture that recently came from Zagreb, and which depicts various activities of Mr. Radic (his public work, his appearances at many important meetings), and shows his tragic death and how the people responded.

The showing will be at the Czecho-Slovak American Hall, 1438 W. 18th Street, and for one night, December 27, at the Auditorium Hall, 3018 South Wells Street.

All Croatians from Chicago and vicinity are cordially invited.

Film Executive Board.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30276



Hrvatski Glasnik, Vol. XX, No. 33, Aug. 16, 1928.

MASS MEETING

Representatives of all Croatian lodges in South Chicago, at the conference held August 11, decided to organize a branch of Croatian Peasant Party and for that purpose issued a call for a mass meeting to be held August 19th in the Croatian Hall at 9618-20 Commercial Avenue, at 2 P. M.

Invited are all Croats, admirers of the late national leader and advisor Stjepo Radic, also the followers and sympathizers of the Croatian Peasant Party. All come and participate at this meeting without exception.

Committee.

III H

CROATIAN

Radnik, July 13, 1928.

ANNOUNCEMENT

There will be a protest massmeeting against the assassination of the Croatian national representatives in the Belgrade parliament and the shooting of peasants and workers on streets of Zagreb, and the persecution of masses of our nationals by the unfriendly regime in Yugoslavia.

The open meeting will be held Friday evening, July 13th, at National Sokol Hall, 1903 S. Racine Avenue, at 8 P. M.

The speakers will be F. Boric and L. Fisher.

Brothers! fellow workers! your blood brothers and sisters in the old country are savagely persecuted, the prisons are full of your best representatives, unbearable terror is a daily occurrence, people are suffering acutely, they are starving, while the present regime is preparing open military dictatorship and more misery for the people.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, July 13, 1928.

You must show with your voice that you are on the people's side in their struggle between life and death. Therefore come to the meeting, learn what is taking place in your own fatherland, and raise your voice in protest against unheard of brutality, which is the lot of your brothers in the old country.

Temporary Balkan Committee of Chicago.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H

Memorandum for the President, dated 12, 1941.

Subject: The War in the Pacific.



The War in the Pacific has been closed
by the signing of the armistice.

The War in the Pacific has been closed
by the signing of the armistice. The
War in the Pacific has been closed
by the signing of the armistice. The
War in the Pacific has been closed
by the signing of the armistice.

The War in the Pacific has been closed
by the signing of the armistice. The
War in the Pacific has been closed
by the signing of the armistice. The
War in the Pacific has been closed
by the signing of the armistice.

The War in the Pacific has been closed
by the signing of the armistice. The
War in the Pacific has been closed
by the signing of the armistice. The
War in the Pacific has been closed
by the signing of the armistice.

Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 45, Feb. 11, 1922.

OUR MISGUIDED WORKERS

Our editor received a letter from two Serbian workingmen from a town in Illinois. We cannot reproduce that letter because it contains words which are not fit for print.

Along with offensive words goes the threat that both workers will come to Chicago and kill the editor. The letter states that we may publish it if we wish.

Concerning that we have this to say: The reason they want to kill the editor of Znanje is the fact, as they say, that the newspaper assails the Yugoslav state and the Yugoslav people. The first statement is true, the other statement is false. Znanje does not assail the Yugoslav people nor does Znanje consider the Yugoslav people and state to be one and the same thing.

Both Serbian workers claim to have read an article in No. 42 of Znanje

MPA (11) PROJ. 3640

Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 45, Feb. 11, 1922.

which caused them to write.

By the way, this article was not written by the editor, but sent to Znanje by a Serbian student at Belgrade.

Both Serbian workers would have much trouble if we gave this letter to the American postal authorities. We did not do that because we think they are victims of misguided patriotism. They are not responsible for what they write. They do not know that in America it is very dangerous to send threatening letters by mail. They are ignoramuses who only know that Znanje assails the Yugoslav state. They read in their patriotic Serbian paper that Yugoslavia is the best, most powerful, and the greatest state in the world. Because they are unable to judge for themselves, they think it must be so. They are of the opinion that everything is a lie that is written about the atrocities of police and gendarmes in Yugoslavia.

Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 45, Feb. 11, 1922.

Any of our working men who is in correspondence with his relatives in the old country sees and hears how everybody is complaining there. Very few are satisfied, except profiteers who made money fleecing the population, who live in luxury now and glorify their "free" country. That means the state is praised by war profiteers, usurers, grafters and bribed newspapermen, whose duty it is to extol the Yugoslav government.

There are many Yugoslav newspapermen who a few years ago praised the late King Nicholas of Montenegro, but called him a traitor afterwards. Such men do not act according to their conviction, but according to the situation in which they are, and in the interests of those paying them.

Workers able to write such letters as we received, were educated by the newspapermen we described above.

If they would read our newspaper and would not listen to the enemies

MPA (11.1.1) P101.302/5

Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 45, Feb. 11, 1922.

of the workingmen's press, they would notice that we stand always in defence of the Yugoslav working people.

In each number of Znanje you will find descriptions of conditions in some of the European states, where we point out disorders and tyranny of the governing class. Not one of those classes is assailed less than the Yugoslav governing class. We stand up for the defence of the Yugoslav working people, as we do for the people of any other land.

For that reason it is silly if some working men claim that we assail the Yugoslav state. We assail the existing bad conditions for the working classes in all the bourgeois states, not only in Jugoslavia.

III H

CROATIAN

Jugoslavia, Jan. 29, 1921.

NOTICE FROM THE OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FROM THE
KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES

It is to the interest of our people that lodges as well as other organizations shall notify our consuls about deaths and accidents of conationals of ours in their settlements [here].

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I M

I C

CROATIAN

Znanje, Dec. 25, 1920.

IN THE BALKANS AND HERE

An American magazine prints the following paragraphs:

"Reared in church traditions, the people in the Balkans have very little faith in medicine. They laugh if you tell them that microbes, mosquitoes, flies, rats, and other animals are able to spread disease. They think that sickness is not caused by any outside agency but is sent by God. They say: 'If God sends us sickness and misfortune, he knows best what to do.'"

"They think that to take a bath is sin. Such is the viewpoint, based on religion, of the people in the Balkans--at least such are the reports from correspondents who went there to fight typhus."

That in the Balkans there are people who believe that sickness is sent by God we do not doubt. We know the Balkans better than do some of the conceited

WPA (11.1.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I M

I C

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Znanje, Dec. 25, 1920.

Americans who imagine that their civilization is the best, and that other people are just savages. We do not know, however, which Balkan country is meant by the above statements. In Serbia, Bulgaria, and Greece people know how to appreciate a doctor's knowledge and have more faith in a doctor than in a priest. There are not many doctors in proportion to the population, and some of the people have had no opportunity to profit by medical science. No wonder that some in their desperation depend on a priest, a sorcerer, or even a common swindler.

But how is it in America? Correspondents and other bearers of "culture" think that the situation is better here. But a careful scrutiny will show different results. In the same issue of the magazine we read that the police arrested members of a religious cult in Zion City, Illinois, because of immorality. They were lying on their backs, pretending to be possessed of the Holy Ghost.

In the United States there is a special religious sect called the "Christian Scientists". They believe in immortality but reject the use of medicine.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I M

I C

- 3 -

CROATIAN

Znanje, Dec. 25, 1920.

When they become ill, they pray, but they never call a doctor. We do not see in what respect these people are more intelligent than those in the Balkans, who believe sincerely that God sends all good things as well as bad.

We who have lived in the Balkans never heard anybody there say that he was possessed of the "Holy Ghost," as is the case in Zion City, a town in the center of American civilization, in the State of Illinois.

In America religious hypocrisy is far more extensive than in the Balkans. A great number of American universities serve religion and force students to attend churches and hear sermons.

Why indeed should we imagine that things are better here and worse over there--that Americans are intelligent, and that the Balkan people are the victims of delusions? Errors occur constantly; they are nourished and maintained by human stupidity. On the other side we have the selfishness and the greed of those

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I M

I C

- 4 -

CROATIAN

Znanje, Dec. 25, 1920.

who desire to profit by church and religion.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Znanje, Vol. III, No. 23, Sept. 11, 1920.

STJEPAN DOICIC IN AMERICA

In the year 1912 a young man left America to go to Croatia. Without much noise he left Kenosha, Wis., where he worked and where he left many friends. Most of them did not know that he is leaving for Croatia, many thought he was going to South America.

Little attention was paid to his leaving the United States, because many Croats, after working here for three or four years, leave for home.

But this young man did not go to Croatia to see his relatives or on account of any personal business. He had a different purpose. That young man was returning to Croatia in the hope to be able to assassinate commissary Cuvaj, who was followed by Skrlec and by his act he thought to alleviate the Calvary of his people.

That young man was a patriot in the fullest sense of the word. What other dollar patriots were just talking about he was ready to put into action, in that unlucky land of Croatia.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Znanje, Vol. III, No. 23, Sept. 11, 1920.

This young man was Stjepan Doicic, then just twenty years of age. He was born in Ludbreg, Croatia. After finishing public school he came to Zagreb as a painter's apprentice. He started to read newspapers and was interested in history and politics. That made him an ardent patriot. Before he reached twenty he came to America. Here he joined Croatian patriotic societies and continued reading of newspapers and literature in general.

These newspapers bombarded in their editorials Austria-Hungary and the introduction of a commissary in Croatia, without parliamentary rule. When it seemed that Commissary Cuvaj was to hold his position permanently, Doicic decided to assassinate him.

He arrived in Croatia but did not get a chance to fulfill his intentions. A while after his arrival, a university student, Luka Jukic, attempted to shoot Cuvaj, with the result that it was planned to abolish to rule Croatia

Znanje, Vol. III, No. 23, Sept. 11, 1920.

by a commissary and Doicic made arrangements to return to America. But instead of Cuvaj, Baron Skrlec was appointed commissary, so Doicic decided to stay in Croatia and try his luck on Skrlec. On 18th of August, 1913, Doicic fired a revolver shot at Skrlec, injuring his victim's arm.

For the attempted assassination of Baron Skrlec, Doicic was sentenced to 16 years in prison. He served in different prisons: Mitrovica, Szeged, Lepoglava, all together over five years after the defeat of Austria-Hungary he was freed. A month ago he returned to America. We asked Doicic what are his present plans in America. He said his intention is to inform the people about the new state of Yugoslavia. He said, "In Yugoslavia is a great disorder. The aristocracy, the clergy and profiteers are taking away from the people all necessities of life. " Doicic said he will propose to his people to send to the constitutional assembly at Belgrade, delegates chosen from the Yugoslav immigrants, as it is done by many other foreign nations like Italy and Lithuania. The Yugoslavs in America would be entitled at least to eight or ten delegates.

MPA (11-1) PROJ. 3027

Znanje, Vol. III, No. 23, Sept. 11, 1920.

Doicic will give a few talks in America about life in Yugoslavia. Workers ought to go to his meetings, to hear what he says and that will open the eyes to those Jugoslavs and Serbians who believe the monarchistic newspapers.

WPA (111) PRO. 2074

Radnicka Straza, Vol. XX, No. 36, Aug. 15, 1917.

THE TITLE IS CHOSEN

The Yugoslav people are surely happy! They will not slave for a stranger any more. They will not be obliged to travel over strange lands, but they will peacefully and nicely live in their own country, which is united at last.

On the Island of Corfu the Serbian government held a meeting with the delegates of the Committee at London. A new state was created under the name "Kingdom of the Croats, Serbs and Slovenes." As it is reported, that will be constitutional democratic and parliamentary monarchy.

We must say that we were surprised to hear about the creation of this new state.

Mr. Marjanovich, member and delegate of the London Committee, said once that the people should have their say about the establishment of a new state.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 39275

Radnioka Straza, Vol. XX, No. 36, Aug. 15, 1917.

Not only has the new state received a title and king as ruler, but in thirteen articles all is said about the organization of the state.

In its proclamation the government mentions noble France, the great American Republic, and new, democratic Russia as its great defenders and friends. But it is surprising that this new Yugoslav state did not follow in the steps of these noble, free and democratic states and adopt a republican form of government, instead of choosing a monarchy.

That shows that the main thing considered was King Peter and his dynasty.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I G

CROATIAN



III B 2 Hrvatska Zastava, Vol. XIV, No. 107, May 9, 1917.

NOTICE TO THE SOKOLS IN NORTH AMERICA

Sokol clubs which have sent or are sending volunteers to the front, shall send us the following data:

Full name of the volunteer, place of his birth, how old he is, his occupation, date he reported, to which army - Serbian or other, where is he stationed at present.

The elder of the Yugoslav Sokol federations requests that all branches send in the above information, which will be kept secret. With this we will help our volunteers and make our task easier.

M. Marjanovic, Elder.

B. Dragisic, Secretary.

III H

I C

II B 1 a

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Dec. 1, 1915.

ZORA (DAWN) IN THE SERVICE OF RUSSIAN CZARISM

On Thursday, November 25, in the Pilsen Auditorium the Zora (Dawn) Croatian Singing Society gave its entertainment and concert.

It was announced in advance that this affair would be attended not only by our doctors, lawyers, and clergy but also by the representative of his majesty our Russian father, the representative of Czar Nicholas, the consul Wolf (a true Russian)!

In came the doctors, the lawyers, and the clergy. Finally in came his excellency the Russian consul.

The concert began with the Croatian anthem, greeted with applause as the audience rose to its feet. Also his excellency did rise--the Russian consul. To repay him for his courtesy and to show their fidelity to the Russian Czar, Cora intoned the Russian hymn, "Boze Carja Hrani" (God Protect Our Czar).

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, Dec. 1, 1915.

After the singing the audience burst into deafening applause, and especially great was the enthusiasm shown at the table of his excellency, the consul.

Did those present think for a moment how the Russians, the common people, suffer in Russia under the rule of that bloodthirsty Czar to whom 'Zora' sings, "God Protect Him"?

Is it not just that "brother of yours," the Russian Czar, who stifles any liberal movement as unmercifully as Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary does?

For the singing of the Russian hymn Zora expected a little donation of only fifty dollars, but an even hundred dollars was presented to it by the Russian consul Wolf.

When little services are rewarded like that, we are sure that Russia will not let down the patriotic Croatian and Serbian press which must be considered as an advance agent for Russia.

Radnicka Straza, Dec. 1, 1915.

Here we are able to apply the words of the immortal Lincoln:

"You can fool all the people some of the time; you can fool some of the people all the time; but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

III H

I G

IV

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 3, 1915.

ANSWER TO THOSE FROM HICKTOWN

In number 248 of Hrvatska Zastava Dr. Biankini declared that my writings about their Yugoslavia reveal me as a psychopathic case. That is about all they can say in their own defense.

One of us two is surely out of his head. For that reason I propose a psychopathic examination. If Dr. Biankini is so sure of his brains, why not accept my challenge?

Through ten issues of Radnicka Straza I brought out the facts which show that Messrs. Biankini and Company are either fools or in the pay of some government. Because I am convinced of the truth of that statement, I will not revoke it until these gentlemen furnish proof to the contrary.

They are a bunch of unprincipled cattle, who have never regarded the people's interests but only their own. For their own profit they have divided our

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 3, 1915.

people not only into nations but also into provinces, tribes, and factions. They have created in the people hate and dissension.

Last year, in our issue number forty, we condemned German militarism. We predicted that the Kaiser's barbaric attempts would cause the ruin of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey.

But we cannot commend this war or the imperialistic aims of the allies. In principle we are against any war politics. Even less can we approve of the foolishness, the lies, the chauvinistic hate, the robbery, and the anti-national politics created and conducted by our Yugoslav dollar patriots in America.

Dr. Biankini holds fast to his statement that this is a war between the German and the Slavic races. For that reason he accuses me of being a friend of the Teuto-Magyars. That is an infamous slander, considering the sacrifices which my family made for Serbia and Jugoslavia.



Radnicka Straza, Nov. 3, 1915.

Today, looking back at the graves of my beloved family, before I may speak as a Serbian or a Yugoslav, I must ask permission of Biankini and his dogs-- of men who till yesterday licked the plates of Austro-Hungarian consuls in America and by their spying kept alive the darkest reactionary policies of the Austro-Hungarian oligarchy!

Today King Peter, his ministers, his generals, and the rest of the bourgeoisie have pushed Serbia to the verge of ruin. The whole Slavic South is a shambles, the country resounds with the groans of the dying, spilled blood cries to heaven, and Dr. Biankini and his dogs at banquets and in parades praise the Allies all over America!

"Forward, sons of Serbia! If you must die, you will die gloriously! Do not fear, sons of Serbia! Other allies will grant us liberty. Long live Jugoslavia! Long live King Peter and Czar Nicholas!"

I must hold my tongue--I must approve of any or all their misdeeds--I must

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Radnicka Straza, Nov. 3, 1915.

condone their lies--I must assist in their blunders if I want Biankini and Company to consider me an honest Serbian, or still better, a good Yugoslav! Is not that the irony of fate?

Down with you!

I fight for the life and the progress, not for the death and the ruin of my people!

B. R. Savic.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Radnicka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915.

WHO ARE WORSE?

Croatian and Serbian patriotism in America has two main currents.

One section of the Serbians and Croats is for fantastic Yugoslavia; the other section, mostly Dalmatians, sympathizes with the "beloved king" and with the heroes in the old country.

It is hard to tell who are worse, those of the first faction or those of the second. One party glorifies the old idiot Francis Joseph; the other does the same for the Russian Czar, the Serbian government, and King Peter.

Let us see how they announce their meetings. There are large placards in big print announcing a great personage and speaker from Jugoslavia, etc. The people are called to a public meeting. At the meeting there is no freedom of speech for any opponent, so that they are able to pass "unanimously" everything in the form of expressions of reverence for the various monarchs and governments.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Radnicka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915.

A few miserable newspapers like Hrvatska Zastava (Croatian Flag) in Chicago print articles full of praise for the "great fighters" for Yugoslavia, who are for the most part men of limited ability.

A quite average doctor became at once one of the "biggest fighters" for Yugoslavia, a man who cannot speak ten sentences correctly or write one original article; he repeats like a parrot what other "patriots" say and write in Europe.

The Hrvatska Zastava has begun to praise and recommend Biankini, his wife, its publisher Weber, the black-robed Velimirovic, and many other charlatans and agents of various rulers who come to this country to destroy what remnants of common sense which are still left in our exploited and harassed people after their struggle for their daily bread. The other papers are not much better than Hrvatska Zastava.

Biankini has become the central figure in Croatian and Yugoslav life in America,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915.

a figure which is the incarnation of imbecility and brazenness, incapable of useful work. All at once all reactionaries, all ignoramuses, and all those without conscience have become "great". All have become friends of the working people, orators, writers, lecturers, freethinkers. After the meetings they go to fine luxurious hotels, where banquets are held. Toasts are drunk, and with glasses full of wine, they open their mouths and declare "never-ending love" for the Serbian, Croatian, and Slovenian people.

Many of the papers become so loathsome and brazen that you do not want to read them on account of such cretinous hypocrisy, flattery, servility, and adulation of patriotic do-nothings and parasites. They do need slaves! They have lived on them. They want to live thus eternally. They need medals, praise from the Russian Czar, from the Serbian King, from President Wilson. They need advertising. They want to be "famous" men!

They are able to do it. The resistance of the people is weak. The people, overworked, have no time to read or to think with their own heads. The people



WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



- 4 -

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915.

run like sheep after those persons who lie most glibly, who praise themselves, and who have little if any conscience.

We say to the corrupt patriots, to the unsavory clergy, to the undignified newspapermen, to the black-robed monks, to the gravediggers of national consciousness and liberty:

"Rob the people! Cheat them, you brazen creatures! Today is yours. Now is the time to impress deeper in the people's souls esteem for monarchy, love for the rich, obedience to the powerful. Forward," rabid reactionaries and egotists! The madness which has taken possession of the whole world gives you a special right. The European shambles has destroyed all civilization, all morality-- you have no reason to abstain from your nefarious work!

"But be it known that the storm of darkness and barbarism will disappear. Life will tear the foundations from your errors and your sinister designs. If these people do not come to their senses, their progeny will. You will live in their

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

- 5 -

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915.

memory as the abominable apparitions of retrogression, the standard-bearers of absurdity, and the enemies of civilization."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnioka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 38, Sept. 1, 1915

THE BROTHERHOOD OF CROATIANS AND SERBIANS

Today enmity is a common apparition. Hate exists not only between different nationalities but also between members of the same nationality.

The cause for hate is to be found in the difference of material as well as mental interests of people of different classes in the same state; even of members in the same family.

The Socialists in Serbia and Croatia were the first to advocate unity and brotherhood of both nationalities.

But they did not base such brotherhood on similarity of race and language. They supported the existence of brotherhood on the general Socialist philosophy, that the workers and poor inhabitants of a state are enslaved, that they have the same interests, that their salvation rests only in a powerful organization of all international proletarians and in the introduction of socialism.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I C
I E

CROATIAN (2)

Radnicka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915

While the Socialists were persecuted in those countries as enemies of the Fatherland the governing classes used all means to inflame hate between the Croatian and Serbian population.

There exists in Croatia a political party whose sole purpose is to oppose Serbians as well as any other nationality.

For any evil, which happened in the country, the governing class blamed the "Jews," "Hungarians," "Serbians," etc. But these governing classes avoided showing that they were the real enemies of the people.

The population had been told that their misfortune was caused by other nationalities and that they should not blame the king, ministers, aristocracy, bureaucracy and the army. In this manner every Croat was educated and similarly every Serbian. Especially from the time when Serbia became an independent state and had intentions of gaining Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Austrian government and bureaucracy presented Serbia to the Croatian people as the archenemy of the throne as well as of the Croatians themselves.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I C
I E

CROATIAN (3)

Radnioka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915

Until a few years ago everyone who dared to talk about the brotherhood and friendship of Croats and Serbs in the old country was considered a traitor. In America it was not much better. The old traditional hate remained in Croatian and Serbian workers. This hate did not break out in activity, but both nationalities kept away from each other.

When the socialist Yugoslav agitation started in this country, then the more intelligent workers came to the conclusion that here does not exist any reason for both nationalities to hate each other, to be strangers to each other.

Here it is quite clear: that they are slaves on the same level, that they have one and the same boss in the factory, in the shop, in the mine.

Here the Socialists started to preach unity of all Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian and Bulgarian workers to join in one federation, because all these nationalities speak one language, with dialects, which is understandable to all Slavs.

MPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Radnioka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915

The Socialists organized the Yugoslav Socialist Federation, which has over 2,000 members today, owns two newspapers which spread socialism among Yugoslav workers in over one hundred towns and settlements.

When our federation adopted its by-laws and took its official Yugoslav title, then appeared many newspapermen - Croats and Serbians - who claimed and complained that the Socialists try to stifle the national feeling of each separate nationality.

Now these same newspapermen use the word "Yugoslav" for Serbians, Croats and Slovenes (letting out the Bulgars) because the Serbian and Bulgar governments are at odds on account of war spoils.

The patriotic current for the unity of Yugoslavs gained in strength during the European war, and reached its crest last March, after the arrival of a man from Croatia, Potoenjak, who induced a few people to work for the brotherhood of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

The unity of all the Yugoslavs in one state except the Bulgarians is asked.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/3

Radnioka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915

It seems that this state will be under the control of Serbia, or it will become that of which the Serbian bourgeoisie dreams, a greater Serbia.

From the other side we hear openly that this Yugoslavia will have the friendliest connections with Russia. Sponsors of such a Yugoslavia send telegrams of greeting to King Peter, minister Pasic and to the Serbian army. That means that these will be a great factor in future Yugoslavia, for which priests, monks, doctors, attorneys, saloonkeepers, expelled officials are now working. All of these persons who never did have or expect to have now equal opportunities with the Croatian or Serbian people. They all expect fat positions in the future Yugoslavia. Many of them wait for recognition and medals from the Serbian king and the Serbian government.

Evidently it is the aim of the propagandists of future Yugoslavia to unite three nationalities into one state, bourgeois and capitalistic, where the people will become greater slaves than the working class of America.

The king, the ministers, clergy, lawyers, all so-called patriots will remain at the head of the future state. They will get high positions and

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

III H
I C
I E

CROATIAN (6)

Radnioka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915

oppress that same people whose interests they want to unite with the interests of their exploiters.

Our patriots have only one method of establishing Jugoslavia and that is war which is oriminal; war to help official Serbia, Russia and their allies.

According to natural laws each orime bears another, each injustice is followed by a new one. Out of war never will come a Jugoslavia which will truly guarantee liberty to all her people.

Such a Yugoslav Union would appear quite differently if it were the result of a struggle by all the Yugoslav nationalities as they are, if such a Jugoslavia would have as her foundation cultural development and intelligence.

At present we do not see here how the Serbian and Croatian people at home can even dream of a unity as a result of this war;on the contrary.

There is exasperation and misery. The old hate became stronger on

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

III H
I C
I E

CROATIAN (7)

Radnicka Straza, Sept. 1, 1915.

account of the conflict of Croatian and Servian armies on the battlefields and inimical agitation by Serbian and Austrian authorities.

The true and only possible brotherhood between the Croatian and Serbian people will be accomplished by the consciousness of the working class and poor peasantry of both nationalities. For such a solution only the Socialists stand today.

Socialism must not only unite the Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian and Bulgarian people but all the oppressed nations all over the world.

There is no other way. The only way is Socialism, which will create permanent brotherhood between all peoples; because only Socialism can break the difference of interests in society of today.

MPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

III H
I C
II D 10

CROATIAN (1)

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VIII, No. 14, March 17, 1915

BASIS FOR JUGOSLAVIA

The first Yugoslav congress opened its session Wednesday in the La Salle Hotel in Chicago, but the Croats call it "the Croatian congress," as an indication of solidarity.

Croats from all over America were present with the intention of discussing ways and means. Some came with sincere wishes to help liberate the people from Austrian rule; others wanted the honor of being recognized in the new Yugoslavia, and in that way clear the road for some profitable position in the new state.

Chicago's pseudo-patriots led the show. They called the congress, arranged the hall and the program according to their own liking. In the meantime they did not forget to define what constitutes liberty.

The Chicago's lords evidently did not like the style of Radnicka Straza's writing and they took an opportunity for revenge by not allowing



Radnioka Straza, March 17, 1915

the Radnioka Straza's reporter to be present at the congress; some other reporters were forbidden, too.

When Chicago's lords are so intolerant and allow no criticism nor free press, what would they do if they were in real power?

Maybe their Slavonic blood would prove to be the same as their Slav brother, the Russian "savior"; then all free thinkers, especially Socialists, would finish in some sort of Siberia.

Imagine the freedom in Yugoslavia with the Chicago lords as a police at the head of it. They would really put Franz Joseph to shame.

The congress was opened with prayer; even those opposed to church and clergy prayed, maybe they thought that the church and priests will help them by keeping the people in darkness so that they can be better governed.

After two days of fiery speeches, Dr. Potocnjak declared that this congress was not essential, and that it is not even necessary for this



Radnicka Straza, March 17, 1915

congress to approve Yugoslavia.

Dr. Potoenjak said that England, France and Russia agreed to a plan by which Yugoslavia is created if Austria fails. This congress was called only to accept the idea of Yugoslavia and to create good feeling toward the new state.

The committee of thirty-three persons - eleven of each national group - eleven Croats, eleven Serbs, and eleven Slovenes, was elected -- with what duty, nobody knows! Quite a few dollars more collected...

The delegates contributed freely; some \$200 and up, up to \$1,000, but nobody seems to know what to do with the money. Russia and France don't need it; it seems that the Yugoslav committee in London will use it profitably.

III H
I E
I C

CROATIAN

Radnioka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 11, Feb. 24, 1915

DO NOT FALL IN A PATRIOTIC TRAP

In Croatian and Serbian newspapers all over America announcements are made about the organization of a Croatian league.

The sponsors, either persons or associations, declare as the purpose of the league the liberation of the Croatian people, the national autonomy, the union of Serbians and Croats. All that without a clear definition or explanation.

Honorary committees are designated, badges issued and collection of money is ordered.

Threats are issued to defame the national character of every person who will not heed this call or open his or her pocket.

All proclamations are full of bombastic phrases, show ignorance of real conditions and are phantastic and imperfect. It is promised to the people that their demands will be taken before a peace conference of which nothing is known,

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnioka Straza, Feb. 24, 1915

when and where it will take place; about what it will deliberate, and with what possible consequences.

The criminal laxity which builds air castles on such foundations is characteristic of these ridiculous actions which make a laughing stock of our honor and national name, and will have deplorable consequences if the misguided people join this theoretical league, where Austrian spies will note the names of those who will be more exposed through their actions.

The Yugoslav Socialist Federation having in mind its international standing, according to that the standard of liberty, independence and equality of all and each nation, does not forget its duties in the present serious times.

For that reason we reject to play with national destiny and protest energetically against the exploitation of our working classes extracting money from the said classes.

The central committee of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation reminds all its members and sane-thinking Yugoslavs not to help any action with their

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, Feb. 24, 1915

signatures when action is basically wrong and which will not bear any good results. On the contrary such action will only show our people's lack of maturity and seriousness.

The central committee of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation in America appeals to our people to remain calm, because that is the main prerequisite for success. If future events in Europe show that there is any chance for liberty and democratic institutions, according to socialist standards, this committee will not remain inactive. We decided now to follow the developments and collect material which may be of use in the future.

The committee considers this as its duty toward the Internationale, which may possibly need information in case it has to proclaim its claims for new conditions for peace and new state of affairs.

The central committee of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation in fulfilling its duties protests against misuse of the national name for experiments which are harmful, regardless whether they have their source in ignorance, heedlessness or bad intentions.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
III G
I E
IV

CROATIAN



Radnicka Straza, Vol. V, No. 32, July 24, 1912

FROM THE PROTEST MEETING

The big meeting held last Sunday at the National Hall in Chicago with the purpose of protest against the tyranny in Croatia, was characteristic in every way. The attendance was more numerous than expected. The meeting was very instructive. Instructive, in so far, as it pointed out clearly the contradictory comprehension and interpretation of the political situation in the old homeland; the disorderliness, naivety and superficiality of our so-called "patriots", on the otherhand the fundamental and matter of fact discussion by our Socialist Speakers.

Dr. Ante Biankini resided at the meeting. The recorder was D. Miskatovic. Of the many speakers, the first was attorney P. Perich, who spoke about the settlement between Croatia and Hungary, and Hungary's violations of that settlement.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. V, No. 32, July 24, 1912

Anyone who expected to hear from Attorney Perich, a speech to clear the situation, must have been disappointed; there was only heard a tedious recitation of year numbers, of names of governors, and a few catch phrases about the merits and heroism of our ancestors whose blood "did run on the battlefields from the river Rhine to Belgrade, from the Baltic to the Adriatic." For that reason we have to be worthy of our Croatian name. The speech was just like a poem learned by heart without fire, without enthusiasm and without capacity to impress the hearers.

Not much better fared was the next speaker, Attorney Ratkovich. He spoke about politics in Croatia and concluded with the statement that the salvation of Croatia consists in breaking up the Hungaro-Croatian settlement of 1866.

A somewhat disagreeable situation arose, disagreeable for the Committee of Arrangements when Todor Bozovich, as speaker, was called to the platform. Instead a letter from him was read, announcing that he is not



Radnicka Straza, Vol. V, No. 32, July 24, 1912

able to be speaker because to this meeting, presumably of Croats and Serbians, the Serbian Societies were not invited by the Committee of Arrangements. The Committee did have ready as speaker, Dusan Popovich. His merit was to be short in his talk. In one or two minutes he was able to say all possible regarding the unity of the Serbs and Croats.

The next speaker was Max Relich, a Croat Priest, who spoke about immigration. Before he spoke about that theme, he walloped the Magjars, to answer Hungarian newspapermen with more chauvinistic aggressions from his side. "A people," he said, "must not forget offenses." As if there are offenses by one people committed against another people. But by overexalted men on both sides just like Rev. Relich himself. What about immigration? Here is what he said, "Officials, the clergy, the better classes, in general, betray the people, the people in turn suffers from poverty and misery. But why? For the reason, that the Croat people, just out for fun, leave their homes. If the Croat peasant would not so easily leave his home, the authorities could not find men to serve them.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. V, No. 32, July 24, 1912

But the way it goes, we not only lose our lands but even our beautiful language, in our homeland penetrate any strangers and foreigners." That is what Rev. Relich said.

That is Max Relich, Evangel, that is his logic. He does not ask for the cause of poverty. What are the reasons for emigration? The people emigrate out of foolhardiness, of pure silliness. That is the way he solves the important problem. It is very seldom that anyone did make in that way fun out of the Croatian, Proletarian, who is obliged, for his daily bread, to wander all over the United States.

In spite of all that, the president of the meeting, Dr. Biankini, expressed his thanks to Rev. Relich for his "beautiful" oration, which fact shall be recorded.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. V, Nov. 32, July 24, 1912

Now, our Socialist comrades, T. Besenich and B. Savich took the platform. Their statements were in accord with each other.

The source of all our misery is that we find in the capitalistic system of the world the same cause that we find in Croatia in the nationalistic oppression of the Croats as well in the economic life of the people. (Relich did protest this statement because in Croatia, capitalism has not developed greatly.) Though industrial capitalism is not developed there is, especially in Slavonia, capital belonging to the big landowners, who in unison with the Hungarian Feudal aristocracy are the bosses in both countries, Hungary and Croatia. The big landowners have the peasants pay all the taxes, keep them illiterate, so that the people are not able to liberate themselves. Though Croatia and Slavonia, as well as Bosnis and Herzegovina, are not developed in a capitalistic sense, on account of their natural resources they are able to be developed, and that fact induces capitalists, in this case the Hungarian and Austrian, develop capitalism and exhaust the land. They do it in full measure and they put the national oppression of Jugo-slavs in their service. The govern-



Radnicka Straza, Vol. V, No. 32, July 24, 1912

ments in Austria and Hungary are representatives of Hungarian and Austrian capitalists, and in their hands rests the government of Croatia also. The national oppression has the purpose to crush home capitalism and to protect foreign capitalists from home competition.

The Austro-Hungarian capitalism does not want to be limited just to our lands. It wants to cross the border in to the Balkans, because that is the only direction possible for expansion.

The newest political oppression in the south of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy it seems has the purpose to prepare the road and to make way for the capitalists to invade the Balkans. According to that, a struggle is necessary against the immediate absolutistic oppressors in the homeland, but at the same time an organized fight is necessary by all the outlawed and extorted against the perpetrators of all those evils, which are the consequences of the capitalistic order. Only by destruction of the capitalistic order, will it be possible to eliminate the abuses of one class by the other, as well the oppression of the weaker and more backward nations.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. V, No. 32, July 24, 1912

The meeting was closed by Dr. Biankini, by pointing out that for the struggle in the homeland, material help is needed. A collection was taken up for that purpose; \$350 were collected. Where to send the money will be decided by a committee. The same committee will work out a resolution after two others which were submitted at the meeting.

III H
II D 10
I E

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, May 29, 1912.

THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN THE HOMELAND
Chicago, May 26, 1912

All the progressive peoples of Europe condemned those in power in Hungary and their leader Khuen Herdervary for the suspension of constitutional rights in Croatia and Slavonia.

In consequence of the activity of our Croatian people here in the United States, protest meetings were held in many places where a number of our hard-working compatriots live to give vent to the bitterness felt over the oppression of our people in Croatia.

As may be seen from the paragraph above, in Hungary as well in Croatia the struggle for the people's rights does not cease, but has just begun. The Central Committee of the National Croatian Union is to be congratulated on its decision to donate the sum of \$3,000 to help the national struggle in their homeland Croatia.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IV. REPRESENTATIVE
INDIVIDUALS

IV

CROATIAN

II A 2

II A 1

Interview with Dr. Paul Starceovich, 3026 E. 92nd St.,
by Philip Matkovic, June 18, 1937.

Dr. Starceovich was born in South Chicago of Croatian parents. His father was the leader of the Croatian settlement. First in all cultural and fraternal movements, he was one of the most popular businessmen in South Chicago.

His son, Dr. Starceovich, graduated from the University of Illinois with a degree in medicine and surgery, with which he serves his people admirably. He was elected chief medical director of the Croatian orphanage of Desplaines. He started the first Croatian radio hour, broadcasting from Hammond, Ind.

In 1932 he was administering relief for the Catholic charities to the Croatian parish of the Sacred Heart. He was in that capacity for three years, 1932, 1933 and part of 1934.